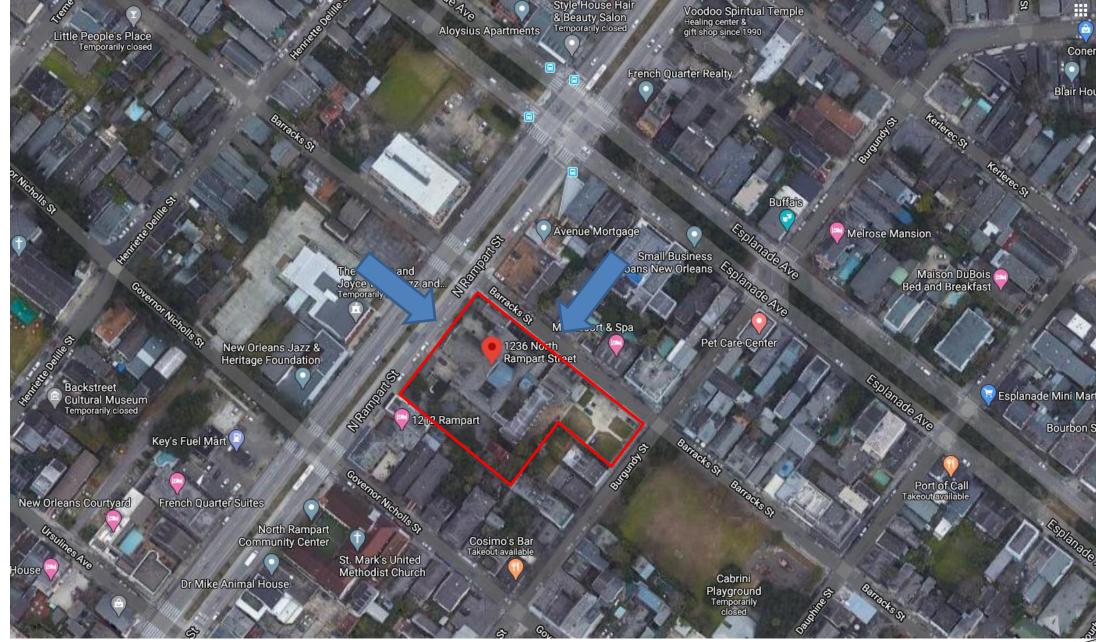
Vieux Carré Commission Architecture Committee Meeting

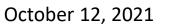
Tuesday, October 12, 2021

Old Business

1236 N Rampart/ 1022 Barracks



1236 N. Rampart VCC Architectural Committee

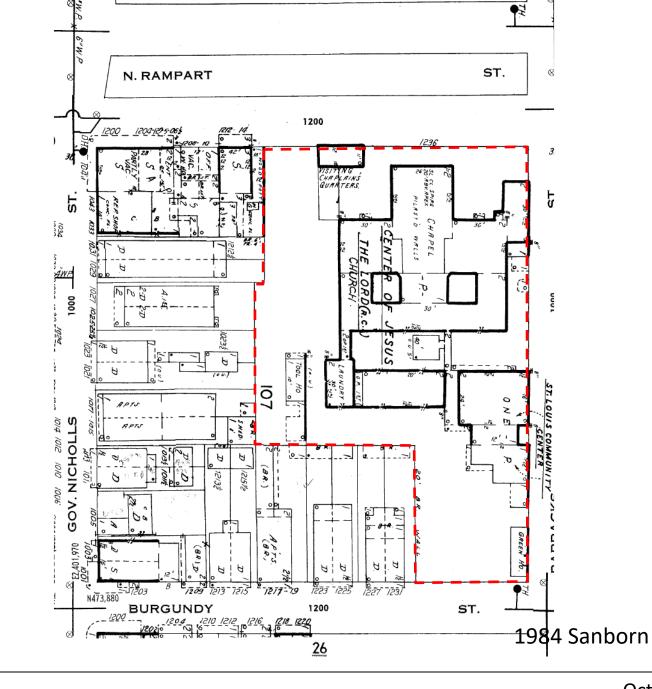




















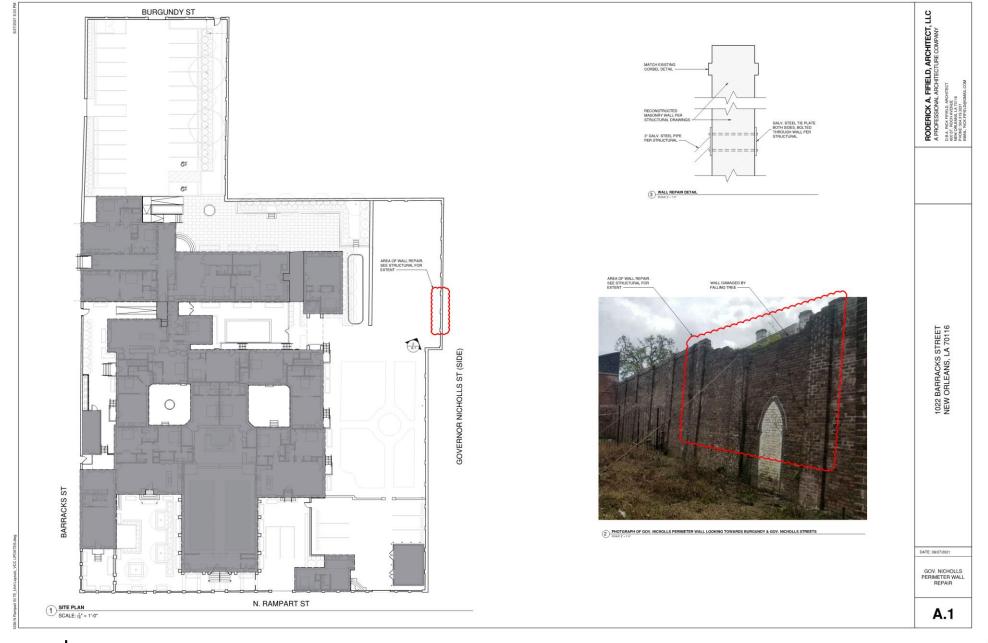




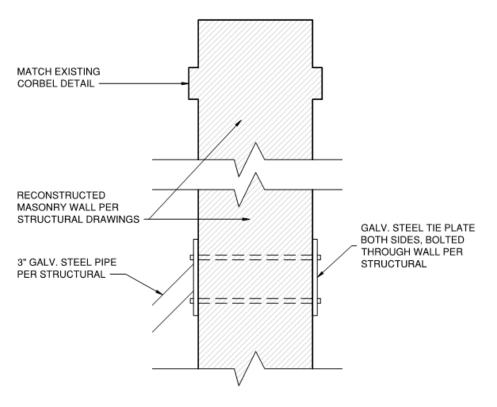












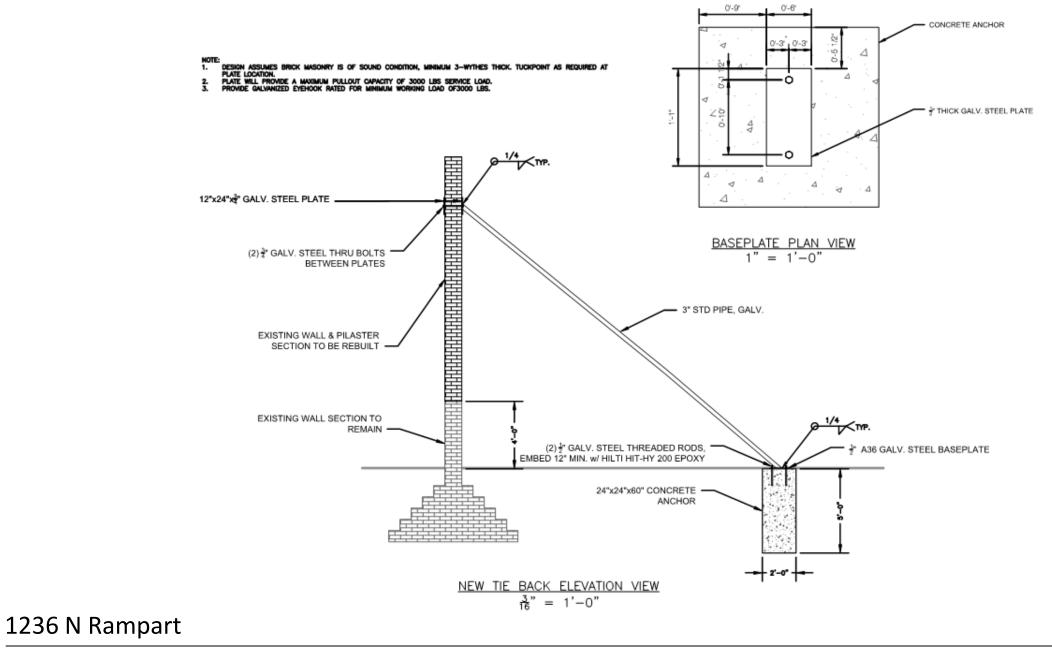
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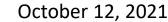
AREA OF WALL REPAIR. SEE STRUCTURAL FOR WALL DAMAGED BY FALLING TREE

