



TOWN OF PONCE INLET
PARKS, RECREATION AND TREE ADVISORY BOARD
REGULAR MEETING MINUTES

October 4, 2016

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1. CALL TO ORDER: Pursuant to proper notice, Chairperson Shaffer called the meeting to order at 6:00pm in the Council Chambers located at 4300 S. Atlantic Ave., Ponce Inlet, FL.

2. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE: Chairperson Shaffer led attendees in the *Pledge of Allegiance*.

3. ROLL CALL & DETERMINATION OF QUORUM:
Board members present: Board members absent:
Ms. Bell Mr. Higelin
Ms. Magrady Vice-Chairperson Smith
Chairperson Shaffer

A quorum was established with three members present; Mr. Higelin and Vice-Chairperson Smith were absent.

Staff members present:
Ms. Doster, Planner 1
Mr. Gunter, General Manager, Public Works
Ms. Hunt, Town Board Secretary
Ms. Zengotita, Parks/Rec and Museum Educator

4. ADOPTION OF AGENDA: Ms. Bell moved to adopt the agenda as presented; seconded by Ms. Magrady. The motion was APPROVED 3-0, by consensus.

5. APPROVAL OF MINUTES:
a. September 6, 2016 – Ms. Bell moved to approve the September 6, 2016 meeting minutes as presented; seconded by Ms. Magrady. The motion was APPROVED 3-0, by consensus.

6. REPORT OF STAFF:
Mr. Gunter reported that the tire swing has been repaired in Davies Park; staff noticed issues with other park equipment so that equipment has been taken out of service until new parts are installed.

Ms. Zengotita reported that the Bird Walk scheduled for Friday, October 7th in the Ponce Preserve has been cancelled due to the storm; the trail signs have been delivered and will be installed in the coming weeks; the merry-go-round and expression swing have been installed; Paddleboard-101 is scheduled for 8:00 a.m. on October 11th at the Ponce Preserve; Sea Turtles event will be held at 10:00 a.m. on October 14th at the Ponce Preserve; and the Halloween Party is scheduled at 5:30 p.m. at Davies Park. She noted that volunteers are still needed to assist with the Halloween party, set-up

48 begins at 3:00 p.m. and those wishing to run games should be at the park at 5:00 p.m.
49 Chairman Shaffer volunteered to assist with this event and Ms. Bell said she forwarded
50 the request for volunteers to the Volunteer Coordinator at her school.

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52 **7. OLD BUSINESS:** None.

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54 **8. NEW BUSINESS:**

55 a. Consideration of Historic Tree Nominations – Ms. Doster reviewed the Board’s
56 authority and provided a list and history of the recommended trees. She noted that
57 currently, staff is recommending trees in the Ponce Preserve and Timucuan Oaks, and
58 that other trees may be recommended in the future. Ms. Zengotita explained that the
59 trees will be identified by a small sign. Chairman Shaffer opened public comment;
60 seeing none, he closed public comment. Board members commended staff for its work
61 on this program. Ms. Bell moved to recommend approval of the proposed designations
62 as outlined in the staff report dated September 1, 2016 (Attachment #1) as they meet all
63 of the criteria set forth in section 4.10.5.D of the LUDC, and to forward to the Town
64 Council for consideration; seconded by Ms. Magrady. The motion was APPROVED 3-0,
65 with the following vote: Ms. Bell – yes; Ms. Magrady – yes; Chairman Shaffer – yes.

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67 **9. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION:** None

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69 **10. BOARD DISCUSSION:** Ms. Bell noted the passing of Jo Ellen Basile, who was
70 a member of the Davis House Preservation Group, the Turtle Patrol, and the Trap-
71 Neuter-Release program.

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73 **11. ADJOURNMENT** – Ms. Bell moved to adjourn the meeting at 6:14 p.m.;
74 seconded by Ms. Magrady. The meeting was adjourned.

75

76 Prepared & submitted by:

77

78 *Peg Hunt*

79 Peg Hunt, Town Board Secretary



MEMORANDUM

TOWN OF PONCE INLET, PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

The Town of Ponce Inlet staff shall be professional, caring and fair in delivering community excellence while ensuring Ponce Inlet citizens obtain the greatest value for their tax dollar.

To: Parks, Recreation and Tree Advisory Board
From: Stephanie Doster, Planner 1
Date: September 1, 2016
Subject: Proposed Local Historic Landmark Tree Designation

Request: To nominate seven trees within Town Parks as Historic and Landmark Trees
Applicant: Town of Ponce Inlet
Owner: Town of Ponce Inlet
Location: Timucuan Oaks Gardens and Ponce Preserve
Recommendation: Approval, based on the findings of this report

MEETING DATE: OCTOBER 4, 2016

Authority and Process

Section 4.10.5.D of the Land Use and Development Code (LUDC) describes the criteria for designating landmark and historic trees (**Attachment 1**). Upon receipt of a completed application and review by staff, it is the Parks, Recreation and Tree Advisory Board's role to provide a recommendation on whether the tree should be designated. The Board is to review the proposed nomination at a public hearing and base its decision on specific criteria, which are discussed further below. After the Board has provided its recommendation to the Town Council, the Council may then choose to pass a resolution that officially designates the trees and adds them to the Local Historic Register.

Property Overview

Four of the seven trees nominated are located in Timucuan Oaks Garden, 4550 S. Peninsula Drive, Ponce Inlet (Attachment 2). This property is owned by the Town of Ponce Inlet, zoned as conservation and offers public gardens and wetlands with a boardwalk to the Halifax River.

Three trees are located in Ponce Preserve, 4401 S. Peninsula Drive, Ponce Inlet (Attachment 3). This property is also owned by the Town of Ponce Inlet, offering walking trails from the Atlantic Ocean to the Halifax River, wetlands, kayak and canoe launches, a children's' playground and the Historic Green Mound.

Discussion

LUDC Section 4.10.5.D outlines seven criteria for designation of trees as historic and landmark. The criteria below must be met for a designation to be made. They include:

- a. The tree must be indigenous to the region;
- b. The tree must be in apparent good health;
- c. The tree must have a DBH of at least 25 inches; and
- d. The tree must possess significance in *one* or more of the following ways:
 - (1) The tree has a documented association with a historical figure, property, or significant historical event.
 - (2) The tree is associated with a historic landmark, site, or event.
 - (3) The tree was planted as a commemoration, memorial or tribute.
 - (4) The tree is distinctive due to a functional or aesthetic relationship with a natural resource, such as trees located along stream banks or along dune or ridge lines.
 - (5) The tree has exceptional or unique architecture.
 - (6) The tree is identified by the town as having significant arboricultural or horticultural value to the citizens of the town.
 - (7) The tree is identified as playing a significant role in the landscape or architecture of a specific location.

