# Alternative Environmentally Sensitive Area (AESA) Plan (AESA24-0002)

Dentex Tract
Approximately 93 Acres

Denton, Denton County, Texas September 17, 2024



## **Project Owner:**

North Texas Land Development, LLC

## Prepared By:

Kimley»Horn

Dallas, Texas



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# Alternative Environmentally Sensitive Area (AESA) Plan Dentex Tract Denton, Denton County, Texas

### 1.0 - Introduction and Authority/Purpose and Need for Action

Kimley-Horn and Associates Inc. (Kimley-Horn) has prepared the following Alternative Environmentally Sensitive Area (AESA) Plan. This AESA plan is being submitted to the City of Denton under the Denton Development Code (DDC) to request approval for impacts to Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA). This AESA Plan proposes mitigation measures for the impacts required to construct a mixed-use development and a single-family residential development for North Texas Land Development, LLC.

Pursuant to DDC, the disturbance of Undeveloped Floodplain is a permitted activity for the placement of these mixed-use and single-family residential developments if the disturbed area is restored to minimize erosion and promote the recovery of the ESA. The mitigation activities offered as a part of this AESA would achieve this goal.

#### 1.1 - Description of Overall Development

The proposed Dentex Tract project is approximately 93-acres in size generally located north of Johnson Lane and south of Allred Road in the City of Denton, Denton County, Texas (DCAD # R76886, Figure 1). The project can be separated into Tract A, in the southern portion of the parcel, and Tract B, in the northern portion of the parcel.

Tract A consists of a single-family residential development with an associated green space, roads, housing, two detention ponds, utility installations, and a hike-and-bike trail. The proposed zoning for Tract A is Residential (R6) which allows for the proposed development (Z24-0009).

Tract B consists of a high-density residential, commercial, and retail development with associated roads, parking, and a detention area. The proposed zoning for Tract B is Mixed-Use Neighborhood (MN) which allows for the proposed development (Z24-0009).

#### 1.2 - Site Visit

Following a review of the City of Denton GIS mapper and readily available background information including aerial imagery and online databases, Kimley-Horn conducted an ESA Field Assessment for the project area on July 11, 2024 (ESA24-0018).

Ground level photographs were taken during the site visit. The general locations of photographs are depicted on Figure 3 and the numbering system on the figure corresponds to the site visit photograph numbers. ESA Assessment Forms were completed at during the site visit.

## 2.0 - Site Area Description

The approximate center coordinates of the study area are Latitude: 33.148 and Longitude: -97.183 (1983 North American Datum (NAD) Coordinates). The project is located within the Hickory Creek – Little Elm Reservoir watershed (USGS Hydrological Unit Code (HUC) 1203010308). Based on historic aerial imagery and current observations, the majority of the site appears to be undeveloped pasture with a wedding venue and one single-family residence located in the northern portion.

### 2.1 - Vegetation

The project area is located in the historic Cross Timbers ecoregion. Historically, this region was dominated by post oak, blackjack oak, cedar elm, Osage-orange, and various grasses and forbs.

However, this ecoregion has witnessed significant impacts due to urban sprawl and agriculture. Based on site visit observations, the study area can be categorized as the following vegetation community: pasture.

#### Vegetation Type 1: Pasture

- The vegetation type makes up approximately 100% of the vegetated portion of the study area and is dominated by:
  - o Bermuda grass (Cynodon dactylon)
  - o dallisgrass (Paspalum dilatatum)
  - o perennial ryegrass (Lolium perenne)

#### 2.2 - Observed ESA Habitat

During the site visit, Undeveloped Floodplain ESA was generally mapped following the FEMA Zone A/AE: 100-Year Floodplain (Figure 3).

#### **Undeveloped Floodplain ESA**

#### Tract A

The Undeveloped Floodplain ESA within the southern portion of the site surrounds a network of three swales located downstream of a small section of previously removed Riparian Buffer ESA on the eastern adjacent property. The upland pond is located under the access road and does not have a defined outfall or connecting channel. A culvert under the access road concentrates overland flow into the excavated ditch that then ends abruptly at the fence line. Flow from the project site to the adjacent site to the east appears to be through overland flow. The northern drainage area within the floodplain area was dominated by upland grasses and aster species.

#### **Tract B**

The Undeveloped Floodplain ESA within the northern portion of the site surrounds an upland pond and excavated ditch located directly upstream of removed Riparian Buffer ESA to the west and unassessed Riparian Buffer ESA to the east. The swales extend through the pastureland, eventually converging near the eastern boundary. None of the swales making up the system were observed to have defined channels, and all the swales were fully vegetated with upland grasses. The Undeveloped Floodplain ESA on site is shown on Figure 3.

#### 2.3 – Purpose of AESA

The purpose of the AESA plan is to propose mitigation for the impacts to the Undeveloped Floodplain ESA caused by the construction of a mixed-use development. The mitigation activities will include the removal of invasive species and revegetation with native species within the designated green space areas located within and outside of the floodplain. This AESA plan explaining the mitigation measures will be provided to the City of Denton for formal notification and review of the proposed activity.

Though the Undeveloped Floodplain ESA area was observed to be dominated by upland grasses and appeared to be historically altered for agricultural purposes, Undeveloped Floodplain ESA was mapped due to its role in protecting the waterway from areas subject to agricultural pollutants and alteration (ESA24-0018). The proposed development would introduce the possibility of nonpoint source pollution from stormwater, including increased sediment, phosphorous, oil, grease, and nitrogen. A healthy, functional ESA, achieved through the removal and replacement of the upland grass species and restoring channel grading to its natural state within the floodplain, will allow native vegetative and wildlife communities to reestablish in the buffer zone and therefore naturally treat water and reduce pollution within downstream waterways.

Additional project information is available from City of Denton Case Number ESA24-0018 and within the City of Denton eTRAKIT system.

### 3.0 - Affected Environment and Summary of Impacts

Mass grading of the entire site is proposed for the construction of the single-family residential development (Tract A) and mixed-use development (Tract B). Impacts are anticipated to the entire 29.9 acres of Undeveloped Floodplain ESA (Figure 4). 18.9 acres will be permanently removed, and 11 acres will be improved and restored. A floodplain study was conducted, and the total pre-project floodplain area was reduced to 24.6 acre. Additionally, the Undeveloped Floodplain ESA currently consists of low-quality habitat due to impacts from agriculture and the presence of predominantly upland grasses. The revitalization of the channel within the southern floodplain area and the revegetation of green spaces across the site with native plants suitable for intermittent flows will create higher quality habitat and increased water quality within the floodplain.