2 PHOTGRAPH OF GOV. NICHOLLS PERIMETER WALL LOOKING TOWARDS BURGUNDY & GOV. NICHOLLS STREETS

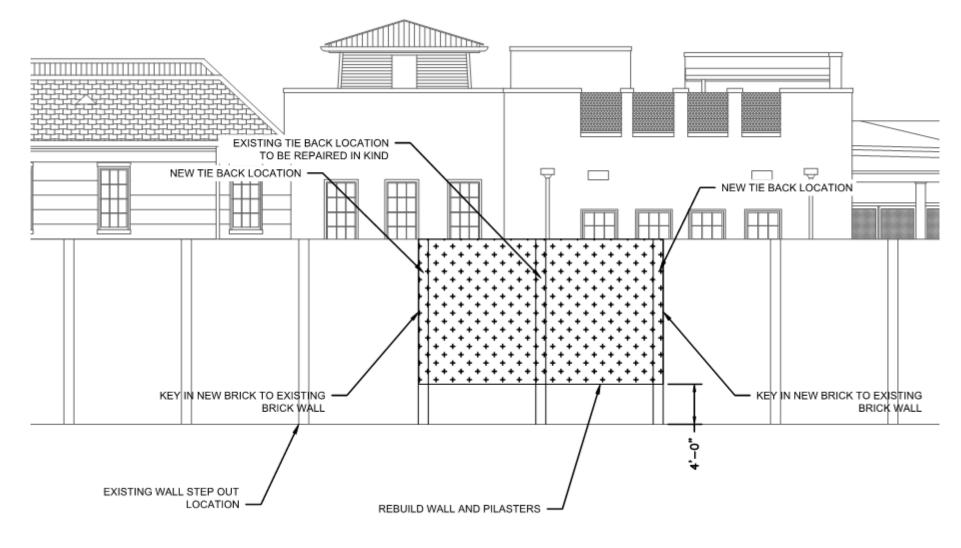


1236 N Rampart



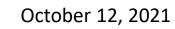










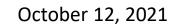








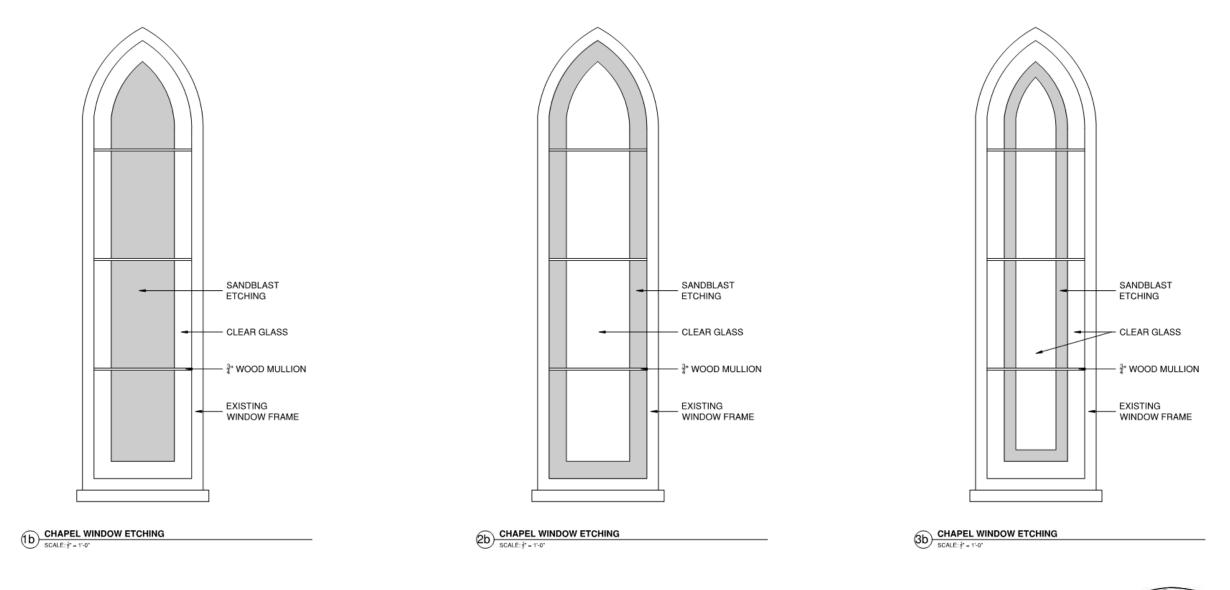




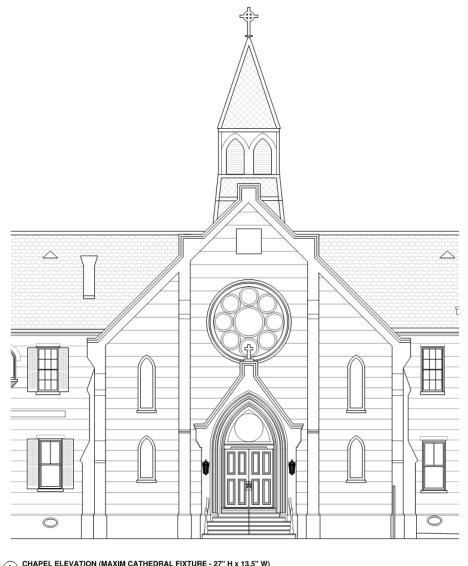




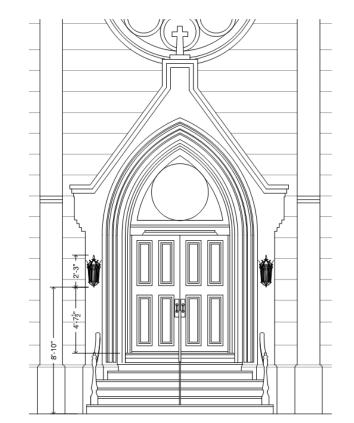








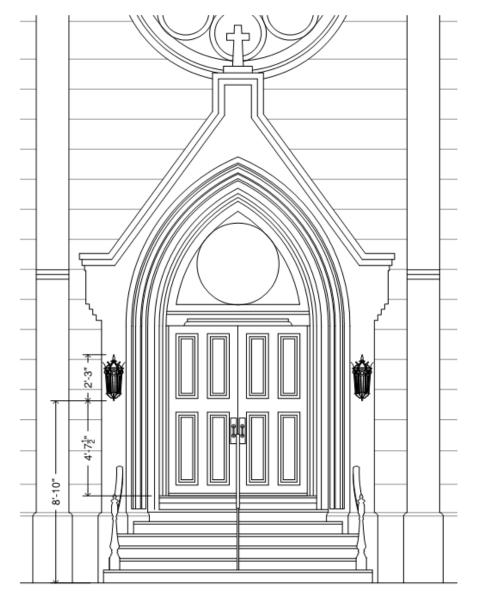
() CHAPEL ELEVATION (MAXIM CATHEDRAL FIXTURE - 27" H x 13.5" W) SCALE: f' - 1'-0"



(2) CHAPEL ELEVATION (MAXIM CATHEDRAL FIXTURE - 27" H x 13.5" W) SCALE: f' = 1'-0'



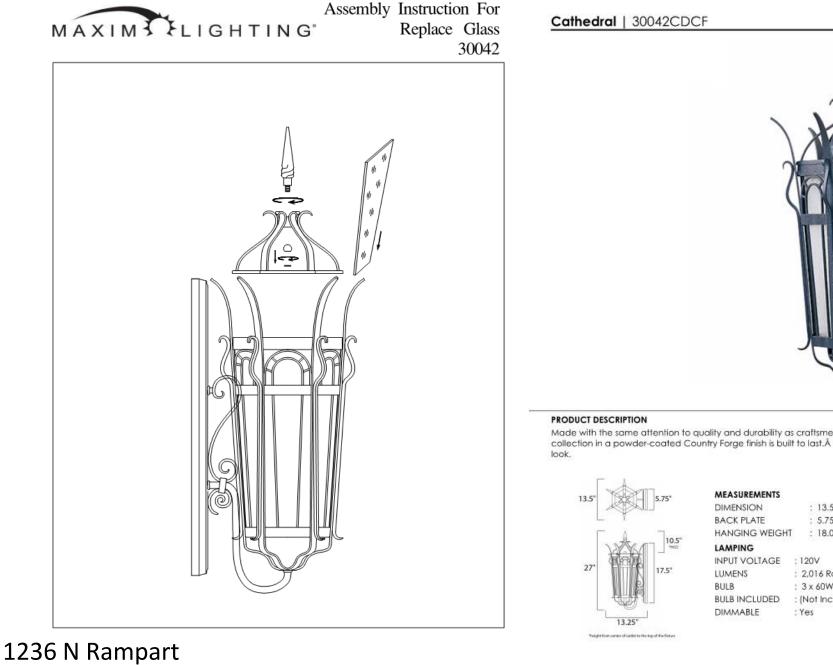
1236 N Rampart



CHAPEL ELEVATION (MAXIM CATHEDRAL FIXTURE - 27" H x 13.5" W) SCALE: ¹/₄ = 1¹·0⁺ 2

1236 N Rampart







Made with the same attention to quality and durability as craftsmen used ages ago, the Cathedral forged-iron collection in a powder-coated Country Forge finish is built to last. A The clear Seedy glass adds authenticity to this

> : 13.5" W x 27" H x 13.25" Ext : 5.75" W x 17.5" H x 10.5" HCO

: 18.04 lb

- : 2,016 Rated : 3 x 60W Incandescent E12 Candelabra, 180W Total
 - : (Not Included)

....

FINISHES OPTION

Country Forge

GLASS Seedy CD

MATERIAL

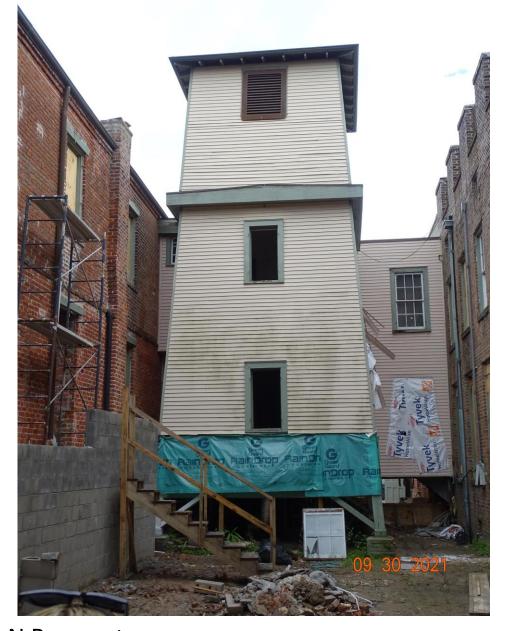
RATINGS

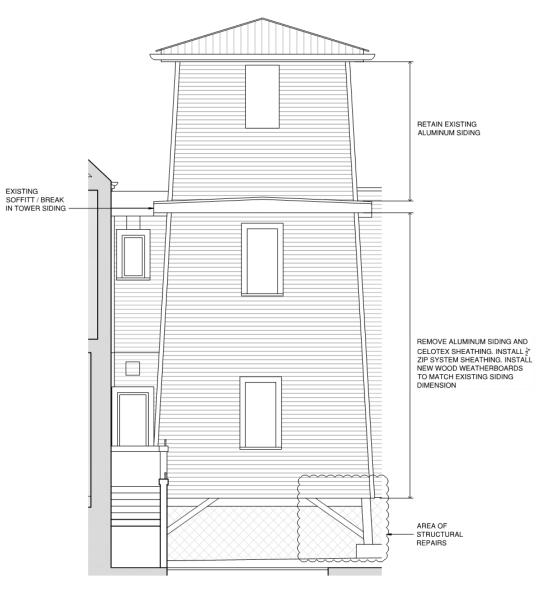
CETLUS

Forged Steel

Wet Location





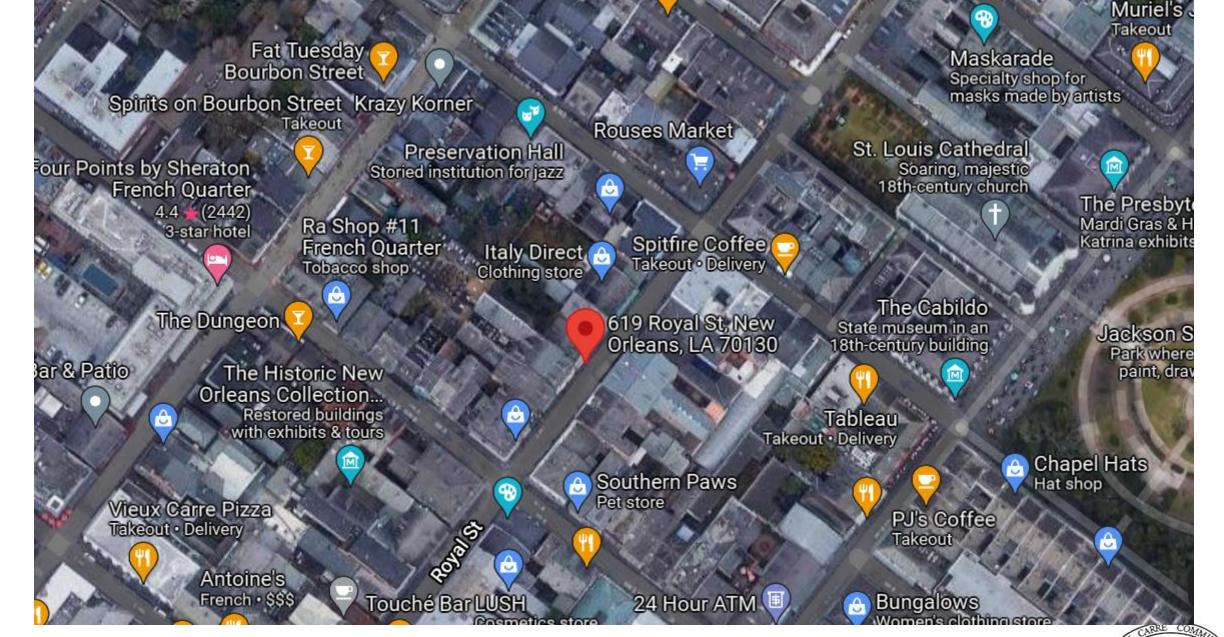


1 PROPOSED TOWER SIDING REPAIR - TOWER ELEVATION AS SEEN FROM POOL AREA LOOKING TOWARDS BARRACKS STREET



1236 N Rampart



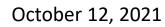




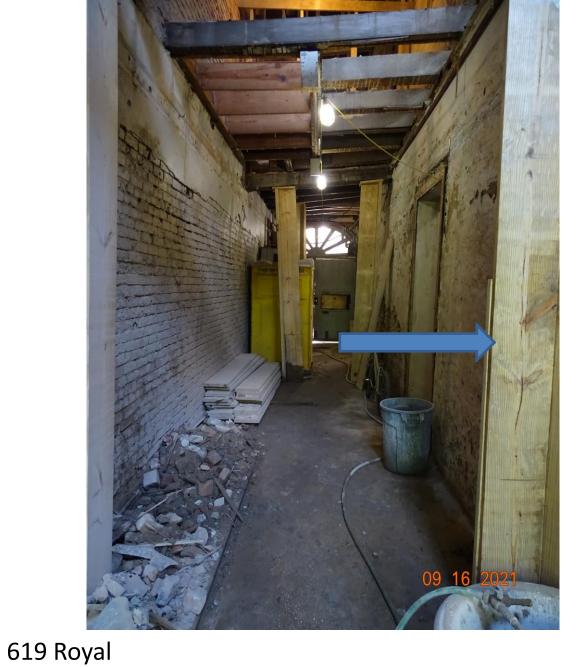
October 12, 2021

















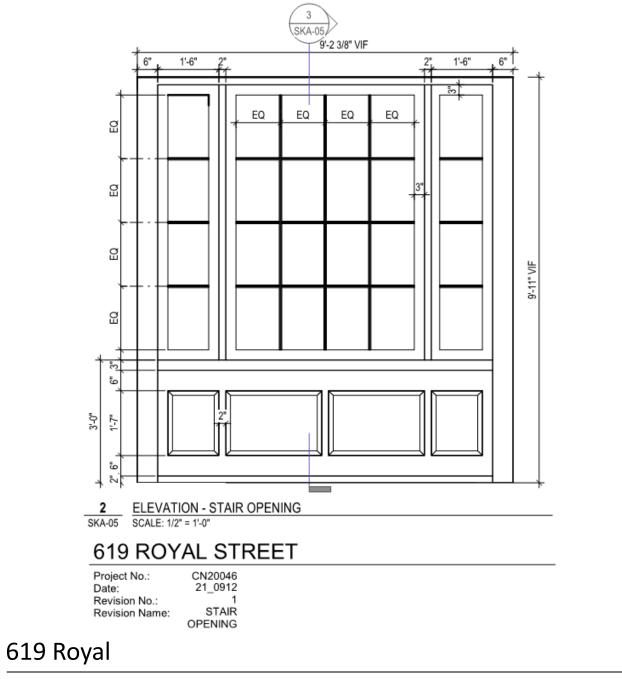


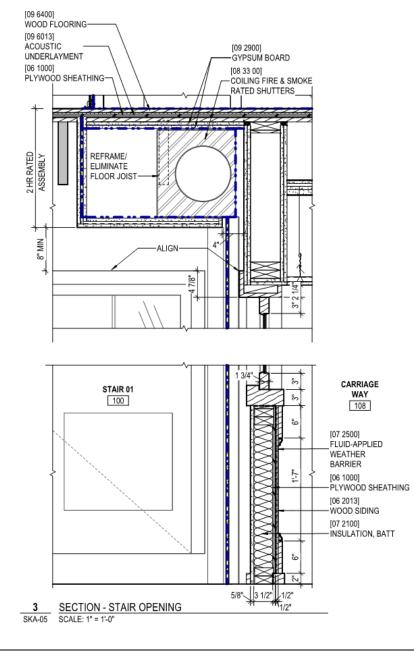




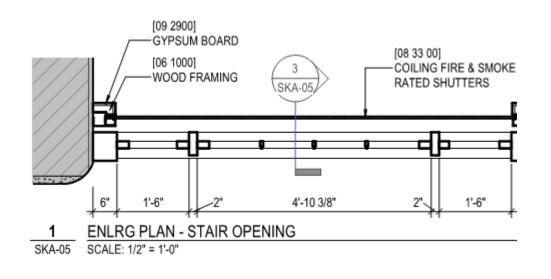
619 Royal – loggia enclosure at 623 Royal