According to the information in the application package (Attachments 4-18), criteria has been met for all trees.

Relationship to Development

In addition to the criteria above, nominations for local historic landmarks are also reviewed according to their relationship between the designation and existing and future plans for the development of the town. All of the nominated trees are located in Town owned parks, which receives thousands of tourists per year. The properties to the north, south and east of the Timucuan Oaks Garden is residentially zoned; to the west is the Halifax River. The properties to the north and south of the Ponce Preserve are residentially zoned; to the east is the Atlantic Ocean and to the west is the Halifax River. The designation of the trees would complement the existing historic sites and walking trails they are visible from.

Conclusion and Recommendation

Staff recommends *approval* of the proposed designations. In its role as a recommending body, the Parks, Recreation and Tree Advisory Board is now asked to review the criteria in making its recommendation for designation to the Town Council. The Board shall recommend approval, denial, or modification of the nomination. The Board may vote to defer its decision for an additional 30 days. The Board's recommendation for approval must include a written report that explains how the proposed landmark qualifies for designation under the criteria.

Stephanie Doster
Stephanie Doster, Planner 1

September 27, 2016
Date

Attachments

1. LUDC Section 4.10.5.D
2. Location Map Timucuan Oaks Gardens
3. Location Map Ponce Preserve
4. Nomination Letter, 34" Southern Live Oak "Zeus", Timucuan Oaks Garden
5. Picture, 34" Southern Live Oak "Zeus", Timucuan Oaks Garden
6. Nomination Letter, 27" Southern Live Oak, Timucuan Oaks Garden
7. Picture, 27" Southern Live, Oak Timucuan Oaks Garden
8. Nomination Letter, Low Branching Live Oak, Timucuan Oaks Garden
9. Picture, Low Branching Live Oak, Oak Timucuan Oaks Garden
10. Nomination Letter, 31" Live Oak, Oak Timucuan Oaks Garden
11. Picture, 31" Live Oak, Oak Timucuan Oaks Garden
12. Nomination Letter, 30" Live Oak, Ponce Preserve
13. Picture, 30" Live Oak, Ponce Preserve
14. Nomination Letter, 45" Green Mound Live Oak, Ponce Preserve
15. Picture, 45" Green Mound Live Oak, Ponce Preserve
16. Nomination Letter, 36" Laurel Oak "Elephant Tree", Ponce Preserve
17. Picture 36" Laurel Oak "Elephant Tree", Ponce Preserve
18. 2007 Master Tree Inventory

ATTACHMENT 1

LUDC SECTION 4.10.5.D

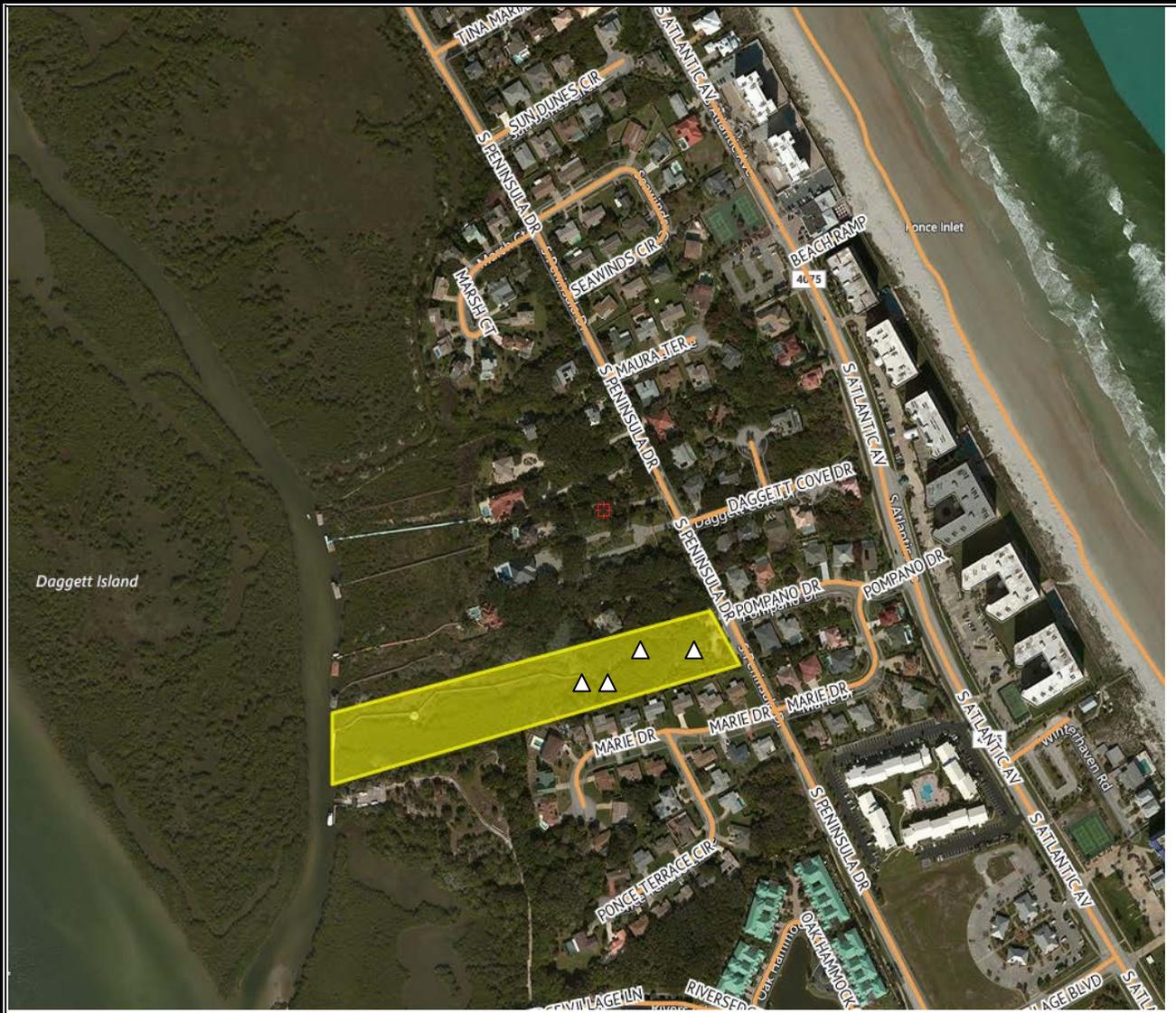
D. Designation of historic and landmark trees.