Within Tract A, the project is proposing to construct a single-family residential development including housing lots, associated infrastructure, two detention ponds, and two green spaces within the onsite Undeveloped Floodplain ESA.

Within Tract B, the project proposes to construct a high-density mixed-use development, associated infrastructure, and an open space buffer with a detention pond.

Based on the tree inventory completed prior to the preparation of this plan, tree species within the ESA area were identified as hackberry (*Celtis laevigata*) and Osage-orange (*Maclura pomifera*). Trees within the Right-of-Way (ROW) to the south of the project area are to be removed. The protected trees to be preserved per the City of Denton Ordinance are described in Table 1 below. Additional protected trees will be preserved to create a larger habitat for wildlife. A detailed tree preservation plan is included in Appendix B.

**Table 1: Proposed Tree Preservation Activity** 

TAG#	DBH	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	CONDITION	MULTIPLE- STEMMED	CLASSIFICATION	LOCATION	PRESERVE/ REMOVE
8171	10.8	hackberry	Celtis laevigata	Hazard	Single	Non-Protected	Development Impact Area	Remove
8172	14.5	Osage- orange	Maclura pomifera	Healthy	Forked	Secondary	Development Impact Area	Remove
8173	21.1	sugarberry	Celtis laevigata	Healthy	Forked	Secondary	Development Impact Area	Remove
8174	11.7	sugarberry	Celtis laevigata	Healthy	Forked	Secondary	Development Impact Area	Remove
8188	9.1	sugarberry	Celtis laevigata	Declining	Single	Non-Protected	Development Impact Area	Remove
8190	22.5	sugarberry	Celtis laevigata	Healthy	Single	Secondary	Development Impact Area	Preserve
8192	10.3	sugarberry	Celtis laevigata	Healthy	Single	Non-Protected	Development Impact Area	Preserve
8194	8.6	sugarberry	Celtis laevigata	Healthy	Single	Secondary	Development Impact Area	Preserve

### 4.0 - Mitigation Activities

Following the impacts, within the green spaces, the areas will be revegetated with native grasses and forbs based on the plan below.

#### 3.1 – Tract A (Single-Family Residential Development)

#### Vegetation

The channel within the floodplain will be restored via grading and will be designed to carry water from stormwater infrastructure and from precipitation events. Flow within the channel is expected to vary with maximum flow located at the downstream end of the channel, which will experience a flow of approximately 334 cfs in the post-project offsite undeveloped event. This will create areas of periodically moist soil along the banks within the floodplain. A combination of a Native Sun Turf Mix, Drainfield Mix and Riparian Recovery Mix will be broadcast seeded throughout the designated green spaces within the impacted Undeveloped Floodplain ESA to provide ecosystem services such as erosion control, native habitat, and pollution control.

#### Native Sun Turf Mix:

- will be planted within mow zone located 3-5 feet from either side of hike-and-bike trail and immediately behind residential lots; and
- will be concentrated in areas less exposed to the least moisture.

#### Drainfield Mix:

- o grass mix designed for areas that have periodic moist soils; and
- adaptability to a wide range of growing conditions.

#### Riparian Recovery Mix:

- seed mix including a combination of 36 native grass & wildflower species (full species list: (<a href="http://www.seedsource.com/catalog/">http://www.seedsource.com/catalog/</a>);
- includes native, deep rooted, diverse plant community; and
- o provides increased bank stability and runoff filtration.

The Drainfield Mix will be seeded at the lowest elevations within the green space where moisture is expected to concentrate. Riparian Recovery Mix will be planted in the transition zone surrounding the Drainfield Mix. The goal of the proposed seeding is to develop an AESA with a quality, functioning native habitat that will not need additional maintenance beyond the initial seeding.

Temporary non-invasive vegetative cover approved by City Staff, such as Canadian wild rye (*Elymus canadensis*), cereal rye (*Secale cereale*), winter wheat (*Triticum aestivum*), or oats (*Avena sp.*) will be established by hydro-mulching or installing erosion control blankets within one month of mass grading. Irrigation within the designated mitigation areas is not proposed at this time; however, if the seeded forbs and grasses show signs of stress, irrigation may be deemed necessary and installed following the plantings. An initial site visit by Kimley-Horn environmental staff will be performed following the completion of initial seeding and prior to the first annual monitoring event. Kimley-Horn staff will perform additional site visits as necessary during the first annual monitoring period.

#### **Hike-and-Bike Trail**

Along with revegetation, a 10-foot hike-and-bike pedestrian trail is proposed to traverse the length of the green space. The trail maximizes public utilization of the ESA area by creating recreational space within the floodplain and providing an opportunity for individuals to access and form connections with a natural area. A 3-to-5-foot mow-zone will be established on either side of the hike-and-bike trail to avoid tall vegetation and other concerns immediate to the trail. Educational signage will be established prior to the issuance of building permits in order to properly inform potential homebuyers of the final product.

The proposed owner of the green space and trail is the future neighborhood homeowner's association (HOA). A maintenance plan agreement will be prepared and provided with CEPs. The HOA will be responsible for any necessary repairs and recurring maintenance responsibilities. Kimley-Horn will be responsible for annual monitoring and reporting for three years, post installation.

#### **Detention Ponds**

Two detention ponds are planned within the southern green space (Tract A). These detention ponds will be visible from the hike-and-bike trail and are intended to provide temporary storage of stormwater runoff to reduce downstream water quantity impacts. The slowing of stormwater runoff entering the channel will reduce erosion and maintain a more natural waterway. Drainfield mix will be planted along the banks of the detention ponds to reduce erosion and filter pollutants from stormwater runoff.

#### Rain Garden

To help mitigate for the reduction of permeable surface within the floodplain, approximately 0.6 acre of rain gardens are to be constructed along the drainage area transecting Tract A. The rain garden is intended to provide an aesthetically pleasing method to reduce flooding and prevent water contaminated by pollutants from entering storm drains and downstream waterways. It will mimic the natural absorption and filtering present in forests, meadows and prairies.