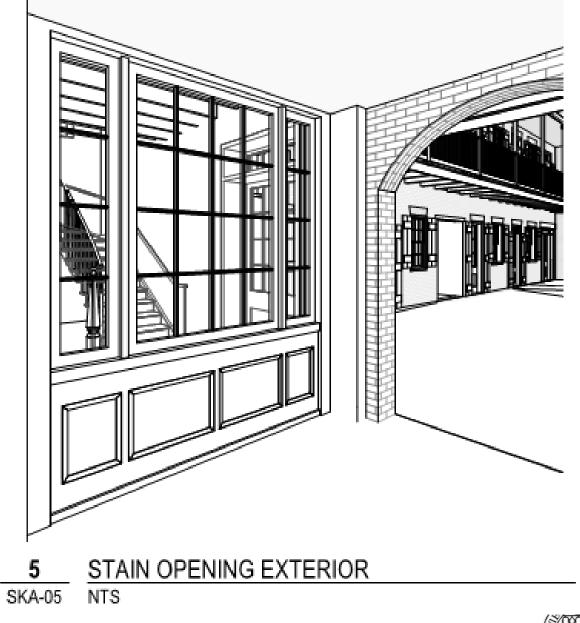




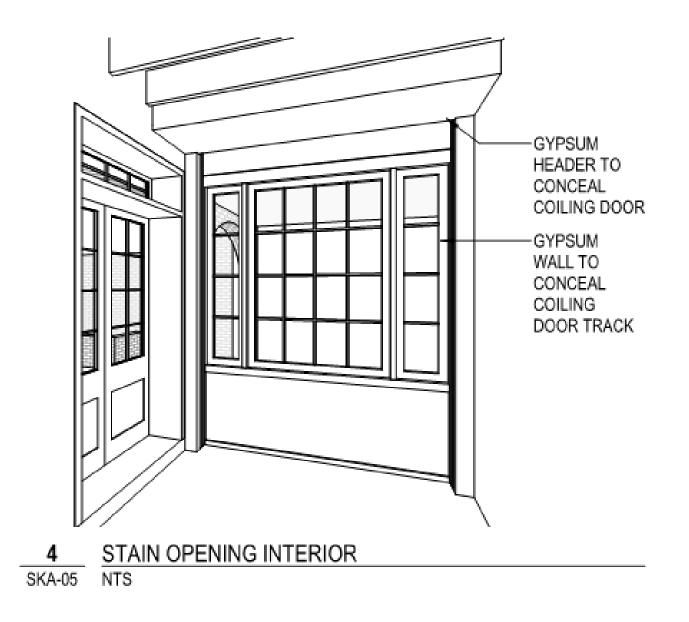








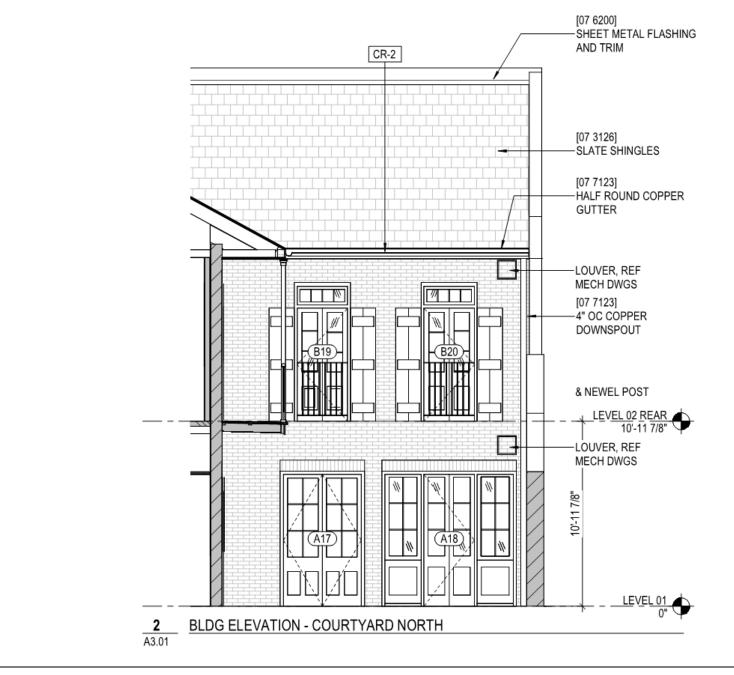






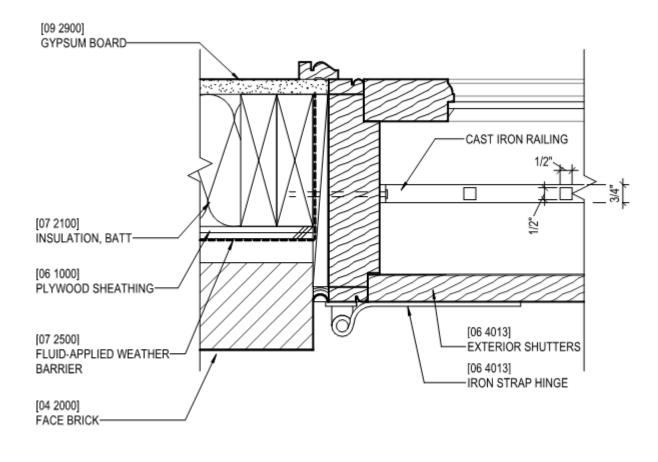








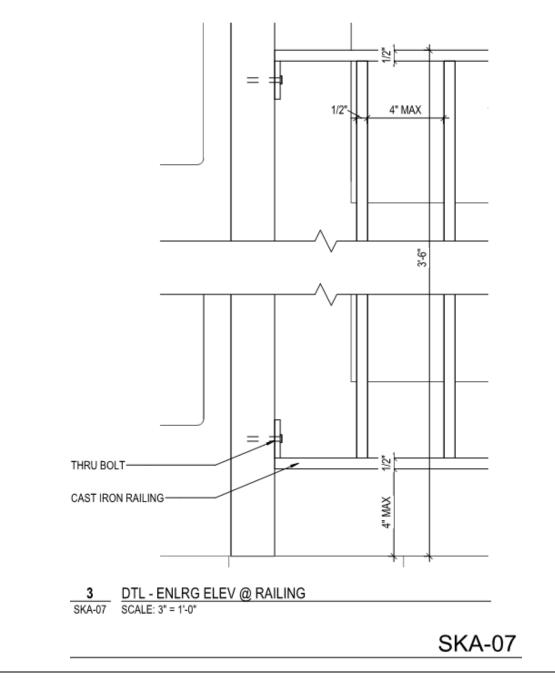




1 ENLRG PLAN - DR B18 AND B19

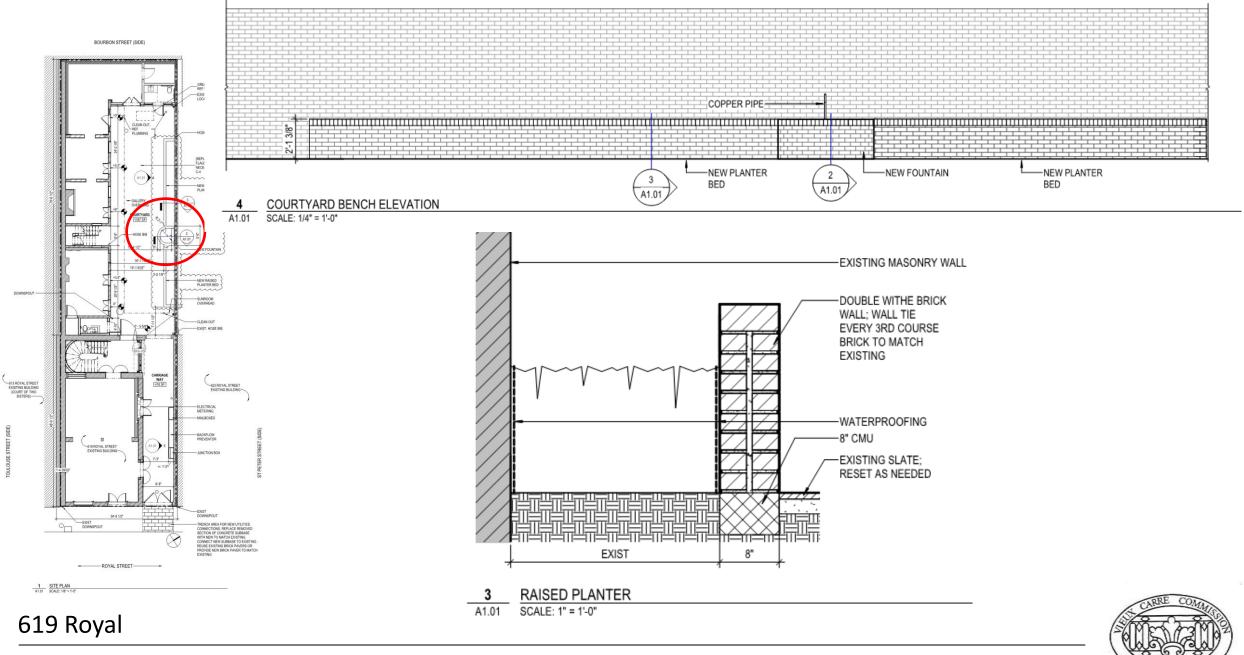
SKA-07 SCALE: 3" = 1'-0"