1. *Generally.* The town may designate certain trees as historic or landmark trees if deemed to be irreplaceable due to size, age, and historic, aesthetic, or cultural significance. The parks, recreation, and tree advisory board may recommend designation of a historic or landmark tree on land owned by the town or trees nominated by property owners on property they own. The town council may designate such recommended trees by resolution.

2. *Criteria for designation.* In order to be eligible for historic or landmark designation, the following criteria shall be met:

- a. The tree must be indigenous to the region;
- b. The tree must be in apparent good health;
- c. The tree must have a DBH of at least 25 inches; and
- d. The tree must possess significance in one or more of the following ways:
 - (1) The tree has a documented association with a historical figure, property, or significant historical event.
 - (2) The tree is associated with a historic landmark, site, or event.
 - (3) The tree was planted as a commemoration, memorial or tribute.
 - (4) The tree is distinctive due to a functional or aesthetic relationship with a natural resource, such as trees located along stream banks or along dune or ridge lines.
 - (5) The tree has exceptional or unique architecture.
 - (6) The tree is identified by the town as having significant arboricultural or horticultural value to the citizens of the town.
 - (7) The tree is identified as playing a significant role in the landscape or architecture of a specific location.

(Ord. No. 2014-04, § 2(Exh. B), 7-17-2014)



Case No.: 2016-0621/0622/0623/0624

Applicant: Town of Ponce Inlet

Property Address/Location: 4550 S. Peninsula Drive

Summary of Request: Δ Indicates approximate tree locations

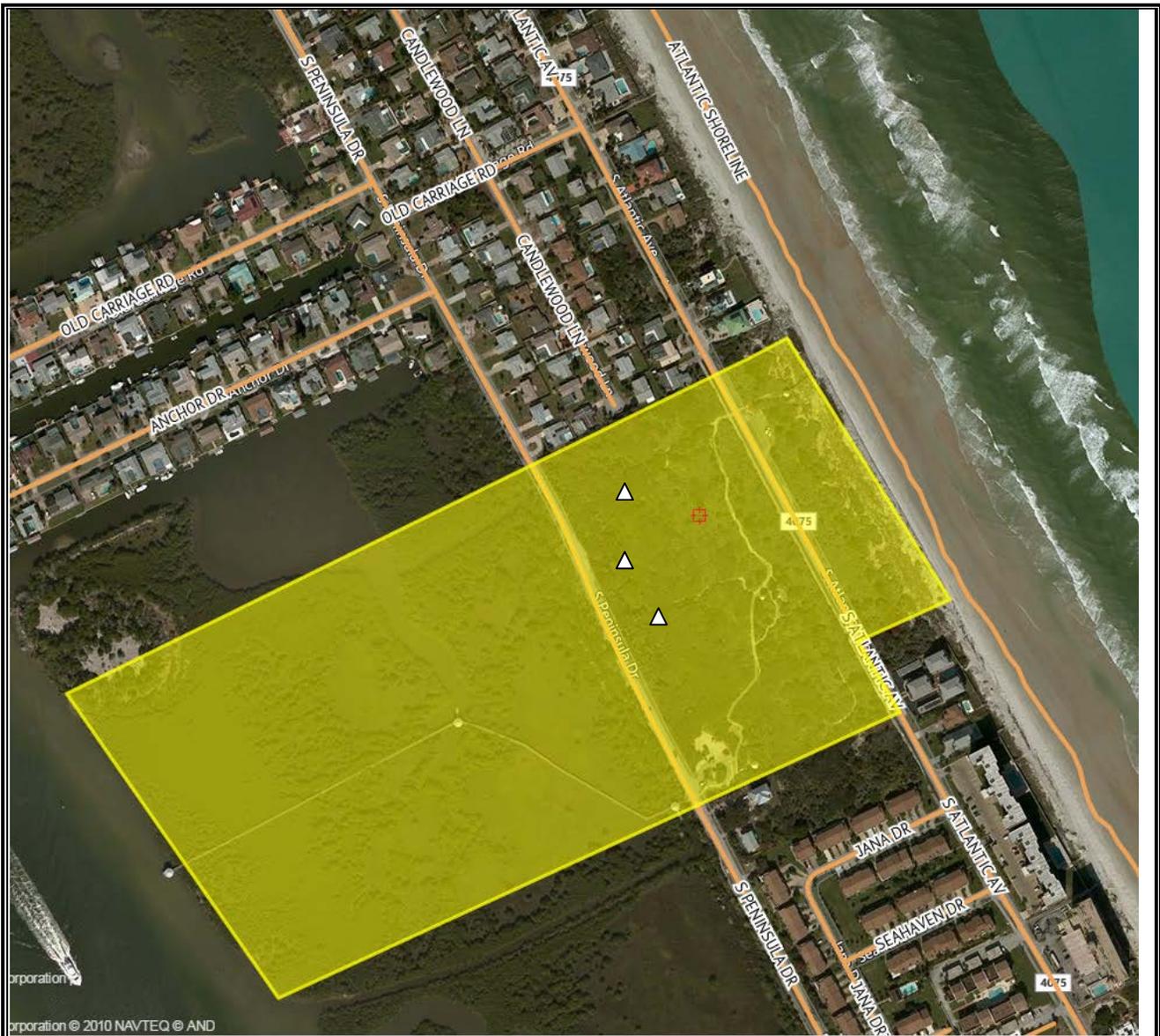
To nominate Tree within Town Parks as Historic and Landmark Trees



ATTACHMENT 2
LOCATION MAP
TIMUCUAN OAKS

TOWN OF
PONCE INLET





<p>Case No.: 2016-0618/0619/0620</p>	<p>Summary of Request: △ Indicates approximate tree locations</p> <p>To nominate Tree within Town Parks as Historic and Landmark Trees</p>
<p>Applicant: Town of Ponce Inlet</p>	
<p>Property Address/Location: 4401 S. Peninsula Drive</p>	



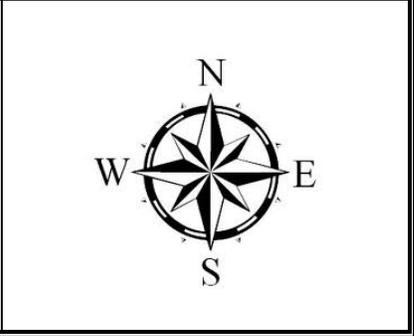
ATTACHMENT 3

LOCATION MAP

PONCE PRESERVE

TOWN OF

PONCE INLET



ATTACHMENT 4

Narrative on Criteria Met
"Zeus"
Timucuan Oaks Garden

"Zeus" is a Southern Live Oak, with a diameter of 34" and is found in the center of Timucuan Oaks Garden. "Zeus" is nominated to be designated as a Historic Tree based on the following criteria; the tree has documented association with a historic property and has unique architecture.