The rain gardens will be constructed as shallow depressions within the floodplain gently sloped towards the drainage area. Several inches of topsoil will be removed and replaced with a permeable, engineered media such as compost, gravel or stones. The rain gardens will temporarily hold rainwater several hours following precipitation events before allowing it to penetrate the ground and reenter the groundwater system. Pollutants, such as sediment, nutrients, bacteria and heavy metals, from the single-family development will also be filtered out by the media and vegetation. If the rain garden experiences ponding for several days after routine rain events, a berm can be constructed around the rain garden to create more of a slope for water to drain. More stones or compost can also be added to the rain garden to help distribute the water.

Native herbaceous vegetation will be planted within the rain gardens in conjunction with the engineered media. The herbaceous vegetation will tolerate a range of hydrologic conditions from the ponding and draining of the rain garden. An example vegetation mix that can be planted within the rain garden is the Drainfield Mix (previously described). The herbaceous vegetation will assist in the filtering of pollutants present in stormwater. It will also provide refuge and food for butterflies, both migratory and non-migratory birds and other wildlife. If vegetation struggles to grow within the rain garden, the rain garden can be watered with 1-2 inches of water per week, unless it rains that week.

### 3.2 - Tract B (Mixed-Use Development)

#### Vegetation

A combination of Native Sun Mix and Drainfield Mix of seeds will be spread throughout the designated green space within the impacted Undeveloped Floodplain ESA to provide a ground cover and a protective vegetative layer surrounding the detention pond. Native, deep-rooted vegetation will prevent erosion and filter stormwater runoff. The Drainfield Mix will be seeded at the lowest elevations within the green space where moisture is expected to concentrate. Native Sun Mix will be planted in the mow zone above the detention pond bank.

Temporary non-invasive vegetative cover approved by City Staff, will also be established on Tract B by hydro-mulching or installing erosion control blankets. Irrigation is not proposed at this time; however, if the seeded forbs and grasses show signs of stress or the survival rate does not meet or exceed 90% cover, irrigation may be deemed necessary and installed following the plantings.

#### **Detention Pond**

One detention pond is planned within the open space buffer in the northern tract (Tract B). This detention pond will be visible from the northern access road and is intended to provide temporary storage of stormwater runoff to reduce downstream water quantity impacts. The slowing of stormwater runoff entering the channel will reduce erosion and maintain a more natural waterway. Drainfield mix will be planted along the banks of the detention pond to reduce erosion and filter pollutants from the adjacent roadways.

### 5.0 - Perpetual Maintenance Activity

The designated no-mow zones within green spaces, detention ponds, and rain gardens will be maintained as detailed below in Table 2. If the property is sold in the future, the new owners must comply with the described maintenance plan in order to maintain the function and health of the mitigation land.

**Table 2: Perpetual maintenance activity for Dentex Tract** 

Activity	Description
Mowing and Establishment of Mow-Zones	Mowing will be conducted within a 3-to-5-foot mow-zone buffer from either side of the hike-and-bike trail within the southern green space. Mowing will occur above the banks of the detention ponds and will not occur within the rain gardens. Mowing may occur within landscaped areas outside of designated green spaces, detention ponds, and rain gardens on site. Occasional mowing, approximately once or twice a year, can occur as needed within the green spaces, detentions ponds and rain gardens to help control undesirable vegetation.
Edging	Edging will only occur within the described mow-zones.
Leaf Removal	There will be no leaf removal outside of the described mow-zones.
Fertilizer and Pesticides	There will be no pesticides or fertilizer distributed within the designated green spaces, rain gardens, or detention ponds, other than for the purpose of invasive species or privet removal deemed necessary by an arboricultural consultant.
Tree Removal	No trees outside of the mow zones will be cut, trimmed, thinned, altered, or raised without the City of Denton's written permission.
Trash Removal	Trash removal will be the responsibility of the neighborhood HOA and will take place twice per year by hand from individuals walking the mitigation land areas. No vehicles (ATVs, cars, trucks, tractors, or any other motorized vehicles) will be utilized in this effort. Trash will be disposed of in trash bags that will be removed by the City and disposed of in an approved landfill.
Invasive Species Management	Invasive species will be assessed by Kimley-Horn staff during annual monitoring visits during the first three years following construction. Following the conclusion of restoration effort, the neighborhood HOA will be responsible for sourcing an arboricultural consultant. Invasive species management will be performed by the responsibility of the neighborhood HOA.

## Ground Disturbing Activity

Any ground-disturbing activity, such as maintenance, erosion control, or proposed changes to grading will not occur until designs have been approved in writing by the City of Denton.

### 6.0 - Compliance with Authorities

The City of Denton is the authority over compliance with this AESA mitigation plan. Once the AESA mitigation activities have been completed, the City of Denton will be notified that restoration activities are complete.

### 7.0 - Annual Reporting

The applicant will prepare an annual report each year for three consecutive years, beginning 12 months after initial seeding. The annual reports will detail species diversity and vegetative coverage data. Kimley-Horn will perform monitoring activities at the end of the growing season, typically September through October, annually. Reports will be submitted on November 15<sup>th</sup> of each year.

Ten-to-twelve 0.01-acre circular plots will be established within the designated green spaces, arranged to accurately represent different vegetative communities within the green space. Each plot center will be GPS-located and marked with a center stake. The one-thousandth acre plots will have a radius of 11.8 feet. Within each plot, a visual estimate of percent cover will be recorded. Additionally, all species located within the plots will be recorded and reported.

The first two annual reports will contain action items that may include: the implementation of additional erosion control, re-seeding the seed mixtures as needed, and removing weeds within the seeded areas. The neighborhood HOA will be responsible for maintenance such as weeding, and Kimley-Horn will be responsible for any re-planting effort.

Upon completion of the three-year monitoring and reporting period, the City of Denton Environmental Services shall inspect the plantings and determine whether ninety percent (90%) of the seeded area is healthy and has a reasonable chance of sustained cover. If it is determined that 90% of the seeded area is healthy and has a reasonable chance of sustained cover, the City will issue the final acceptance of the project. After city inspection, if more than 90% of seeded area is found to be diseased or not having a reasonable chance of sustained cover, the applicant shall be notified to reseed those problematic areas. If the applicant does not take remedial steps to bring the property into compliance, the City may use all legal remedies to enforce this provision. These annual reports will be submitted to the city for review and inspection.