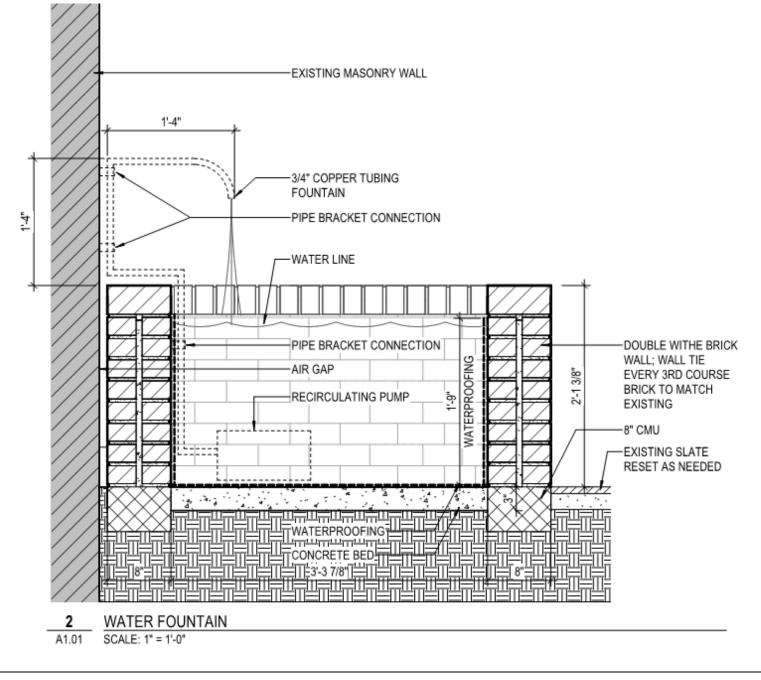






619 Royal

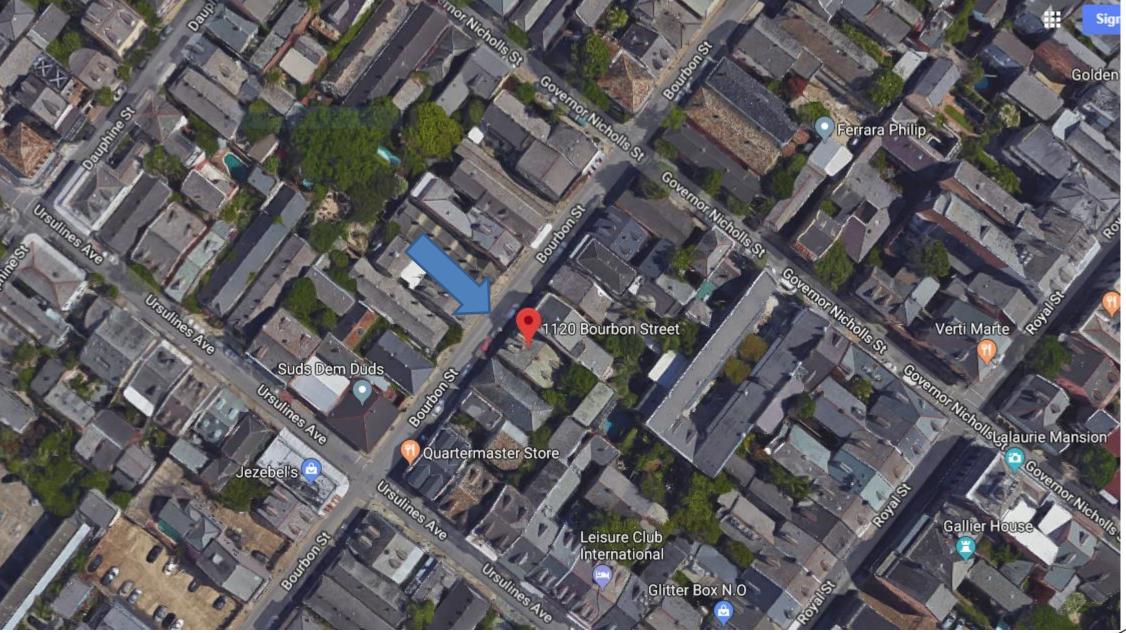




619 Royal



1118-1120 Bourbon



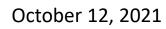














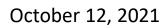












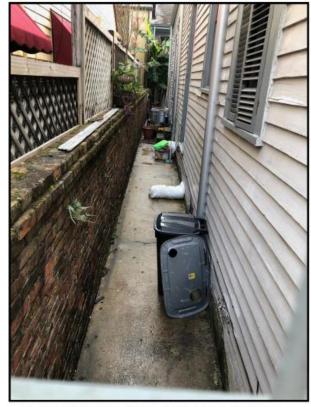




1 BOURBON ST.



 $2^{\,\text{SIDE YD. GOV. NICHOLS SIDE}}$



3 NEIGHBOR SIDE YARD



1120 Bourbon



4 SIDE YD. GOV. NICHOLS SIDE



5REAR STRUCTURE



6 REAR STRUCTURE



VCC Architectural Committee



7 SIDE YARD FENCE AT REAR STRUCTURE



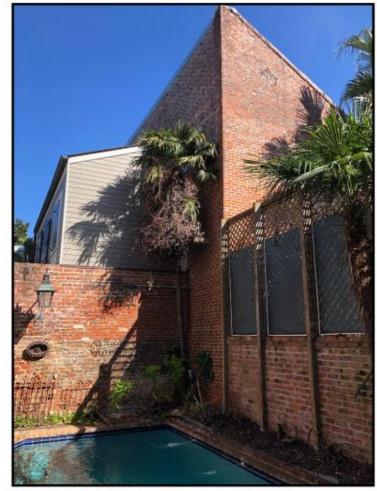
8 SIDE YARD FENCE



1120 Bourbon



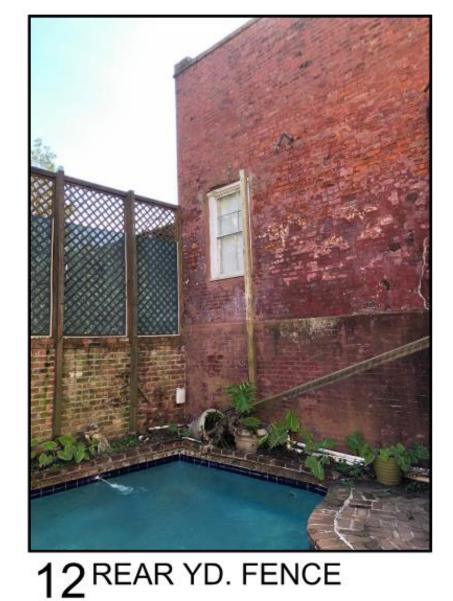


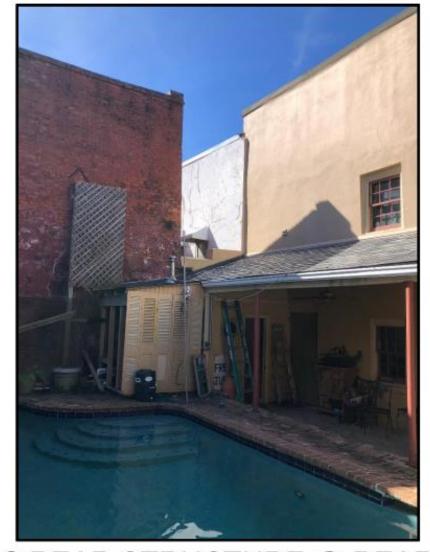


9 SIDE YD. URSULINES SIDE 10 REAR STRUCTURE @ REAR YD. 11 REAR YD. FENCE

CONTRACTOR OF THE OWNER OWNER OF THE OWNER OWNE

1120 Bourbon





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VCC Architectural Committee

13 REAR STRUCTURE @ REAR YD.



GISLESON RESIDENCE - EXTERIOR IMPROVEMENTS

MR. & MRS. SOREN GISLESON FOR

THEY COMPLY WITH A

ICENSE NUMBER 5946

1118 BOURBON ST. NEW ORLEANS, LA 70116

LAND INFORMATION:

ZONING: VCR-1 VIEUX CARPE RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT PROPERTY DESCRIPTION: SQ 55 LOT 23 BOURBON 37X127 VRAD SETBACKS: FRONT VARD: NONE SQE VARD: NONE REAR VARD: NONE

BUILDING INFORMATION:

BUILDING TYPE: CREOLE COTTAGE, GABLE ROOF WITH OVERHANG. HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE RATING: GREEN - OF LOCAL ARCHITECTURAL OR HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE

GENERAL NOTES:

- 1. GENERAL CONTRACTOR SHALL VISIT SITE AND VERIFY ALL EXISTING CONDITIONS, DIMENSIONS, ETC., DESCRIBED HEREIN AND NOTIFY ARCHITECT OF ANY CONFLICTS PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF WORK.
- 2. GENERAL CONTRACTOR SHALL SCHEDULE AND COORDINATE ALL PHASES OF THE WORK, INCLUDING N.I.C. ITEMS, IF ANY.
- GENERAL CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN THE EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS. ANY DAMAGE TO THE EXISTING SITE SCHEDULED TO REMAIN SHALL BE REPARED BY THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR PRIOR TO THE COMPLETION OF THE WORK, AND THE FINAL PAYMENT.
- GENERAL CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY LOCATION OF ANY AND ALL UNDERGROUND UTILITIES PRIOR TO BEGINNING WORK, MY CONFLICTS SHALL BE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE ARCHITECT AND OWNER

CODE COMPLIANCE:

- ALL CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS, STANDARD NOTES, RESPONSE LETTERS AND CODE CITATIONS SHALL COMPLY WITH THE 2018 EDITION OF THE IRC TO PROPERLY REFLECT THE CURRENT BUILDING CODE SECTIONS.
- THIS STRUCTURE SHALL BE DESIGNED FOR 130 MPH BASIC WIND SPEED INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROVISIONS FOR IMPACT RESISTANCE AT OPENINGS AND HURRICANE STRAPS AT RAFTERS AND TOP PLATES.
- WIND BORNE DEBRIS PROTECTION FOR WINDOWS SHALL BE PROVIDED IN ACCORDANCE WITH R301.2.1.2 IRC 2018 ED. WITH THE USE OF ACCEPTED PLYWOOD COVERING & OPERABLE SHUTTERS.
- 4. BUILDING MATERIALS USED BELOW DESIGN FLOOD ELEVATION SHALL COMPLY WITH SEC. R322.1.8 IRC 2015 FD
- INSULATION SHALL BE PROVIDED AS REQUIRED BY SECTION 1102 OF THE IRC 2015 ED. (TYP CEILING/WALL IS R-30/R-19).



INDEX OF DRAWINGS:

A000 COVER SHEET

1 VICINITY MAP

- A120 SECOND FLOOR DEMOLITION PLAN
- A130 EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS DEMOLITION A131 EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS DEMOLITION
- A200 PROPOSED SITE PLAN & MASONRY NOTES
- A210 PROPOSED FIRST FLOOR PLAN & AWNING SCHEDULE
- PROPOSED SECOND FLOOR PLAN & AWNING SCHEDULE A220
- PROPOSED EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS & AWNING SCHEDULE A400
- A401 PROPOSED EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS & CROSS SECTION AT REAR YARD
- A410 DETAILED SECTIONS AND MASONRY NOTES



2 HISTORIC PHOTO



3 PHOTO 1961



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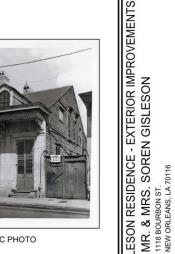
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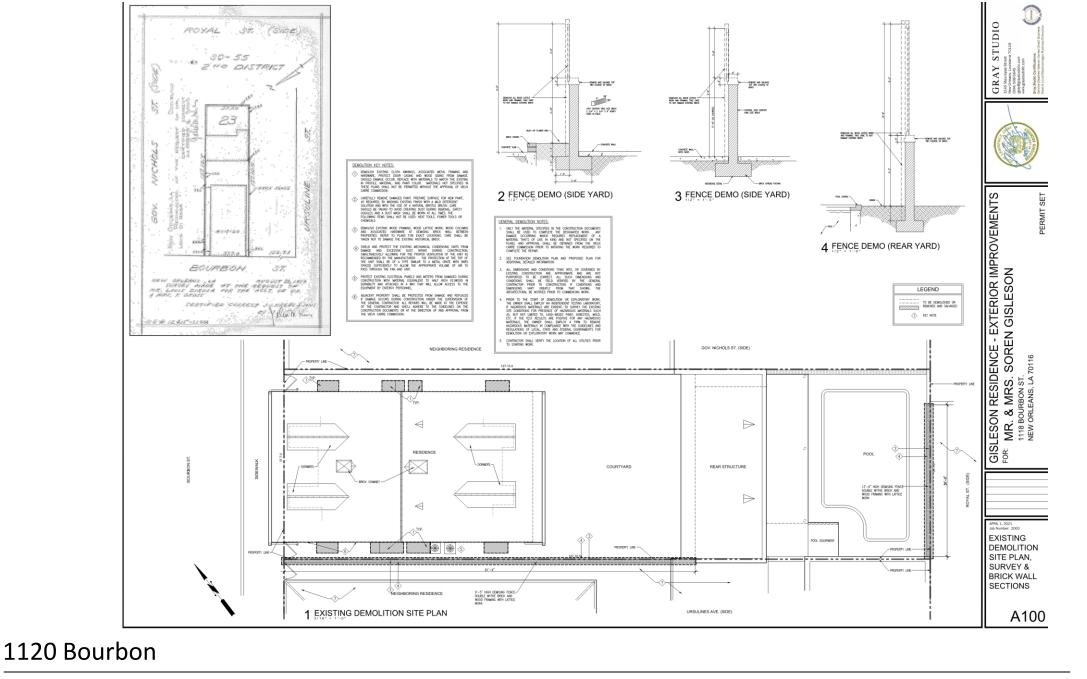
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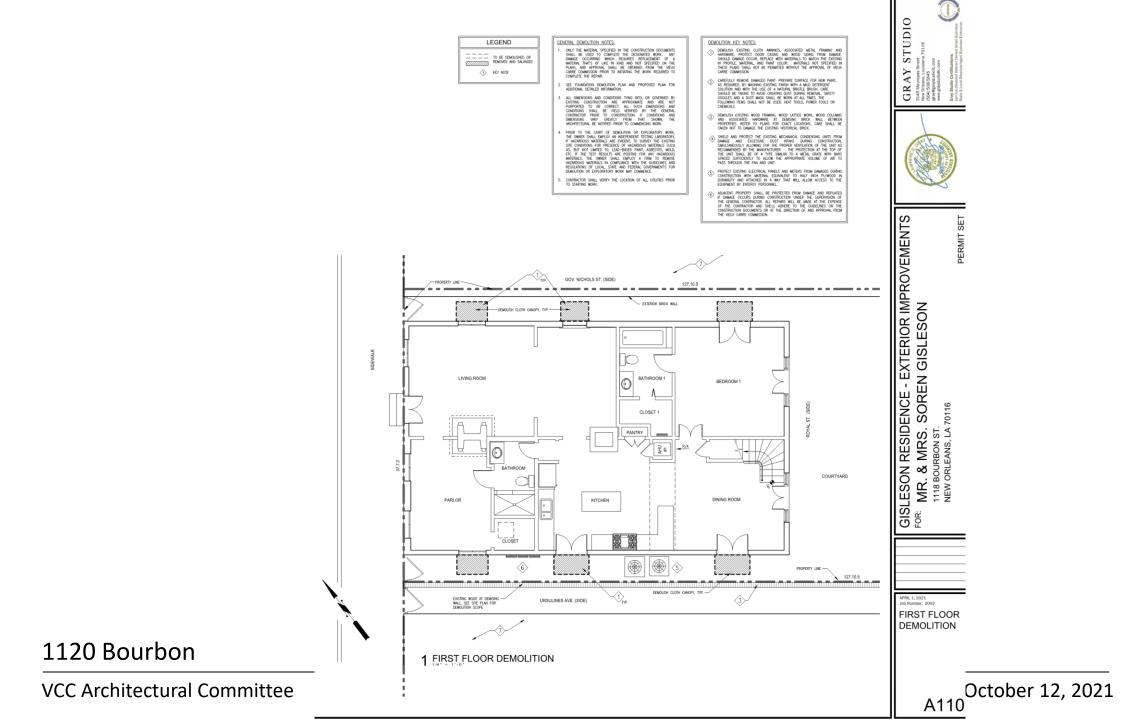
1120 Bourbon