"Zeus" is growing near a shell midden. An archaeological survey completed in 2007 showed that what appears to be a dune is actually an Indian midden extending across the length of the property near its entrance. The park was named in honor of the native tribe for whom this land was home. Mounds like this typically contain discards from daily life such as bones, shells, pottery, and tools. "The majority of the material recovered from the shovel tests was shell, particularly oyster and clam. Very little bone was recovered; the majority of the identified bone was fish. Prehistoric artifacts were limited to a small sample of St. Johns Plain ceramics and St. Johns sand tempered stamped. The stamped wares were probably check stamped, but deterioration precluded certain identification. These ceramics are certainly consistent with the material from the previous studies in this area, indicating occupation of the site from the St. Johns I (500 BC-AD 800) to the St. John's II (AD 800-1565) cultural periods. Most of the St. Johns Plain ceramics were recovered from the deepest levels of test units, whereas St. Johns sand tempered stamped shards were recovered from the upper levels, indicating a stratigraphic deposition matching the cultural history of the area. The survey indicates that the tidal marsh in the western portion of the property contained no significant cultural resources. There is a deposit of shell from dredging at the edge of Daggett Creek, but this is not an archaeological site. The eastern portion of the property did contain a high concentration of shell midden throughout the maritime hammock down to the edge of the tidal marsh and extending to the south boundary of the property. This midden is densest in the northeast corner where the shell mound is located and in the north center part of the hammock. Based on the few recovered ceramics, this shell midden dates from the St. Johns I through the St. Johns II periods, which is comparable to deposits at the nearby Green Mound site. Based on the test unit results, Timucuan Oaks Garden is a significant archaeological site with the potential to yield data which would address prehistoric occupation and resource exploitation of this area. As a result, it is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places" (Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Assessment: Timucuan Oaks Botanical Garden, SouthArc Inc.).

"Zeus" also has a unique architecture due to a lifetime of salt pruning. Salt pruning is the process by which saline mists generated by the ocean are blown ashore and to avoid the saline mist, the tree grows away from the mist/ocean. Thus, over time this process alters the shape of trees. The result of the salt pruning is asymmetrical growth, appearing "swept back" away from the ocean.

ATTACHMENT 5

"Zeus"



ATTACHMENT 6

Narrative on Criteria Met

27" Live Oak

Timucuan Oaks Garden

The 27" in diameter Southern Live Oak is found in the center of Timucuan Oaks Garden. The Live Oak is nominated to be designated as a Historic Tree based on the following criteria; the tree has documented association with a historic property.

The Live Oak is growing near a shell midden. An archaeological survey completed in 2007 showed that what appears to be a dune is actually an Indian midden extending across the length of the property near its entrance. The park was named in honor of the native tribe for whom this land was home. Mounds like this typically contain discards from daily life such as bones, shells, pottery, and tools. "The majority of the material recovered from the shovel tests was shell, particularly oyster and clam. Very little bone was recovered; the majority of the identified bone was fish. Prehistoric artifacts were limited to a small sample of St. Johns Plain ceramics and St. Johns sand tempered stamped. The stamped wares were probably check stamped, but deterioration precluded certain identification. These ceramics are certainly consistent with the material from the previous studies in this area, indicating occupation of the site from the St. Johns I (500 BC-AD 800) to the St John's II (AD 800-1565) cultural periods. Most of the St. Johns Plain ceramics were recovered from the deepest levels of test units, whereas St. Johns sand tempered stamped shards were recovered from the upper levels, indicating a stratigraphic deposition matching the cultural history of the area. The survey indicates that the tidal marsh in the western portion of the property contained no significant cultural resources. There is a deposit of shell from dredging at the edge of Daggett Creek, but this is not an archaeological site. The eastern portion of the property did contain a high concentration of shell midden throughout the maritime hammock down to the edge of the tidal marsh and extending to the south boundary of the property. This midden is densest in the northeast corner where the shell mound is located and in the north center part of the hammock. Based on the few recovered ceramics, this shell midden dates from the St. Johns I through the St. Johns II periods, which is comparable to deposits at the nearby Green Mound site. Based on the test unit results, Timucuan Oaks Garden is a significant archaeological site with the potential to yield data which would address prehistoric occupation and resource exploitation of this area. As a result, it is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places" (Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Assessment: Timucuan Oaks Botanical Garden, SouthArc Inc.).

ATTACHMENT 7

27" Live Oak



ATTACHMENT 8

Narrative on Criteria Met
"Low Branching" Live Oak
Timucuan Oaks Garden

The “Low Branching” Southern Live Oak is found in the center of Timucuan Oaks Garden. The Live Oak is comprised of four low, the two largest being 17.5” and 21.6”. The Live Oak is nominated to be designated as a Historic Tree based on the following criteria; the tree has documented association with a historic property and has unique architecture.