If changes need to be made to the mitigation plan during the three-year monitoring period, the City of Denton will be notified prior to making the plan modifications.

## 8.0 - Criteria for Approval

The following outlines the criterial for approval of an AESA Plan and the project aspects that meet each criterion.

1. Mitigation goals are obtained by creating, expanding and/or improving ESAs.

The proposed AESA proposes to mitigate the impacts to the Undeveloped Floodplain ESA from the construction of one single-family residential development (Tract A) and one mixed-use development (Tract B) by seeding the designated green space within the Undeveloped Floodplain ESA area with native seed mixtures to both provide a protective ground cover and functional native plant community. While the initial construction activity will result in impacts to

the existing ESAs, the resulting green spaces within Tract A and Tract B will be seeded to create a native vegetative community that will also promote the native grasses in the surrounding area. The resulting habitat will provide vegetative cover for birds and wildlife species. The promotion of native plant species will suppress the regrowth of non-native grasses observed on site. The mitigation will also expand into the surrounding areas outside of the ESA impact areas within the green space by expanding broadcast seeding efforts beyond the original floodplain with a native seed mix to promote a native grass community. Native Sun Turf mix will be used in areas with minimal moisture and areas that require mowing. It is anticipated that this mix will provide contiguous vegetative cover which will be monitored annually. Overall, the floodplain will contain an improved channel and detention ponds that will improve stormwater management capabilities and will support a diverse, native plant community.

Mitigation goals are obtained by preserving environmentally sensitive areas above the
minimum requirements, exchanges between different types of ESAs, installing pollution
prevention controls, and/or implementing best management practices or any other
approaches that result in the improvement of the environment being impacted.

Once revegetated, the native grasses and forbs planted within the green space will provide vegetative cover and forage for local wildlife, promote the native herbaceous community within the ESA, and filter surface runoff before it reaches the waterway. The green space itself will prevent negative impacts from increased flows through the ESAs. Through grading, channel restoration, and seeding, it is anticipated that Riparian Buffer ESA may re-develop over time.

Detention ponds and rain gardens on site will be utilized to improve water quality by slowing and treating runoff from the proposed mixed-use development and nearby roadways. Pollutants derived from lawncare, motor vehicles, pets, pest control are expected from residential and commercial developments. The rain gardens and detention ponds will capture rainwater and slowly release it into the soil, treating the rainwater and recharging groundwater.

The maintenance plan outlined in Section 5.0 details measures in place to prevent pollutants such as fertilizers and excess sediment from entering mitigation areas.

3. Areas offered as mitigation are linked to existing or planned open space or conserved areas to provide an overall open space system.

The disturbances and proposed AESA are located within larger Undeveloped Floodplain ESAs surrounding swales on either side of the property boundary. Though 18.4 acres are to be removed, the mitigation land area within the designated green space will be revegetated to avoid lasting negative impacts to the overall ecosystem, promote the native vegetative community, and support wildlife populations. Native grass seed mixes are also being utilized outside of the ESAs to expand the native grass communities. The mitigation land will remain connected to ESA areas on either side of the project site.

4. Development is arranged for maximizing access and utilization of the ESAs by citizens.

The designated mitigation land is located in an area that is central to the single-family residential neighborhood, visible from roads and housing, and accessible by hike-and-bike trail within the neighborhood. A 10-foot hike-and-bike trail with a 3-to-5-foot mow zone on either side has been designed to create opportunities for exposure to natural areas and recreation within the floodplain.

5. Areas offered as mitigation are placed either in a lot or lots that incorporate a permanent conservation easement, restrictive covenants, or such other legal mechanism to allow for the long term conservation of said areas. Such legal mechanism shall limit any future land disturbing activity or construction within the ESAs ad shall run with the land and be binding upon all successors and assigns of the current owner.

As the designated green spaces within the Undeveloped Floodplain ESA are being revegetated to create a native habitat, the ESA designation will remain and therefore be subject to use restrictions set forth in the DDC.

6. The AESA plan shall demonstrate that the developer's alternative proposal results in a high-quality development meeting the intent of the standards in the DDC.

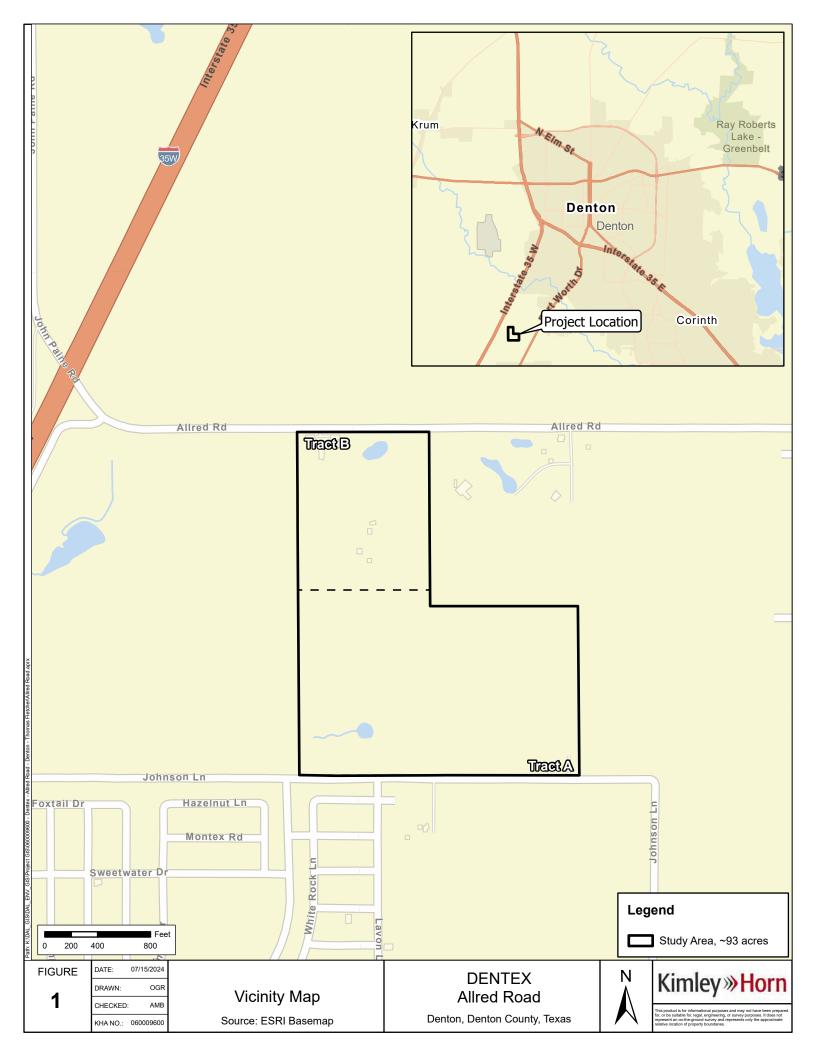
The AESA has been designed to minimize the impacts to ESAs necessary to meet the design standards for the overall development and proposes to mitigate for the impacts by revegetating the undeveloped portion of the Floodplain ESA with native vegetation. As such, the proposed development meets the criteria for approval for an AESA.