VCC Architectural Committee

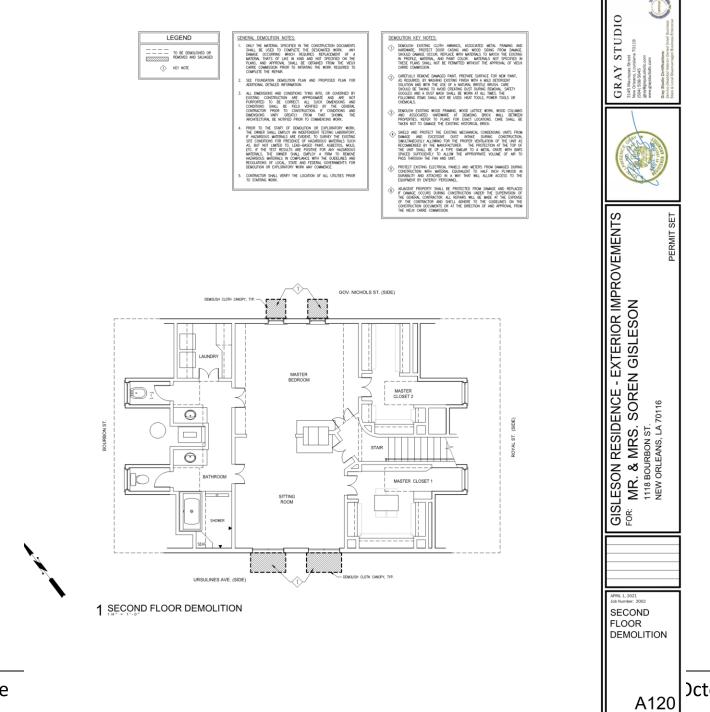










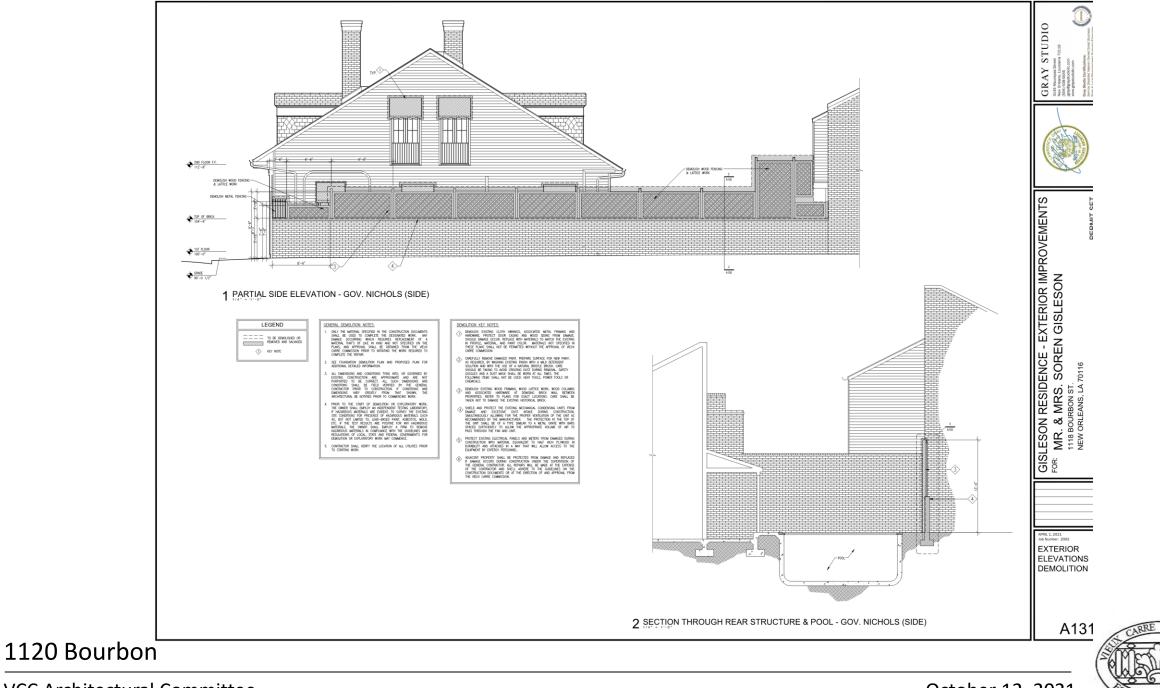




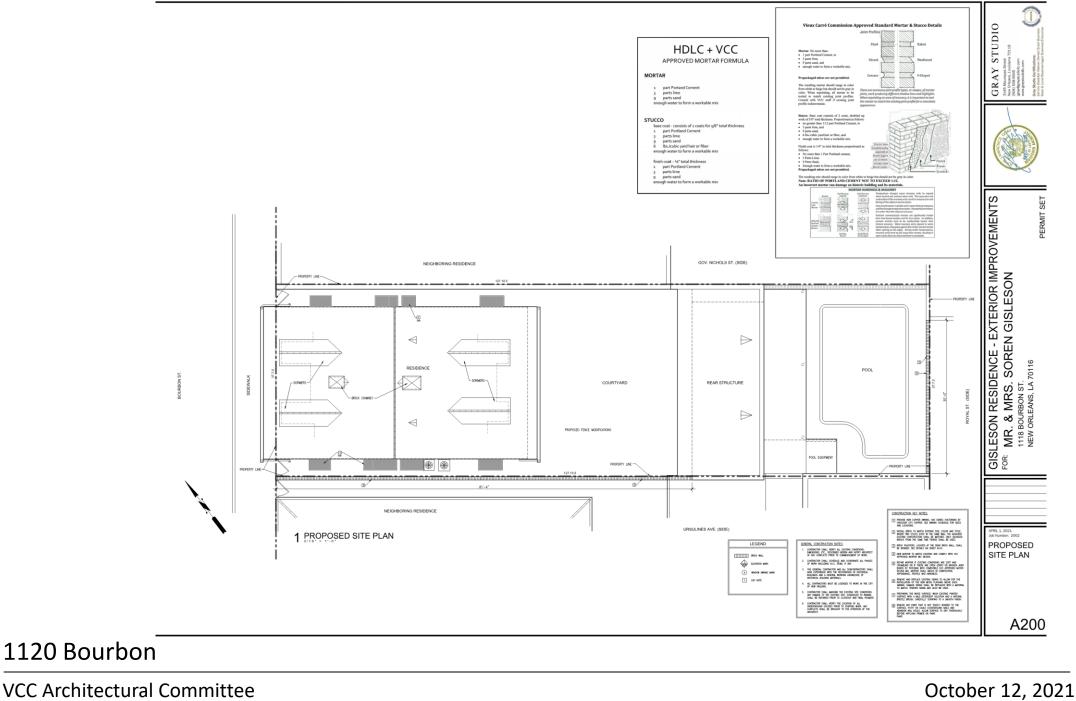
VCC Architectural Committee



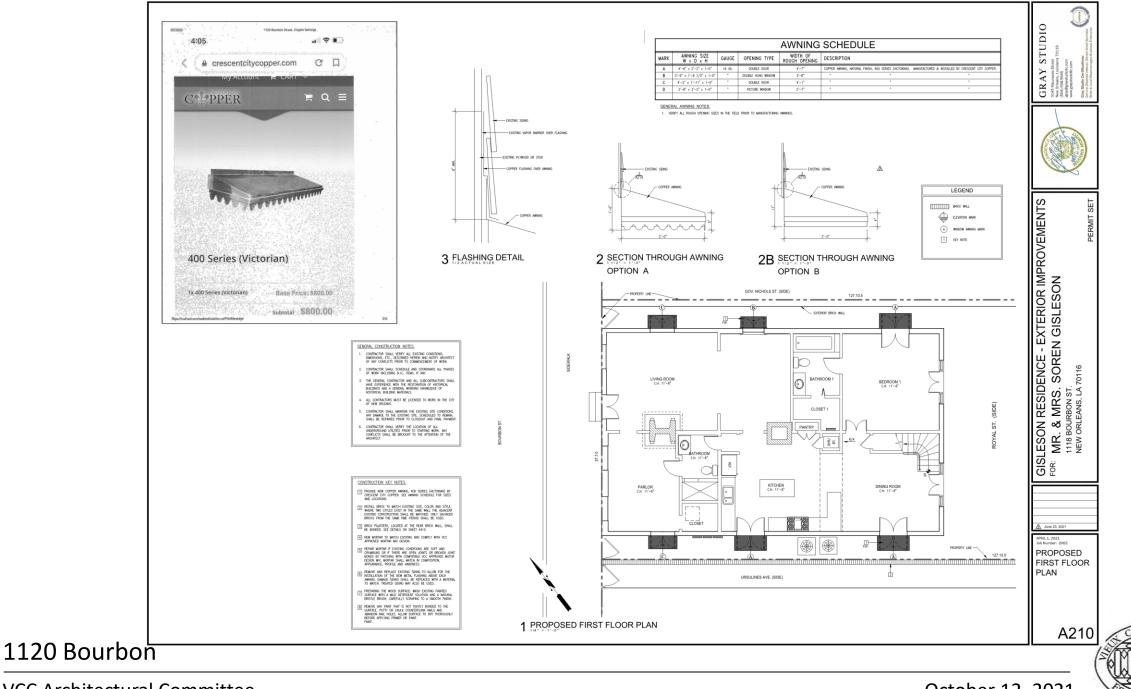




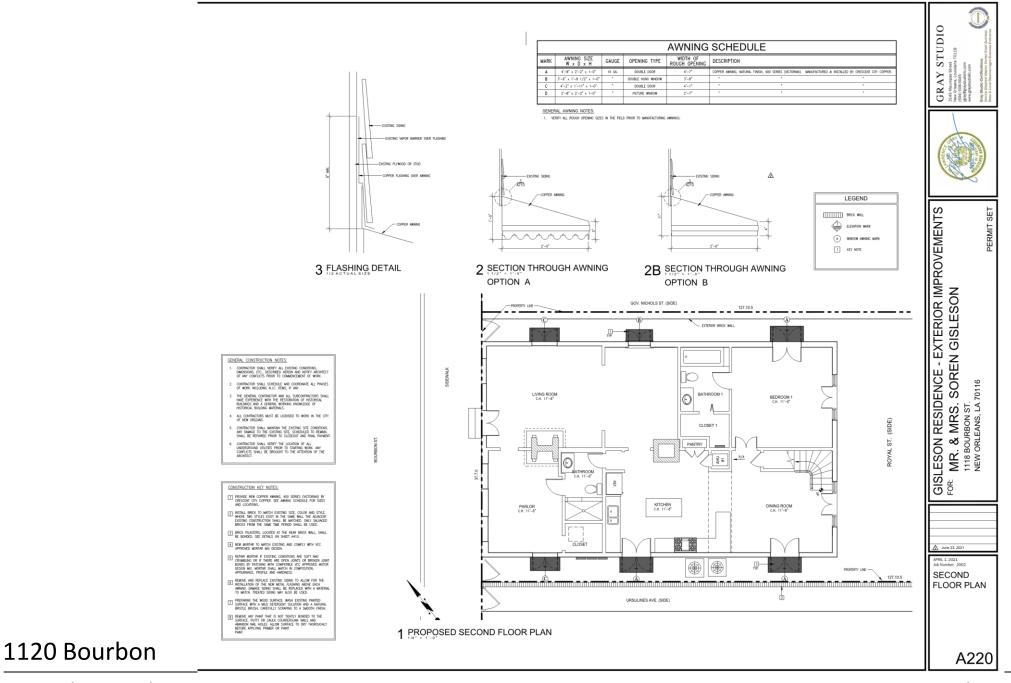




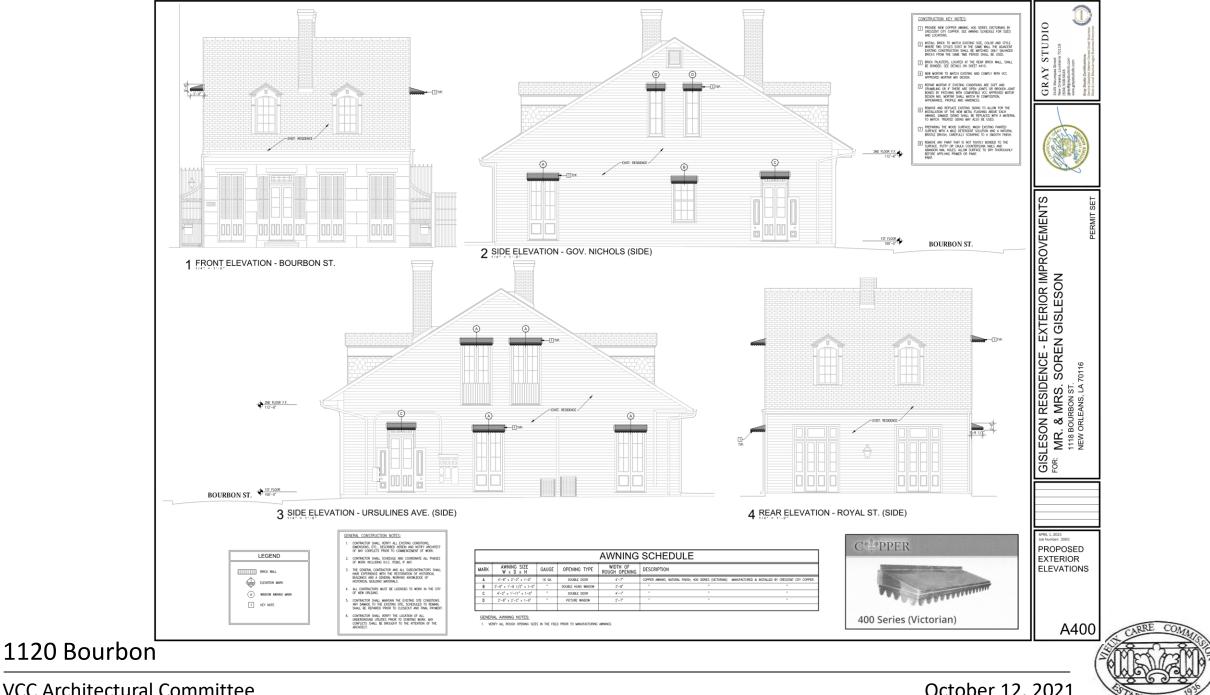


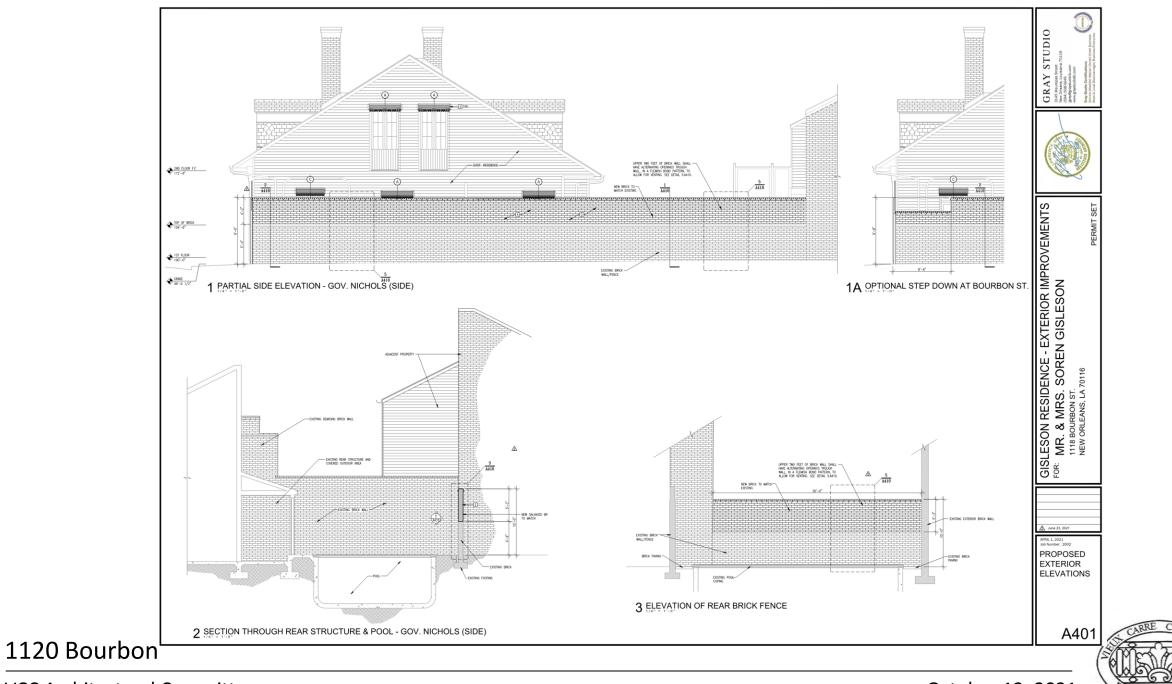






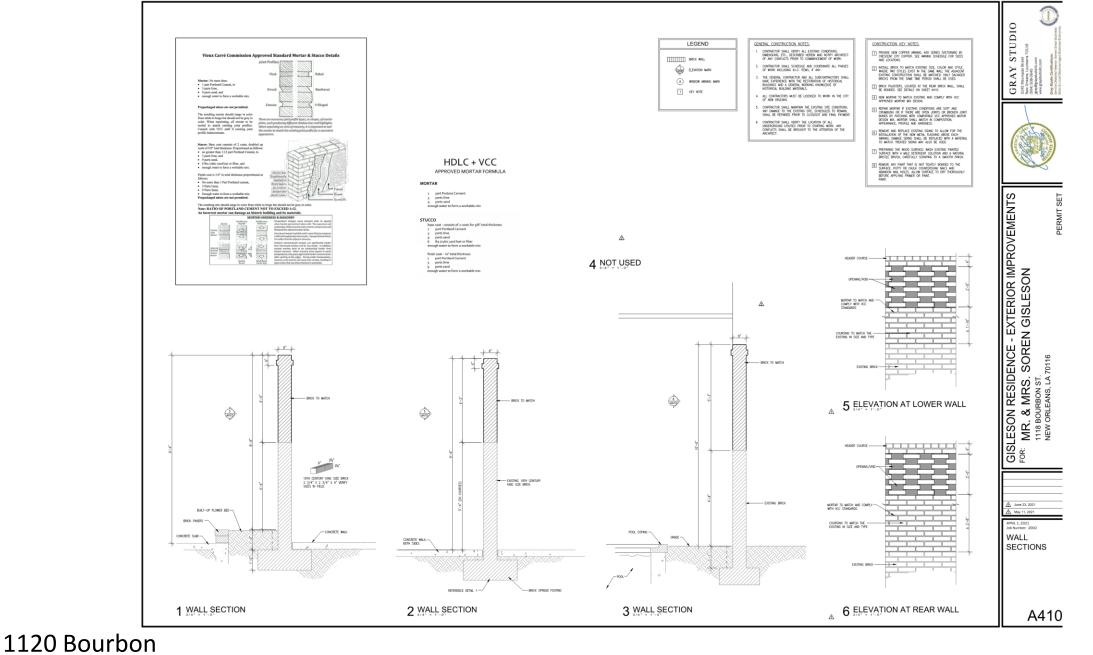












CLIENT: John Gray PROJECT: 1120 Bourbon St., New Orleans, LA 70116



February 23, 2021

To: John Gray 1120 Bourbon St. New Orleans, LA 70116

Project Name: 1120 Bourbon St., New Orleans, LA 70116 Masonry Fence Walls

To whom it may concern,

This letter is to address the structural nature of an existing multi-wythe brick masonry fence wall located on 3 sides of the property located at 1120 Bourbon St., New Orleans, LA 70116.

Our office was contacted by Mr. John Gray, who we met onsite on February 19th, 2021. Our scope of work was to opine on the structural nature of an existing multi-wythe brick masonry fence wall located on or about the northeast, northwest, and southeast property lines of the subject residence and considerations of adding to the height of each wall. The existing masonry fences do not have integral brick masonry pilasters at the time of the writing of this letter, however, this letter is meant to propose the use of integral brick masonry pilasters due to the new proposed heights of the 3 walls at the subject property. The pilasters are proposed to be constructed and spaced as prescribed in Figure 1-Maximum Ratio of Unsupported Length to Nominal Thickness and is based on an empirical design. The total weight imposed is below the 750psf typically observed for allowable bearing pressures without soil investigations in this area of the City of New Orleans.

The pilasters proposed to be integrated into masonry walls will provide out-of-plane lateral support to the overall system of the wall. The foundations observed underneath the masonry wall were horizontal brick masonry approximately three (3) courses deep bearing on existing clay soil.

We recommend the following references that define and clarify terms and definitions:

- 1) Masonry Columns, Piers, Pilasters How To Engineer (https://howtoengineer.com/masonry-column-pier-pilaster/)
- Designing and building pilasters by Kenneth A. Hooker, Publication #M950214, Concrete Construction May 1995, with additional references within (attached).

If there are any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Respectfully,

Gabriel I. Cofield, P.E PACE Group, LLC

Gabriel 1. Cofield

02/23/2021

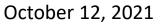


1120 Bourbon

CLERE COMMUNIC

VCC Architectural Committee

400 S. Norman C. Francis Parkway, New Orleans, LA 70119 Phone: (504) 206-3834 info@pacegroupllc.com



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1120 Bourbon



Designing and building pilasters

Venerable technique adds needed stiffness to masonry walls

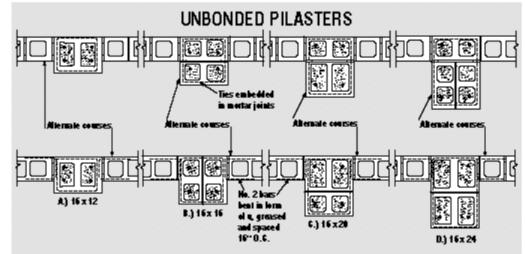
By Kenneth A. Hooker

ngaged columns, so prevalent inclassical architecture, do the simply add visual rhythm to long masonry walls. Called *pilasters*, these masonry elements serve structural as well as ornamental functions. And though today's versions typically lack the decorative bases and capitals of historical precedent, they remain an effective way to increase masonry's structural capacity. Strong in compression but relatively weak in tension, plain (unreinforced) masonry supports vertical loads easily but has considerably less capacity to resist lateral loads from wind or seis- mic activity. Lateral support can be provided by horizontal ele- ments, such as floor and roof di- aphragms, or by vertical elements such as shear walls within the building. Steel reinforcement and grout in a wall also add strength

Incorporating pilasters, i.e. thicker, stronger wall sections, at intervals along the wall is an alternative way to provide lateral support, in cases where other methods are impractical or uneconomical. For warehouses or industrial buildings that require high ceilings and unobstructed interior spaces, for example, pilasters can provide needed stiffness at lower cost than uniformly

1

and stiffness.





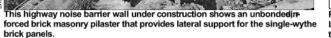
October 12, 2021

1120 Bourbon

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Figure 2. Typical bonded and unbonded pilaster layouts for concrete masonry walls.





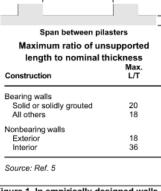


Figure 1. In empirically designed walls, pilaster spacing is based on maximum lengthto-thickness ratios.