The Live Oak is growing near a shell midden. An archaeological survey completed in 2007 showed that what appears to be a dune is actually an Indian midden extending across the length of the property near its entrance. The park was named in honor of the native tribe for whom this land was home. Mounds like this typically contain discards from daily life such as bones, shells, pottery, and tools. “The majority of the material recovered from the shovel tests was shell, particularly oyster and clam. Very little bone was recovered; the majority of the identified bone was fish. Prehistoric artifacts were limited to a small sample of St. Johns Plain ceramics and St. Johns sand tempered stamped. The stamped wares were probably check stamped, but deterioration precluded certain identification. These ceramics are certainly consistent with the material from the previous studies in this area, indicating occupation of the site from the St. Johns I (500 BC-AD 800) to the St John’s II (AD 800-1565) cultural periods. Most of the St. Johns Plain ceramics were recovered from the deepest levels of test units, whereas St. Johns sand tempered stamped shards were recovered from the upper levels, indicating a stratigraphic deposition matching the cultural history of the area. The survey indicates that the tidal marsh in the western portion of the property contained no significant cultural resources. There is a deposit of shell from dredging at the edge of Daggett Creek, but this is not an archaeological site. The eastern portion of the property did contain a high concentration of shell midden throughout the maritime hammock down to the edge of the tidal marsh and extending to the south boundary of the property. This midden is densest in the northeast corner where the shell mound is located and in the north center part of the hammock. Based on the few recovered ceramics, this shell midden dates from the St. Johns I through the St. Johns II periods, which is comparable to deposits at the nearby Green Mound site. Based on the test unit results, Timucuan Oaks Garden is a significant archaeological site with the potential to yield data which would address prehistoric occupation and resource exploitation of this area. As a result, it is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places” (Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Assessment: Timucuan Oaks Botanical Garden, SouthArc Inc.).

The “Low Branching” Live Oak also has a unique architecture as forks in four directions.

ATTACHMENT 9
"Low Branching" Live Oak



ATTACHMENT 10

Narrative on Criteria Met

31" Live Oak

Timucuan Oaks Garden

The 31" in diameter Southern Live Oak is found in the center of Timucuan Oaks Garden. The Live Oak is nominated to be designated as a Historic Tree based on the following criteria; the tree has documented association with a historic property.

The Live Oak is growing near a shell midden. An archaeological survey completed in 2007 showed that what appears to be a dune is actually an Indian midden extending across the length of the property near its entrance. The park was named in honor of the native tribe for whom this land was home. Mounds like this typically contain discards from daily life such as bones, shells, pottery, and tools. "The majority of the material recovered from the shovel tests was shell, particularly oyster and clam. Very little bone was recovered; the majority of the identified bone was fish. Prehistoric artifacts were limited to a small sample of St. Johns Plain ceramics and St. Johns sand tempered stamped. The stamped wares were probably check stamped, but deterioration precluded certain identification. These ceramics are certainly consistent with the material from the previous studies in this area, indicating occupation of the site from the St. Johns I (500 BC-AD 800) to the St. John's II (AD 800-1565) cultural periods. Most of the St. Johns Plain ceramics were recovered from the deepest levels of test units, whereas St. Johns sand tempered stamped shards were recovered from the upper levels, indicating a stratigraphic deposition matching the cultural history of the area. The survey indicates that the tidal marsh in the western portion of the property contained no significant cultural resources. There is a deposit of shell from dredging at the edge of Daggett Creek, but this is not an archaeological site. The eastern portion of the property did contain a high concentration of shell midden throughout the maritime hammock down to the edge of the tidal marsh and extending to the south boundary of the property. This midden is densest in the northeast corner where the shell mound is located and in the north center part of the hammock. Based on the few recovered ceramics, this shell midden dates from the St. Johns I through the St. Johns II periods, which is comparable to deposits at the nearby Green Mound site. Based on the test unit results, Timucuan Oaks Garden is a significant archaeological site with the potential to yield data which would address prehistoric occupation and resource exploitation of this area. As a result, it is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places" (Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Assessment: Timucuan Oaks Botanical Garden, SouthArc Inc.).

ATTACHMENT 11

31" Live Oak



ATTACHMENT 12

Narrative on Criteria Met

30" Live Oak

Ponce Preserve

The Live Oak is located in Ponce Preserve. It has a diameter of 30". The Live Oak is nominated to be designated as a Historic Tree based on the following criteria; the tree has documented association with a historic property, is associated with a historic site, and has unique architecture.

The Live Oak is growing on the northwest side of the Green Mound State Archeological Site, which is on the Ponce Inlet Local Registry of Historic Places. The Green Mound State Archeological Site is one of the best preserved and last remaining shell mounds in the region. The site holds a rich history of the prehistoric Florida Indians who inhabited the site for hundreds of years. Archaeological studies of the mound date artifacts to the St. Johns period (500 BC - 1565 AD). Mounds like this typically contain discards from daily life such as bones, shells, pottery, and tools. Studies have also shown that during the St. Johns I period (500 BC - 800 AD), people occupied the site year round, while in the St. Johns II period (800 AD -1565 AD) people only occupied the site seasonally. A survey of the Green Mound by an American Botanist, John K. Small, in 1922 revealed a unique botanical environment that included several rare plant species. Some of those plants are still visible in the area surrounding the mound, including wild-coffee, marlberry and snowberry. By 1933, a significant portion of the mound had been mined for shells used in road construction. In 1948, the Green Mound Historical Society, led by R.J. Longstreet, recognized the significance of the mound. The organization purchased it for preservation and turned it over to the Florida State Board of Forestry.

Live Oak also has unique architecture due to a lifetime of salt pruning. Salt pruning is the process by which saline mists generated by the ocean are blown ashore and to avoid the saline mist, the tree grows away from the mist/ocean. Thus, over time this process alters the shape of trees. The result of the salt pruning is asymmetrical growth, appearing "swept back" away from the ocean.