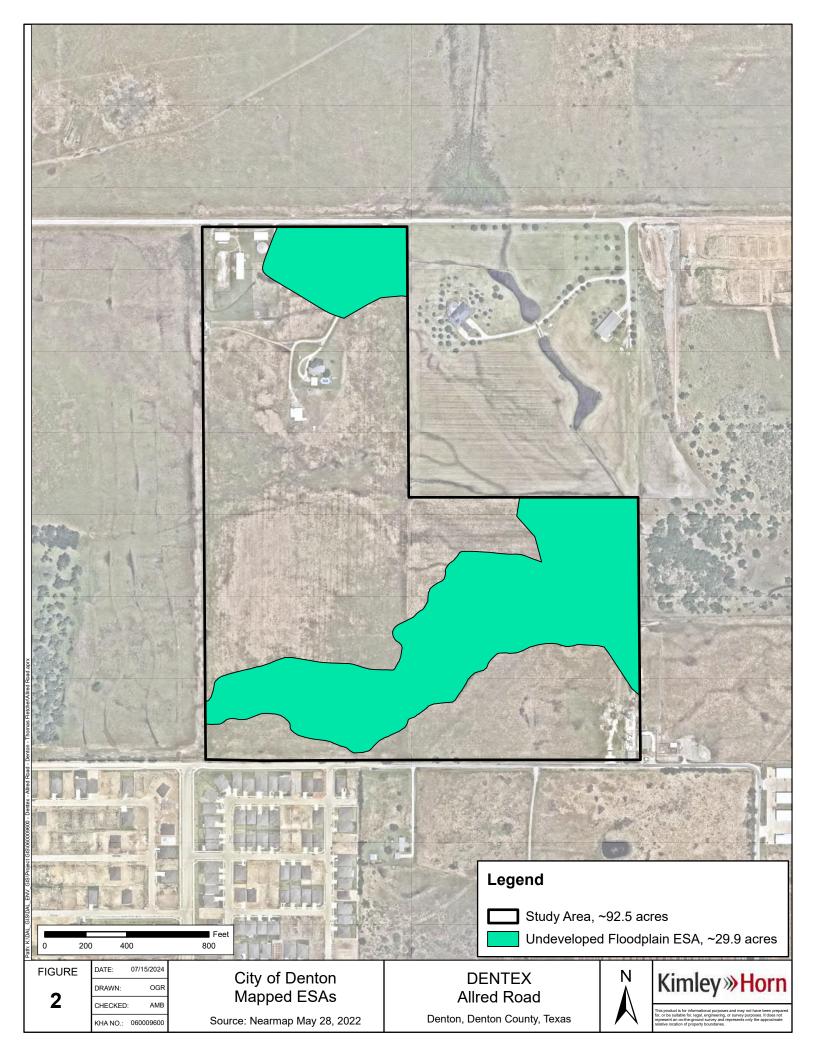
### **9.0 – Summary**

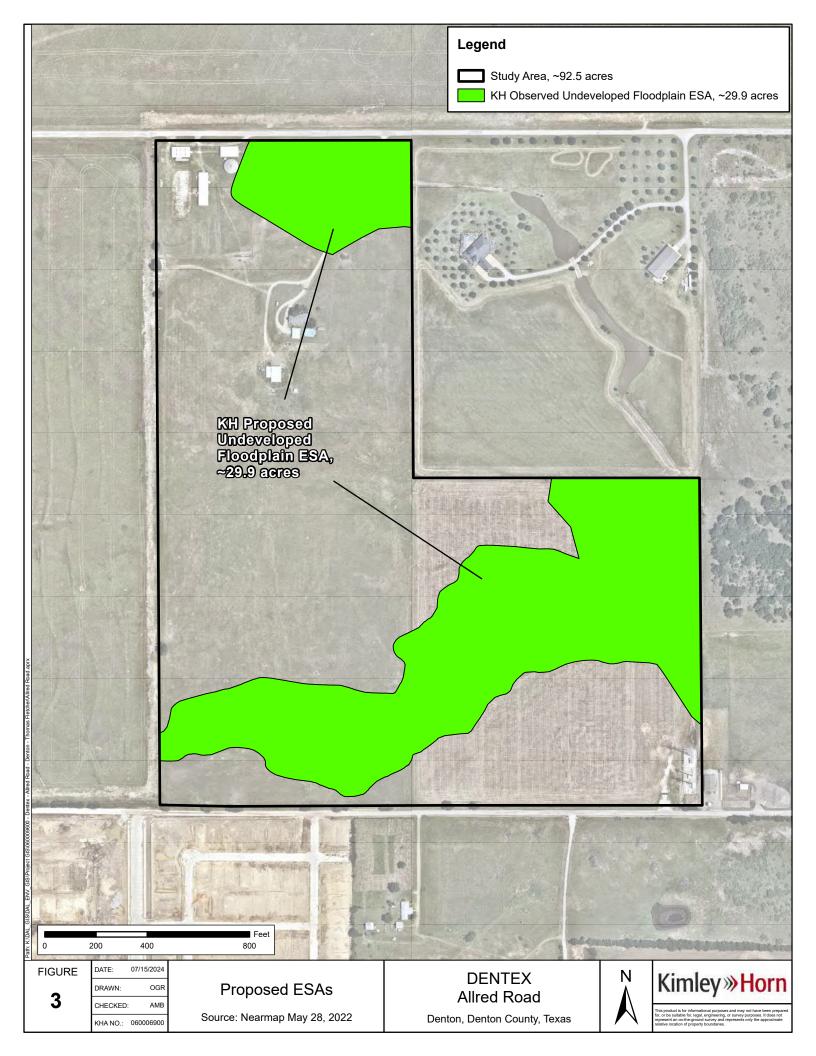
The impacts proposed to the Undeveloped Floodplain ESA 29.9 acres resulting from the construction of residential and mixed-use developments. Approximately 11.0 acres are to be restored and preserved as mitigation land. The mitigation for the impacts to the Undeveloped Floodplain ESA will consist of seeding the green space within the Undeveloped Floodplain ESA impacted by the construction with native seed mixtures to provide ground cover and a functional, diverse vegetative community that will serve to filter pollutants from the proposed developments and prevent erosion. The native grasses planted within the mitigation land will provide vegetative cover and forage for local wildlife and promote the native herbaceous community within the ESA.