distributed reinforcement, and without the expense and wasted space of thicker masonry. In many such cases, they also are used to support vertical loads imposed by roof trusses or beams. Pilasters also are commonly used in free- standing masonry garden or noise barrier walls that have no hori- zontal support at the top.

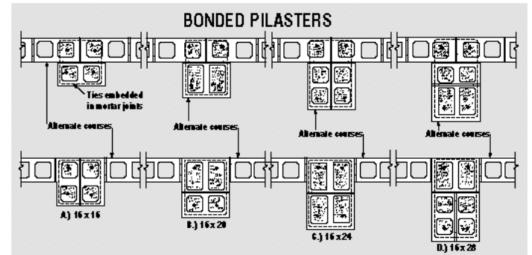
Design requirements

In walls designed empirically,

the placement of pilasters is governed by maximum length-tothickness ratios. The table in Figure 1 shows these ratios for both loadbearing and non-loadbearing walls.

For engineered design of walls with pilasters, you need to determine the magnitude of lateral loads and how they will be trans- mitted to the pilasters by the ad- jacent wall panels. Axial loads imposed by beams or trusses supported on pilasters also will af- fect the pilasters' behavior and should be considered in the de- sign. More complete and detailed information on the analytical de- sign of pilasters is available in Refs. 1, 2, and 3.

Pilasters can be built of solid units or of hollow units, with or without grout, or reinforced and grouted. In hollow-unit construction, however, pilasters typically are grouted and reinforced, be-



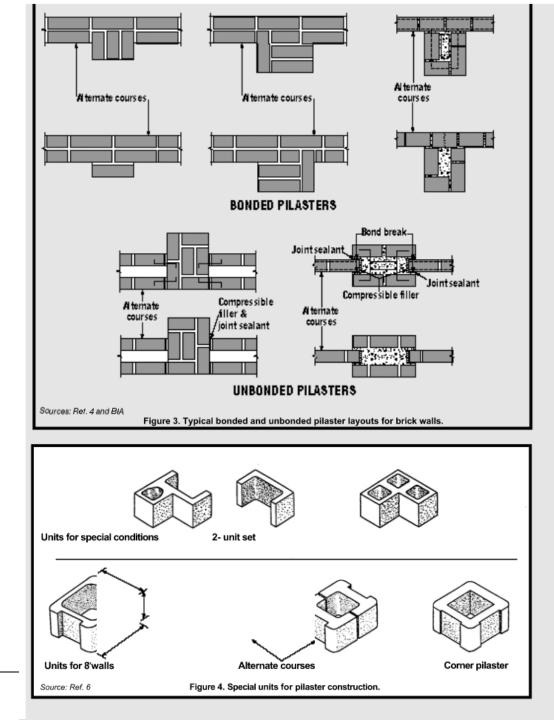
1120 Bourbon

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Source: Ref. 2





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October 12, 2021

1120 Bourbon

cause they are acting as flexural members. Vertical reinforcement greatly increases their flexural strength.

A pilaster may be centered in or through the wall, fully offset from the wall, or somewhere in between. Those that are built within the wall's thickness are called hidden or flush pilasters; those that project on one side only are called interior or exterior pilasters. Although there is some difference in the structural behavior of pilasters in different positions relative to the wall, in practice, the placement often is determined more by aesthetic preference or interior space requirements than by structural considerations.

Bonded or unbonded

Pilasters most often are constructed as an integral part of the wall, with units laid in a coursing pattern that keys in with the wall's running bond. In some cases, however, it can be preferable to build the pilaster unbonded to provide for crack control. Figures 2 and 3 show some typical layouts of both bonded and unbonded pilasters.

An unbonded pilaster would be used when a control joint is located adjacent to a pilaster in a concrete masonry wall. Another example is when a reinforced pilaster in an otherwise unreinforced clay masonry wall is designed to carry heavy vertical loads. Making the pilaster unbonded can relieve shear and tensile stresses that could result from differential movements be- tween the pilaster and the wall (Ref. 4).

In either case, a suitable mechanical connection must be made between the pilaster and the wall to ensure the transfer of lateral loads. Under empirical design, codes require that wire ties at least ¼inch in diameter be embedded in bed joints at 16 inches o.c. vertically to provide the structural connection. The soft joint between a clay

The soft joint between a clay brick wall and an unbonded pilaster should be filled with a compressiblem a terialtoaccom moda te expansion of the brick. For con- trol joints at pilasters in concrete masonry, U-shaped wire ties with greased legs in the mortar joints will allow in-plane movement while resisting lateral loads.

Reinforcement details

The size and number of verti- cal reinforcing bars in a pilaster will depend on the structural requirements. Bars need to be positioned with enough clearance from the masonry units to allow grout to flow around the bars.

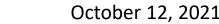
If pilasters are used to carry large axial loads, they act as columns and thus must meet prescriptive requirements for masonry columns. The MSJC code (Building Code Requirements for Masonry Structures, ACI 530/ ASCE 5/ TMS 402) requires a mini mum of four vertical bars en closed by horizontal wire ties at least ¼inch in diameter, spaced no more than 16 inches o.c. vertically. Other prescriptive requirements may apply depending on the pilaster 'ssize and use.

Special units

Most pilaster configurations can be built using combinations of standard units, but a variety of hollow units are produced especially for building pilasters (see Figure 4). These can ease construction by reducing the number of units needed, providing more open space for reinforcing and grout, and eliminating the need to thread units over reinforcing bars. When considering the use of special pilaster units, check with a local supplier on the availability of particular shapes. And plan the layout carefully to make sure to order everything you need; many special units require different configurations to be used in alternate courses.