ATTACHMENT 13

30" Live Oak



ATTACHMENT 14

Narrative on Criteria Met 45" Green Mound Live Oak Ponce Preserve

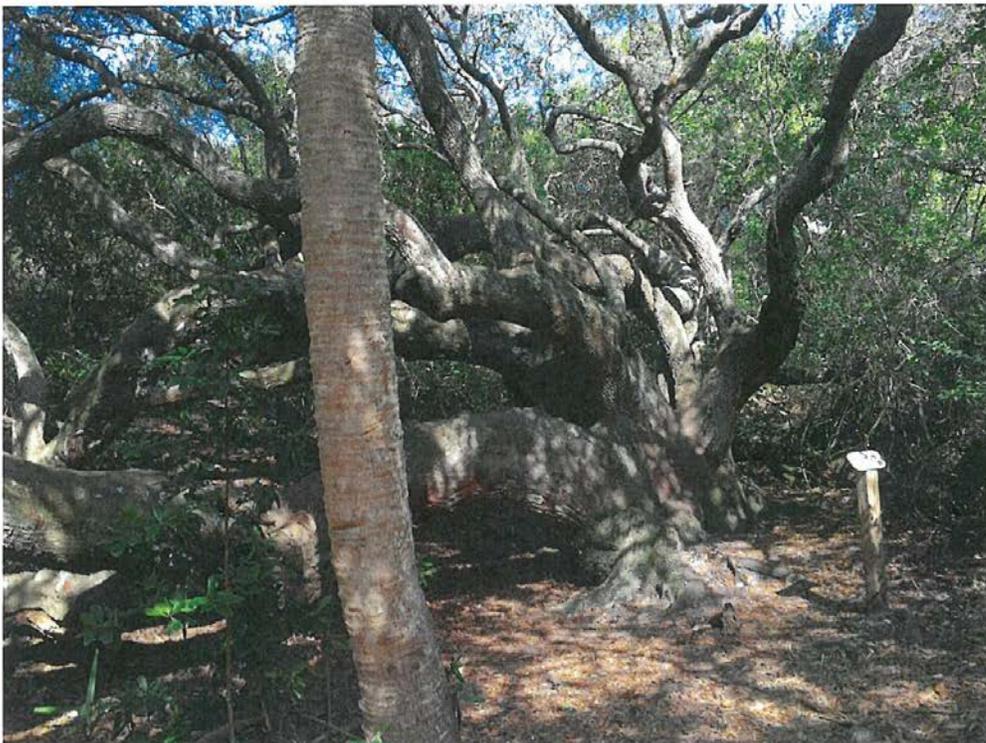
The Green Mound Live Oak is a magnificent tree located in Ponce Preserve. It is a multi-trunked tree with a diameter of 45". The Green Mound Live Oak is nominated to be designated as a Historic Tree based on the following criteria; the tree has documented association with a historic property, is associated with a historic site, has unique architecture, and is identified by the Town as having significant arboricultural value to the citizens of the town.

The Green Mound Live Oak is growing on the southern slope of the Green Mound State Archeological Site, which is on the Ponce Inlet Local Registry of Historic Places. The Green Mound State Archeological Site is one of the best preserved and last remaining shell mounds in the region. The site holds a rich history of the prehistoric Florida Indians who inhabited the site for hundreds of years. Archaeological studies of the mound date artifacts to the St. Johns period (500 BC - 1565 AD). Mounds like this typically contain discards from daily life such as bones, shells, pottery, and tools. Studies have also shown that during the St. Johns I period (500 BC - 800 AD), people occupied the site year round, while in the St. Johns II period (800 AD - 1565 AD) people only occupied the site seasonally. A survey of the Green Mound by an American Botanist, John K. Small, in 1922 revealed a unique botanical environment that included several rare plant species. Some of those plants are still visible in the area surrounding the mound, including wild-coffee, marlberry and snowberry. By 1933, a significant portion of the mound had been mined for shells used in road construction. In 1948, the Green Mound Historical Society, led by R.J. Longstreet, recognized the significance of the mound. The organization purchased it for preservation and turned it over to the Florida State Board of Forestry.

The Green Mound Live Oak also has unique architecture due to a lifetime of salt pruning. Salt pruning is the process by which saline mists generated by the ocean are blown ashore and to avoid the saline mist, the tree grows away from the mist/ocean. Thus, over time this process alters the shape of trees. The result of the salt pruning is asymmetrical growth, appearing "swept back" away from the ocean. The Green Mound Live Oak has grown towards the west to escape the salt mist, creating the unique low lying limbs almost parallel to the ground.

The Green Mound Live Oak is an icon of the Town of Ponce Inlet. Many residents frequently visit the site and invite guests to see the unique, massive tree. The residents of Ponce Inlet take great pride in the preservation and historical value of our area and this significant tree.

ATTACHMENT 15
45" Green Mound Live Oak



ATTACHMENT 16

Narrative on Criteria Met
Laurel Oak, “Elephant Tree”
Ponce Preserve

“The Elephant Tree”, as nicknamed by Town staff, is a magnificent, multi-trunked Laurel Oak measuring 36” located in Ponce Preserve. This tree is nominated to be designated as a Historic Tree based on the following criteria; the tree has documented association with a historic property, is associated with a historic site, and has unique architecture.

The Elephant Tree is growing on the south-western side of the Green Mound State Archeological Site, which is on the Ponce Inlet Local Registry of Historic Places. The Green Mound State Archeological Site is one of the best preserved and last remaining shell mounds in the region. The site holds a rich history of the prehistoric Florida Indians who inhabited the site for hundreds of years. Archaeological studies of the mound date artifacts to the St. Johns period (500 BC - 1565 AD). Mounds like this typically contain discards from daily life such as bones, shells, pottery, and tools. Studies have also shown that during the St. Johns I period (500 BC - 800 AD), people occupied the site year round, while in the St. Johns II period (800 AD -1565 AD) people only occupied the site seasonally. A survey of the Green Mound by an American Botanist, John K. Small, in 1922 revealed a unique botanical environment that included several rare plant species. Some of those plants are still visible in the area surrounding the mound, including wild-coffee, marlberry and snowberry. By 1933, a significant portion of the mound had been mined for shells used in road construction. In 1948, the Green Mound Historical Society, led by R.J. Longstreet, recognized the significance of the mound. The organization purchased it for preservation and turned it over to the Florida State Board of Forestry.

The Elephant Tree also has unique architecture due to a lifetime of salt pruning, which has contoured the trunks of the tree to uniquely resemble the trunks of elephants. Some torques and twists could also possibly be due to a storm. Salt pruning is the process by which saline mists generated by the ocean are blown ashore and to avoid the saline mist, the tree grows away from the mist blown from the ocean. Thus, over time this process alters the shape of trees. The result of the salt pruning is asymmetrical growth, appearing "swept back" away from the ocean. The Elephant Tree has grown towards the west to escape the salt mist, creating the unique low lying limbs almost parallel to the ground.