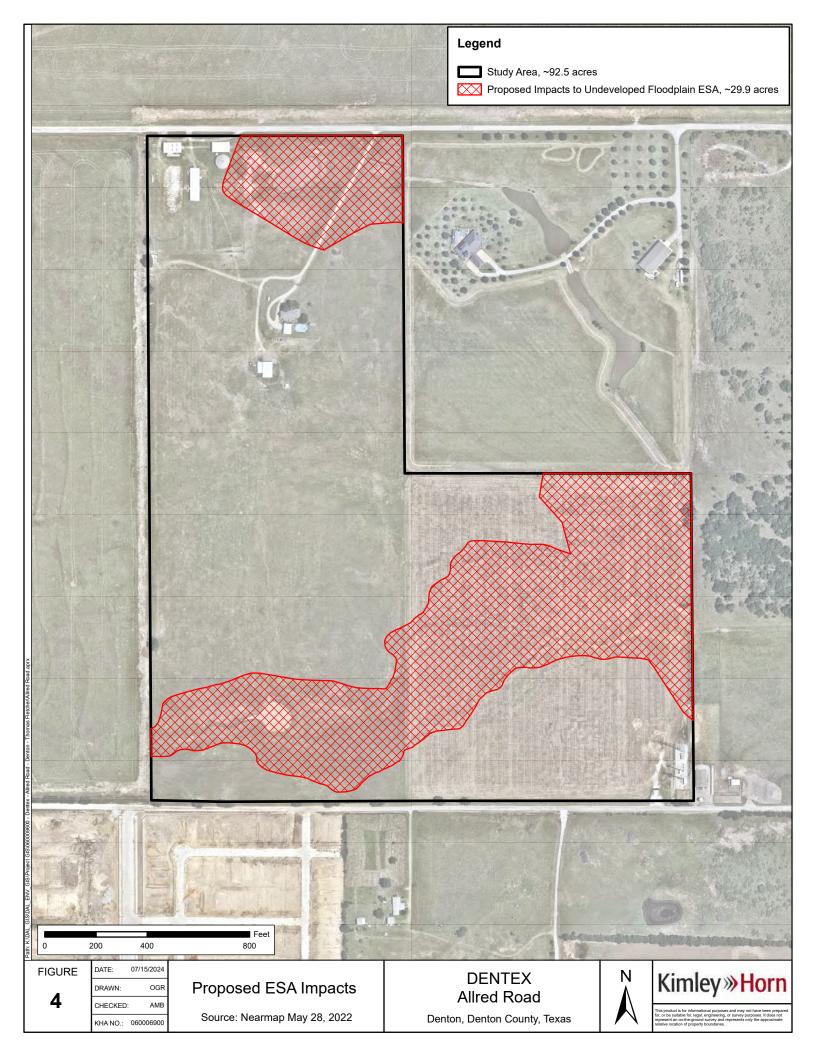
## **Figures**

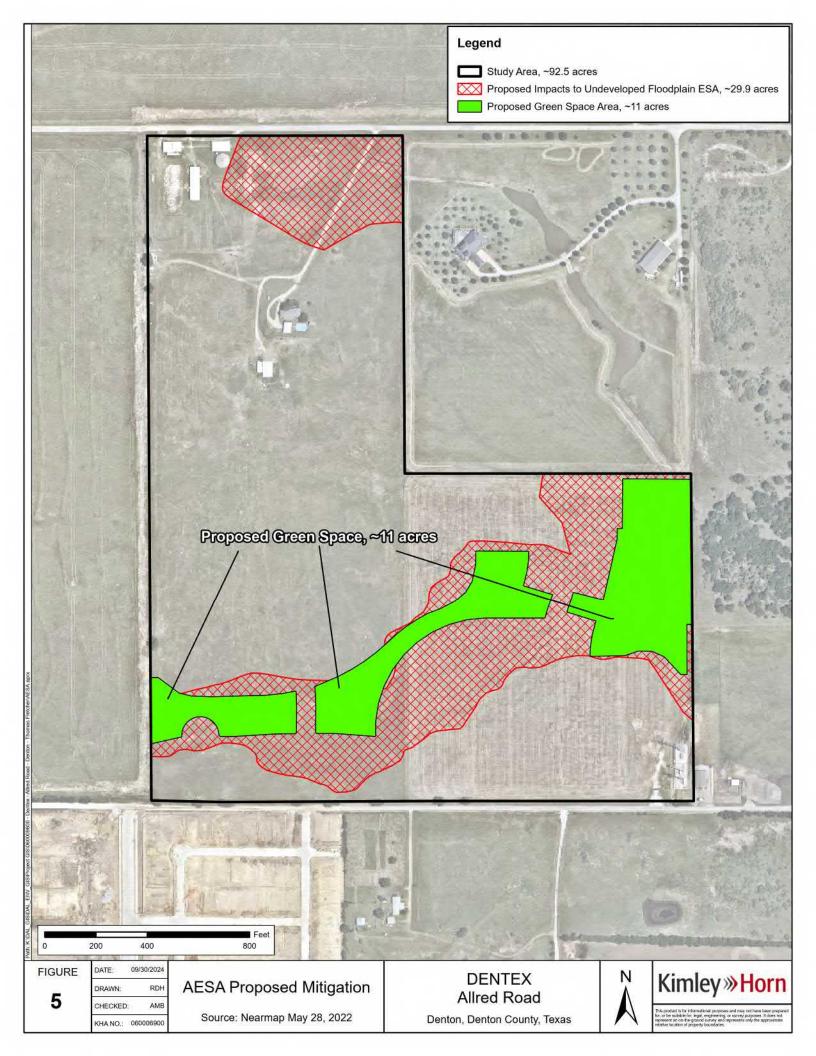
STUDY AREA MAPS





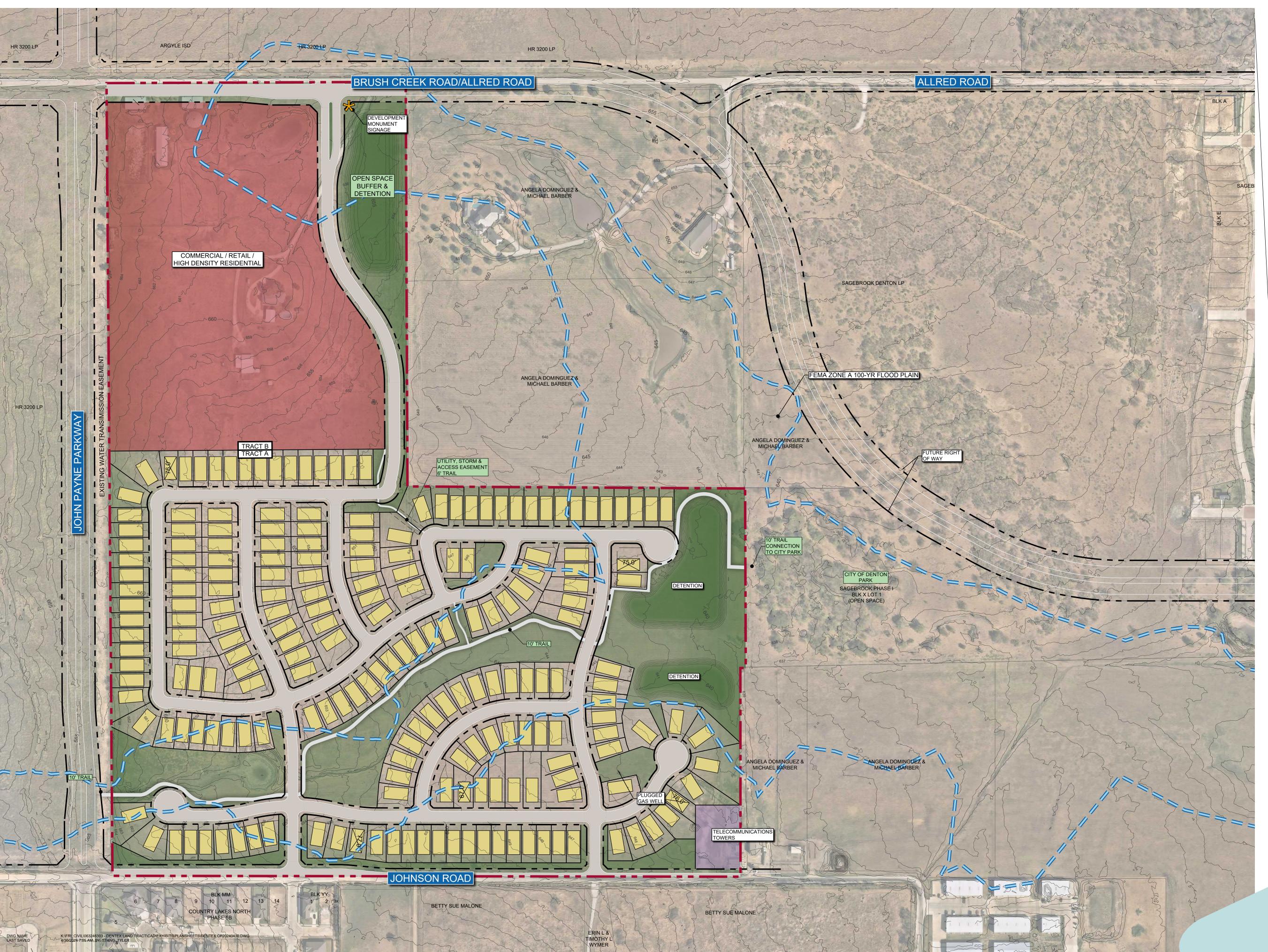






## **Appendix A**

**CONCEPT SITE PLAN** 





Tract A Property Summary

Telecommunications Towers	0.7
Total Open Space	13.2
Net Residential Area	51.5
Total	65.4
Single Family Open Space	
Open Space	13.2
Single Family Area	51.5

Lot Summary 50' Lots

25.5%

Density Summary

Tract B Property Summary

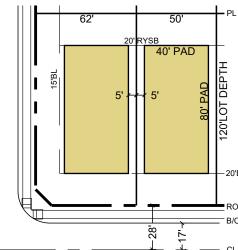
Total Percentage of Open Space

Arterial & Collector Right of Way	3.
Commercial/Retail/High Density Residential	21.
Total Open Space	3.
Total	27.

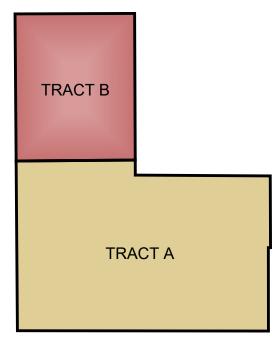
TRACT B NOTES:

1. NO MORE THAN 12-ACRES SHALL BE USED FOR HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL

- THE FOLLOWING DENSITIES SHALL GOVERN FOR HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL:
- 2.1. MULTI-FAMILY: 25 units/ac. 2.2. BUILD TO RENT: 16 units/ac. 2.3. TOWNHOME: 12 units/ac.