Whether built with standard or special units, pilasters are an element of traditional masonry constructionthatcontemporaryde signers can use to serve both aesthetic and functional purposes.

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VCC Architectural Committee

1120 Bourbon

References

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2. NCMA-TEK 17-4, "Reinforced Concrete Masonry Pilaster Design," National Concrete Masonry Association, 2302 Horse Pen Rd., Herndon, VA 22071.

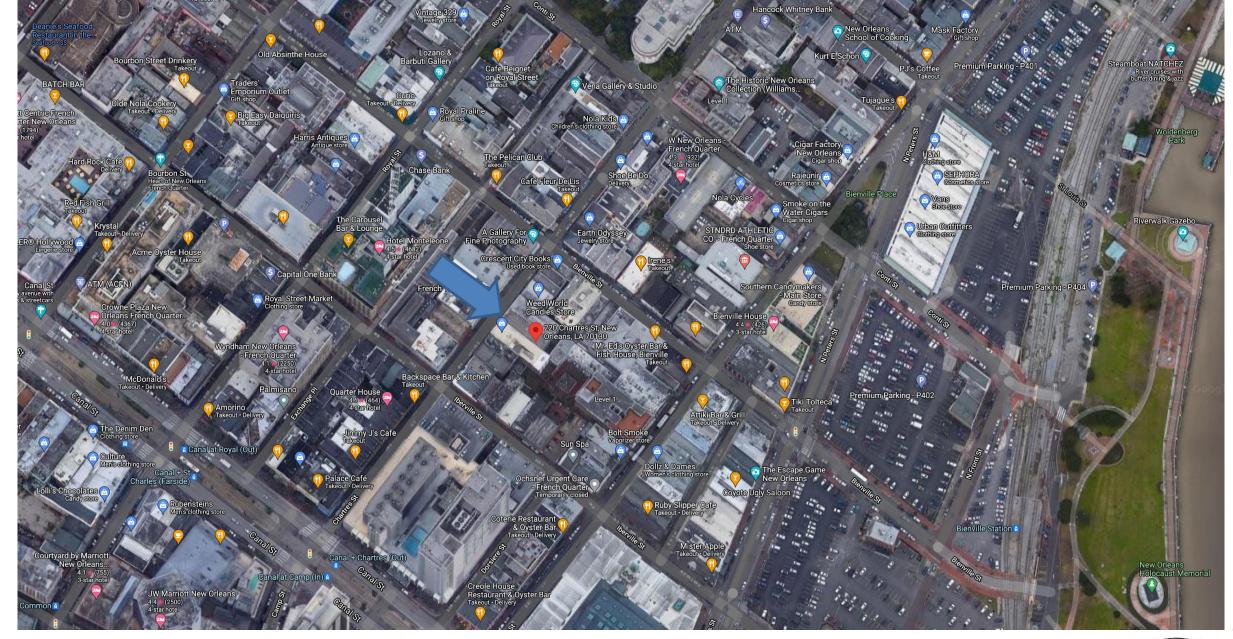
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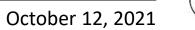
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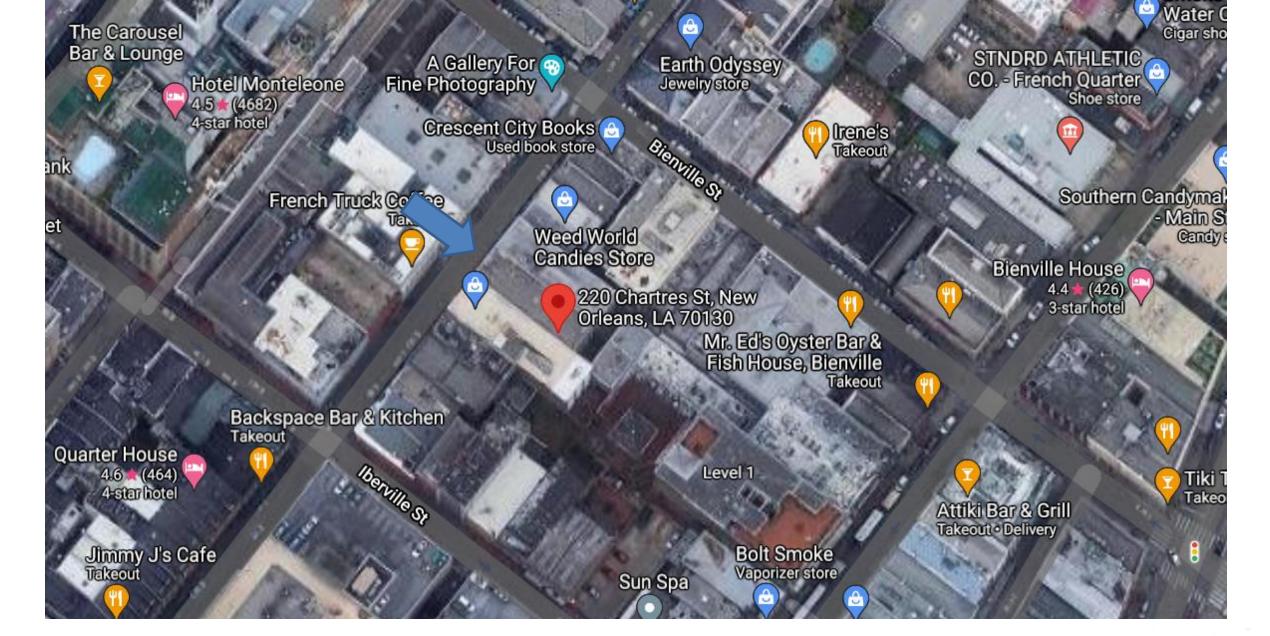
220-22 Chartres



220-22 Chartres

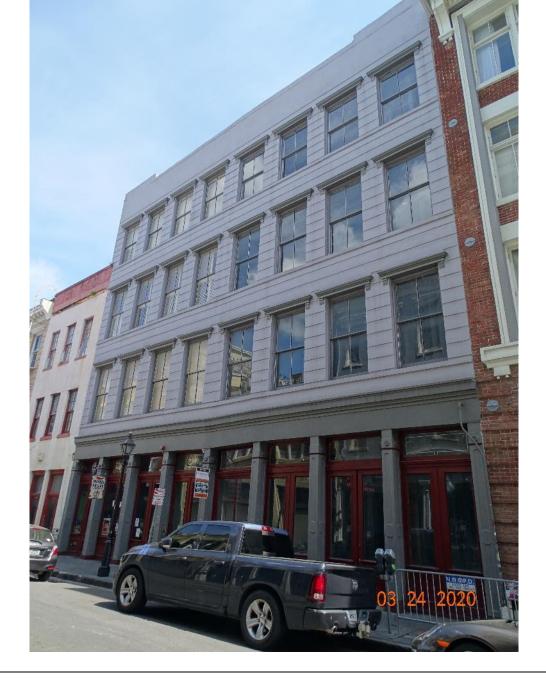




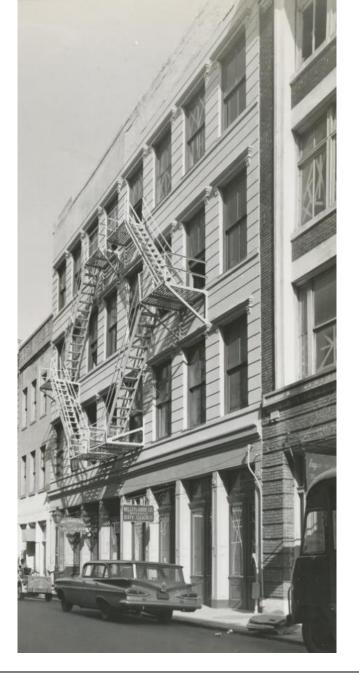




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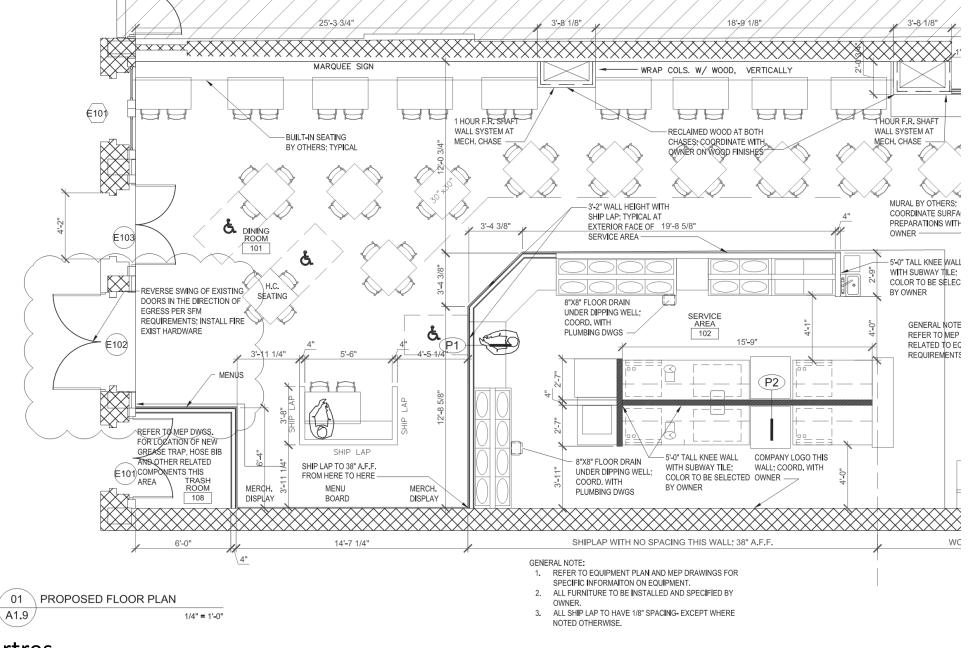