ATTACHMENT 17
Laurel Oak, "Elephant Tree"



Cont.
ATTACHMENT 17



ATTACHMENT 18**MASTER TREE INVENTORY**

Tree_ID	Species	Common Name	DBH	Latitude	Longitude	Location	Condition
1	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	7.75	29° 6' 59.879" N	80° 57' 5.094" W	Street Tree	Good
2	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	8.25	29° 6' 59.791" N	80° 57' 4.984" W	Street Tree	Good
3	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	9.25	29° 6' 59.720" N	80° 57' 4.927" W	Street Tree	Good
4	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	9	29° 6' 59.698" N	80° 57' 4.909" W	Street Tree	Good
5	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	13	29° 6' 59.642" N	80° 57' 4.937" W	Street Tree	Good
6	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	14	29° 6' 59.629" N	80° 57' 4.852" W	Street Tree	Good
7	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	18	29° 6' 58.451" N	80° 57' 3.802" W	Street Tree	Good
8	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	13.25	29° 6' 58.187" N	80° 57' 3.654" W	Street Tree	Good
9	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	15	29° 6' 57.529" N	80° 57' 3.465" W	Street Tree	Good
10	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	25	29° 6' 57.445" N	80° 57' 3.219" W	Street Tree	Good
11	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	10	29° 6' 56.750" N	80° 57' 2.943" W	Street Tree	Good
12	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	12	29° 6' 56.772" N	80° 57' 3.002" W	Street Tree	Good
13	<i>Persea borbonia</i>	Redbay	13	29° 6' 56.497" N	80° 57' 2.820" W	Street Tree	Good
14	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	18.5	29° 6' 56.075" N	80° 57' 2.547" W	Street Tree	Good
15	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Red cedar	18.75	29° 6' 53.809" N	80° 57' 1.459" W	Street Tree	Good
16	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	16.75	29° 6' 53.046" N	80° 57' 1.015" W	Street Tree	Good
17	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	7.75	29° 6' 52.666" N	80° 57' 0.820" W	Street Tree	Good
18	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Red cedar	10	29° 6' 50.807" N	80° 56' 59.859" W	Street Tree	Good
19	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	10.5	29° 6' 50.807" N	80° 56' 59.859" W	Street Tree	Good
20	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	31	29° 6' 50.494" N	80° 56' 59.768" W	Street Tree	Good
21	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	11	29° 6' 50.461" N	80° 56' 59.613" W	Street Tree	Good
22	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	10.5	29° 6' 50.446" N	80° 56' 59.663" W	Street Tree	Good
23	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	8.25	29° 6' 50.331" N	80° 56' 59.522" W	Street Tree	Good
24	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	17.5	29° 6' 50.065" N	80° 56' 59.358" W	Street Tree	Good
25	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	16.5	29° 6' 49.573" N	80° 56' 59.201" W	Street Tree	Good
26	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	8.25	29° 6' 47.329" N	80° 56' 57.516" W	Street Tree	Good
27	<i>Celtis laevigata</i>	Hackberry	5.25	29° 6' 39.941" N	80° 56' 53.290" W	Street Tree	Good
28	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	18	29° 6' 20.666" N	80° 56' 42.220" W	TBG	Good
29	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	13.25	29° 6' 20.667" N	80° 56' 42.189" W	TBG	Good
30	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	19.5	29° 6' 20.025" N	80° 56' 42.640" W	TBG	Good
31	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	29	29° 6' 19.980" N	80° 56' 42.957" W	TBG	Good
32	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	18	29° 6' 19.968" N	80° 56' 43.165" W	TBG	Good
33	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	30	29° 6' 20.023" N	80° 56' 43.566" W	TBG	Good
34	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	24	29° 6' 19.988" N	80° 56' 44.167" W	TBG	Good
35	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	17.5	29° 6' 20.143" N	80° 56' 44.077" W	TBG	Good
36	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	21.25	29° 6' 20.311" N	80° 56' 44.235" W	TBG	Good
37	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	19.75	29° 6' 19.283" N	80° 56' 43.912" W	TBG	Good
38	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	20	29° 6' 19.362" N	80° 56' 43.858" W	TBG	Good
39	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	12.25	29° 6' 19.306" N	80° 56' 43.670" W	TBG	Good
40	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	13.25	29° 6' 19.214" N	80° 56' 43.759" W	TBG	Good

MASTER TREE INVENTORY

Tree_ID	Species	Common Name	DBH	Latitude	Longitude	Location	Condition
41	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	13	29° 6' 19.088" N	80° 56' 43.258" W	TBG	Good
42	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	15.25	29° 6' 19.294" N	80° 56' 43.379" W	TBG	Good
43	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	14.75	29° 6' 19.273" N	80° 56' 43.404" W	TBG	Good
44	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	13	29° 6' 19.441" N	80° 56' 43.446" W	TBG	Good
45	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	13.25	29° 6' 19.382" N	80° 56' 43.243" W	TBG	Good
46	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	16.5	29° 6' 19.483" N	80° 56' 43.616" W	TBG	Good
47	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	13.75	29° 6' 19.136" N	80° 56' 43.827" W	TBG	Good
48	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	12.25	29° 6' 19.124" N	80° 56' 43.776" W	TBG	Good
49	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	10.5	29° 6' 19.061" N	80° 56' 43.823" W	TBG	Good
50	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	16	29° 6' 19.172" N	80° 56' 43.913" W	TBG	Fair
51	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	15.25	29° 6' 18.830" N	80° 56' 44.133" W	TBG	Good
52	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	15	29° 6' 18.544" N	80° 56' 43.900" W	TBG	Fair
53	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	15.5	29° 6' 18.541" N	80° 56' 43.871" W	TBG	Good
54	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	31	29° 6' 18.737" N	80° 56' 44.242" W	TBG	Good
55	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	11.25	29° 6' 18.915" N	80° 56' 44.067" W	TBG	Good
56	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	15.5	29° 6' 18.996" N	80° 56' 44.290" W	TBG	Good
57	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	24.5	29° 6' 18.862" N	80° 56' 44.601" W	TBG	Good
58	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	21	29° 6' 18.802" N	80° 56' 44.667" W	TBG	Good
59	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	22	29° 6' 18.400" N	80° 56' 44.912" W	TBG	Fair
60	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	23.25	29° 6' 18.341" N	80° 56' 44.903" W	TBG	Good
61	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	28.75	29° 6' 18.693" N	80° 56' 44.924" W	TBG	Good
62	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Red cedar	17.25	29° 6' 18.849" N	80° 56' 45.542" W	TBG	Good
63	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Red cedar	18.75	29° 6' 19.153" N	80° 56' 45.274" W	TBG	Good
64	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Red cedar	17	29° 6' 19.210" N	80° 56' 45.005" W	TBG	Fair
65	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	12.5	29° 6' 19.215" N	80° 56' 44.866" W	TBG	Good
66	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	34	29° 6' 19.312" N	80° 56' 44.429" W	TBG	Good
67	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	12.75	29° 6' 19.194" N	80° 56' 44.081" W	TBG	Good
68	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	18.75	29° 6' 19.273" N	80° 56' 43.986" W	TBG	Good
69	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Red cedar	13.25	29° 6' 19.578" N	80° 56' 44.451" W	TBG	Poor
70	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	16.75	29° 6' 19.774" N	80° 56' 44.647" W	TBG	Good
71	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	19	29° 6' 19.750" N	80° 56' 44.701" W	TBG	Good
72	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Red cedar	20.75	29° 6' 19.503" N	80° 56' 45.038" W	TBG	Fair
73	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	22	29° 6' 19.897" N	80° 56' 45.047" W	TBG	Good
74	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	13.25	29° 6' 19.807" N	80° 56' 44.995" W	TBG	Good
75	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	12.25	29° 6' 19.735" N	80° 56' 45.350" W	TBG	Good
76	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	25.75	29° 6' 19.586" N	80° 56' 45.308" W	TBG	Good
77	<i>Persea borbonia</i>	Redbay	18.5	29° 6' 19.958" N	80° 56' 45.658" W	TBG	Good
78	<i>Persea borbonia</i>	Redbay	18.5	29° 6' 19.877" N	80° 56' 45.681" W	TBG	Good
79	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Red cedar	18.25	29° 6' 19.246" N	80° 56' 45.563" W	TBG	Good
80	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	13.5	29° 6' 19.490" N	80° 56' 45.738" W	TBG	Good