50' x 120' LOT



TRACT DETAIL

- THIS PLAN IS CONCEPTUAL IN NATURE AND MAY HAVE BEEN PRODUCED WITHOUT THE BENEFIT OF A SURVEY OR CONTACT WITH THE CITY, COUNTY, ETC.
   FLOOD PLAIN SHOWN IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE BASED ON A MORE DETAILED FULLY DEVELOPED FLOOD STUDY ANALYSIS.
   AERIAL IMAGE BY NEARMAP, COPYRIGHT 2024.

## Concept Plan

Denton ETJ, Denton County Texas



April 2024

## **Appendix B**

**AESA SITE PLAN** 

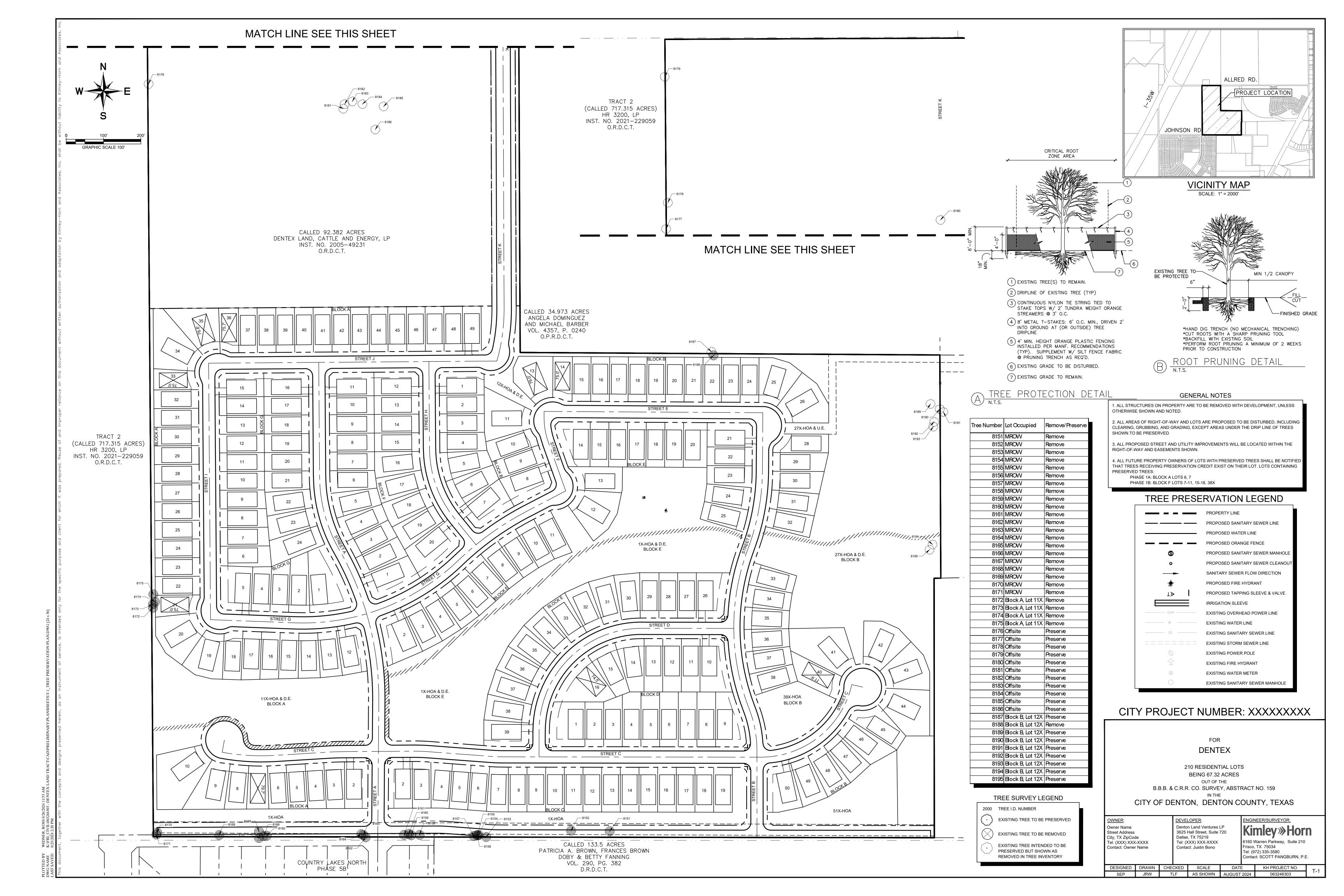






## **Appendix C**

TREE PRESERVATION PLAN



Eligible for			
Secondary-Only	Yes		
Preservation?			
	dbh		
Total (Healthy)	0		
Protected dbh	0		
Total (Healthy)			
Non-Protected	0		
dbh			
Total (Healthy)	112		
Secondary dbh	113		
Required			
Preservation	22.66		
(20%)			
Dead Tree dbh	272.1		
Required			
Preservation dbh Yes			
Achieved?			
Secondary Trees Removed			

Secondary Trees Removed				
	Trees	Replacement	Calculated	
	Removed	Ratio	DBH	
Secondary	18	4":1 tree	72	
Total			72	
Preliminary Mitigat	ion dbh	50% Reduction	36	
	Trees Pre	eserved		
	dbh		Dualantian	
Туре	Preserved		Preservation	
	in DIA		Credit	
Landmark	0	4:1	0	
Secondary	31.1	0.5:1	15.55	
Addt'l Cluster Cred	0	1.15:1	0	
Total	31.1		15.55	
Mitigation dbh			20.45	

## CITY PROJECT NUMBER: XXXXXXXXX

FOR DENTEX

210 RESIDENTIAL LOTS BEING 67.32 ACRES OUT OF THE R.R. CO. SURVEY, ABSTRACT I

B.B.B. & C.R.R. CO. SURVEY, ABSTRACT NO. 159
IN THE
CITY OF DENTON, DENTON COUNTY, TEXAS

OWNER:
Owner Name
Street Address
City, TX ZipCode
Tel: (XXX) XXX-XXXX
Contact: Owner Name

DEVELOPER:
Denton Land Ventures LP
3625 Hall Street, Suite 720
Dallas, TX 75219
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