MASTER TREE INVENTORY

Tree_ID	Species	Common Name	DBH	Latitude	Longitude	Location	Condition
641	<i>Persea borbonia</i>	Redbay	16.25	29° 6' 53.594" N	80° 57' 0.032" W	Ponce Preserve	Good
642	<i>Persea borbonia</i>	Redbay	14	29° 6' 53.716" N	80° 57' 0.201" W	Ponce Preserve	Good
643	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Red cedar	18	29° 6' 53.706" N	80° 57' 0.341" W	Ponce Preserve	Good
644	<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>	Live oak	10	29° 6' 53.943" N	80° 57' 0.690" W	Ponce Preserve	Good
645	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak		229° 6' 52.611" N	80° 56' 59.95" W	Ponce Preserve	Good
646	<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>	Laurel oak	12	29° 6' 54.076" N	80° 57' 0.704" W	Ponce Preserve	Good
647	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	16	29° 6' 53.994" N	80° 57' 0.558" W	Ponce Preserve	Good
648	<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>	Laurel oak	12	29° 6' 54.067" N	80° 57' 0.721" W	Ponce Preserve	Good
649	<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>	Laurel oak	12	29° 6' 54.069" N	80° 57' 0.735" W	Ponce Preserve	Good
650	<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>	Laurel oak	14	29° 6' 54.299" N	80° 57' 0.714" W	Ponce Preserve	Good
651	<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>	Laurel oak	16	29° 6' 54.433" N	80° 57' 0.909" W	Ponce Preserve	Good
652	<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>	Laurel oak	24	29° 6' 54.513" N	80° 57' 0.876" W	Ponce Preserve	Good
653	<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>	Laurel oak	12	29° 6' 55.121" N	80° 57' 0.988" W	Ponce Preserve	Good
654	<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>	Laurel oak	36	29° 6' 55.153" N	80° 57' 1.161" W	Ponce Preserve	Good
655	<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>	Laurel oak	12	29° 6' 55.761" N	80° 57' 1.322" W	Ponce Preserve	Good
656	<i>Persea borbonia</i>	Live oak	13	29° 6' 55.962" N	80° 57' 1.368" W	Ponce Preserve	Good
657	<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>	Laurel oak	18	29° 6' 56.230" N	80° 57' 1.590" W	Ponce Preserve	Good
658	<i>Persea borbonia</i>	Live oak	10	29° 6' 56.392" N	80° 57' 1.490" W	Ponce Preserve	Good
659	<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>	Laurel oak	16	29° 6' 55.631" N	80° 57' 1.535" W	Ponce Preserve	Good
660	<i>Persea borbonia</i>	Redbay	14	29° 6' 54.938" N	80° 56' 59.600" W	Ponce Preserve	Good
661	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	45	29° 6' 55.333" N	80° 56' 59.797" W	Ponce Preserve	Good
662	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	11	29° 6' 58.205" N	80° 57' 1.985" W	Ponce Preserve	Good
663	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	14	29° 6' 58.107" N	80° 57' 1.116" W	Ponce Preserve	Good
664	<i>Persea borbonia</i>	Redbay	12	29° 6' 58.191" N	80° 57' 1.529" W	Ponce Preserve	Poor
665	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	30	29° 6' 57.419" N	80° 57' 1.245" W	Ponce Preserve	Good
666	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	21	29° 6' 55.564" N	80° 56' 58.284" W	Ponce Preserve	Good
667	<i>Persea borbonia</i>	Redbay	11	29° 6' 55.520" N	80° 56' 59.049" W	Ponce Preserve	Good
668	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	10	29° 6' 54.973" N	80° 56' 58.750" W	Ponce Preserve	Good
669	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	12	29° 6' 55.786" N	80° 56' 58.509" W	Ponce Preserve	Good
670	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak		229° 6' 52.63" N	80° 56' 00.01" W	Ponce Preserve	Good
671	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak		229° 6' 52.65" N	80° 56' 59.96" W	Ponce Preserve	Good
672	<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>	Laurel oak	18.5	29° 6' 53.960" N	80° 56' 59.569" W	Ponce Preserve	Good
673	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	14	29° 6' 50.877" N	80° 56' 58.946" W	Ponce Preserve	Good
674	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	12	29° 6' 50.872" N	80° 56' 58.960" W	Ponce Preserve	Good
675	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	10	29° 6' 50.643" N	80° 56' 58.744" W	Ponce Preserve	Good
676	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	11	29° 6' 50.659" N	80° 56' 58.880" W	Ponce Preserve	Good
677	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	12	29° 6' 50.573" N	80° 56' 58.755" W	Ponce Preserve	Good
678	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	10	29° 6' 50.500" N	80° 56' 58.551" W	Ponce Preserve	Good
679	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	11	29° 6' 56.481" N	80° 56' 59.239" W	Ponce Preserve	Good
680	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	19	29° 6' 55.788" N	80° 56' 58.341" W	Ponce Preserve	Good