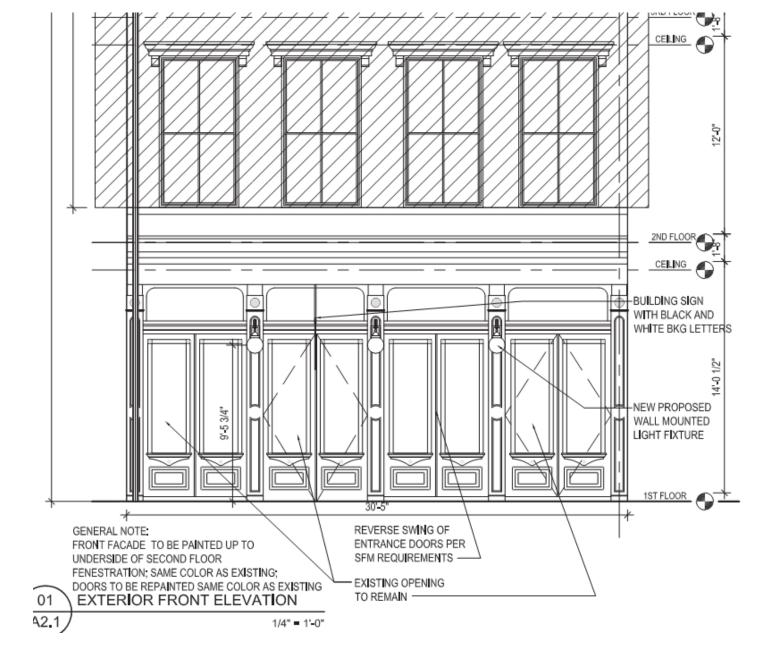










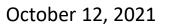






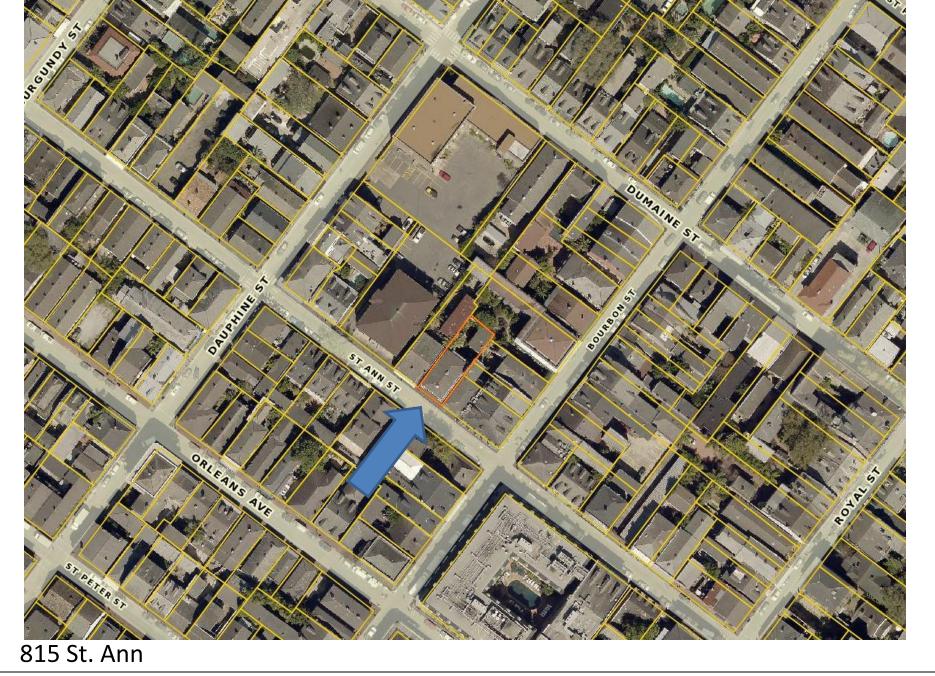




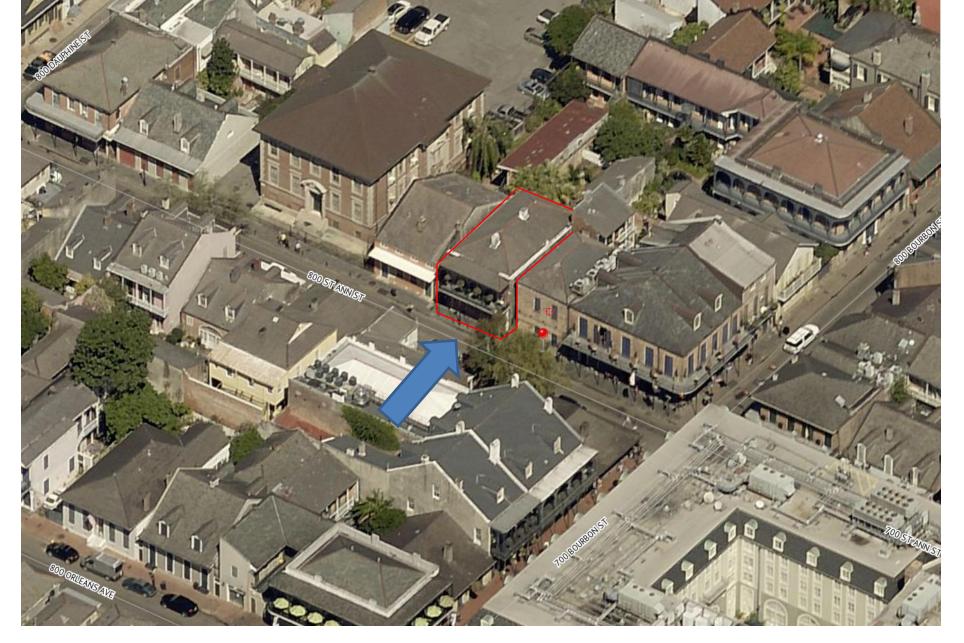














815 St. Ann

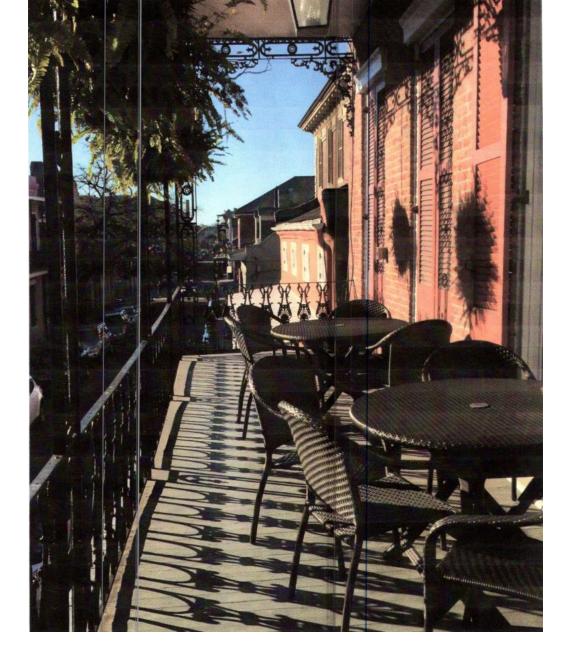












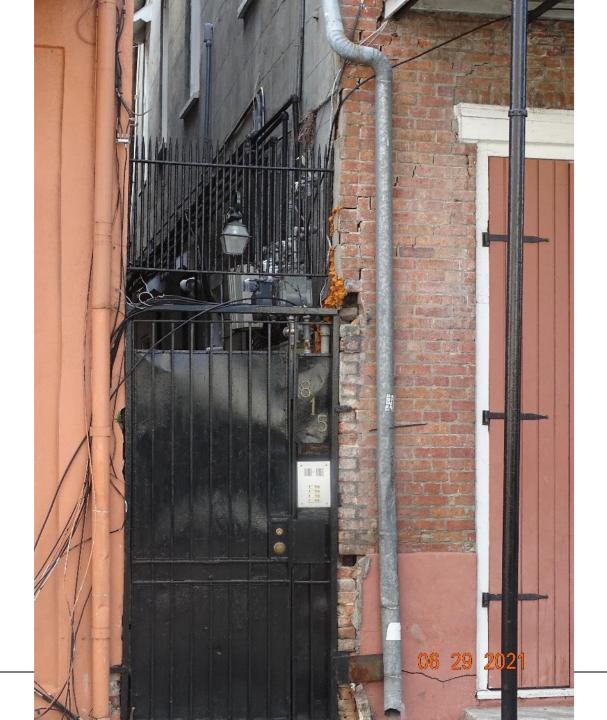
815 St. Ann







815 St. Ann VCC Architectural Committee

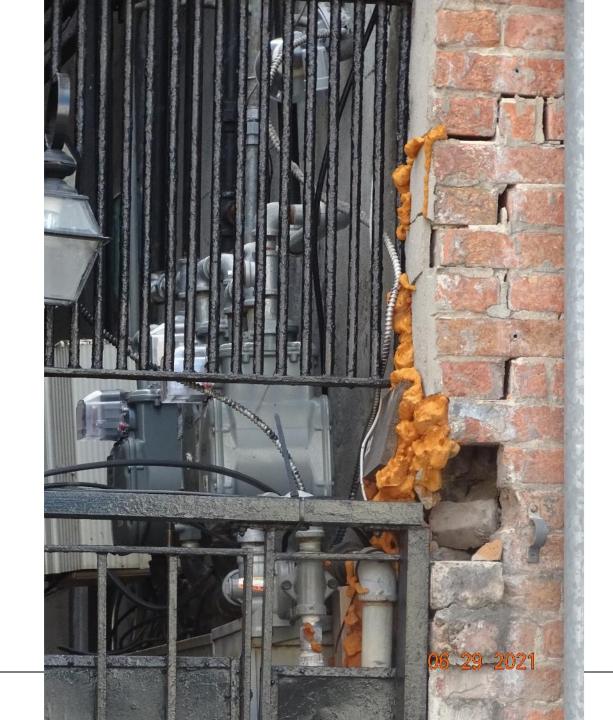


815 St. Ann

VCC Architectural Committee

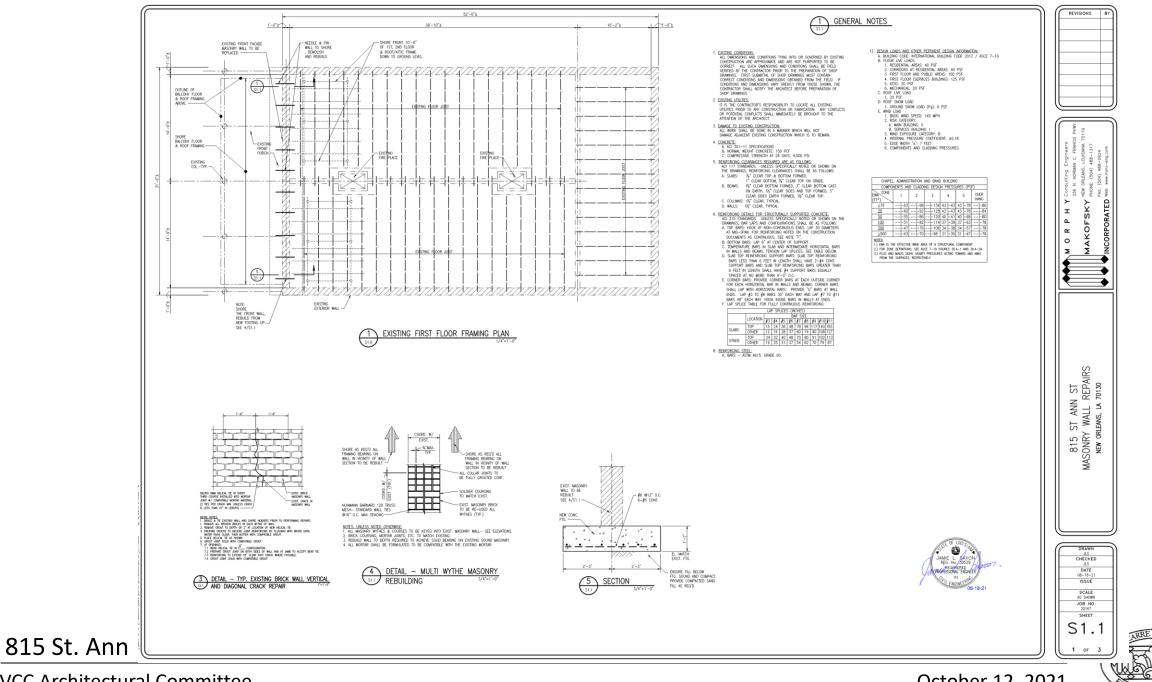
October 12, 2021



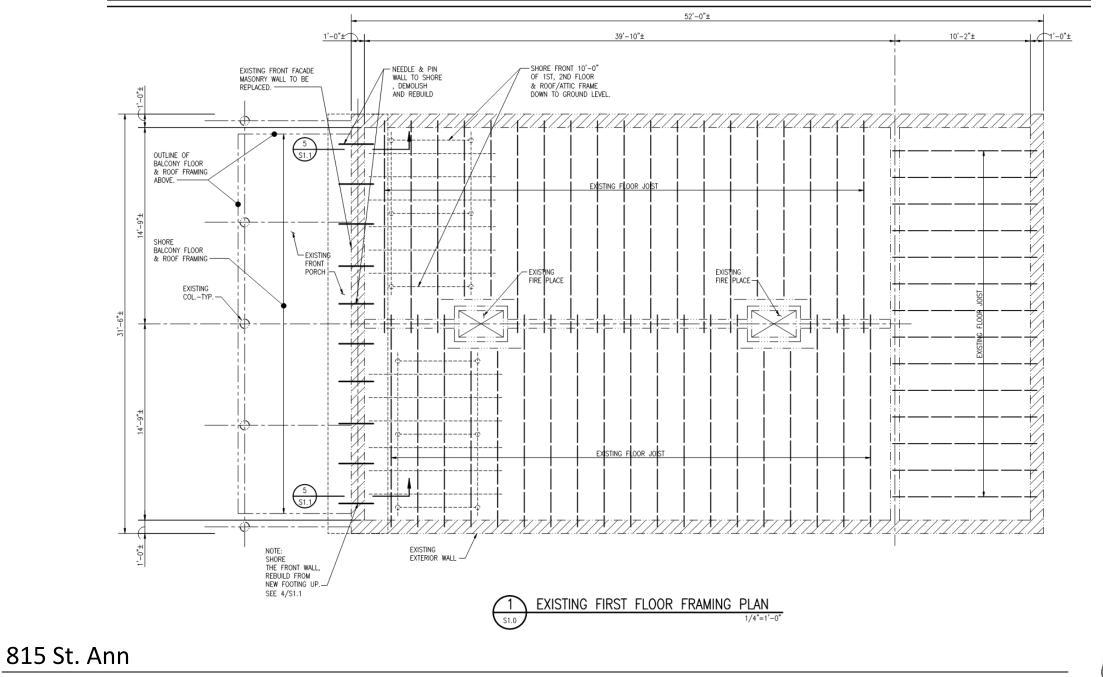


October 12, 2021

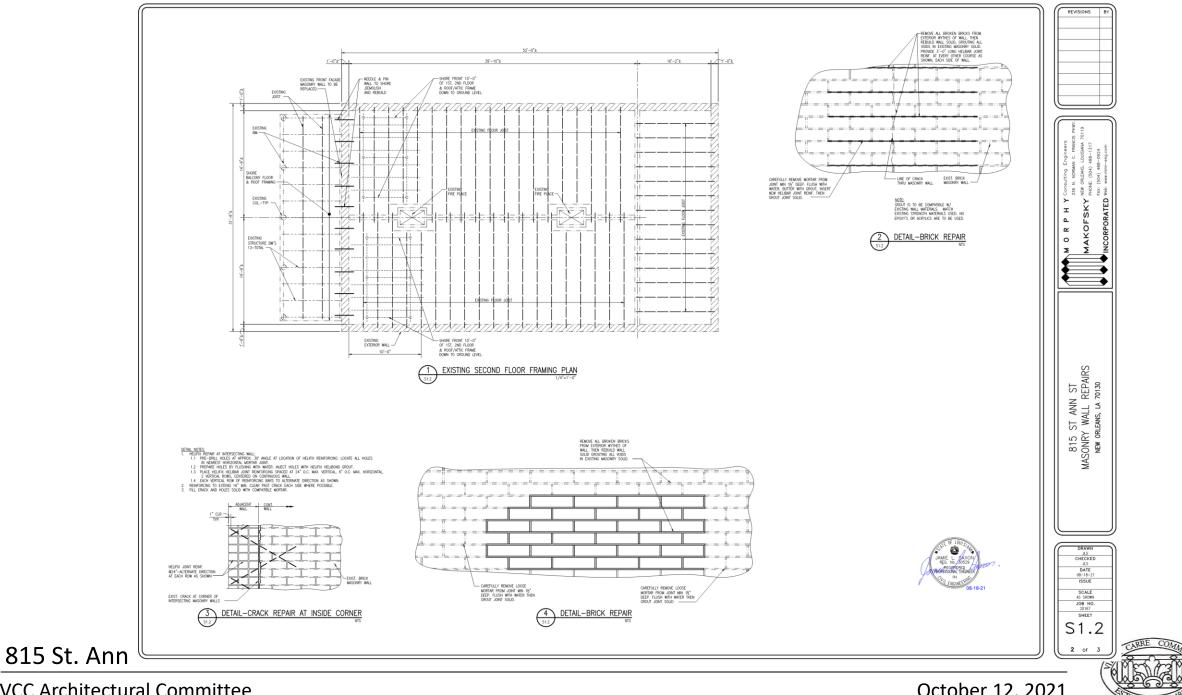
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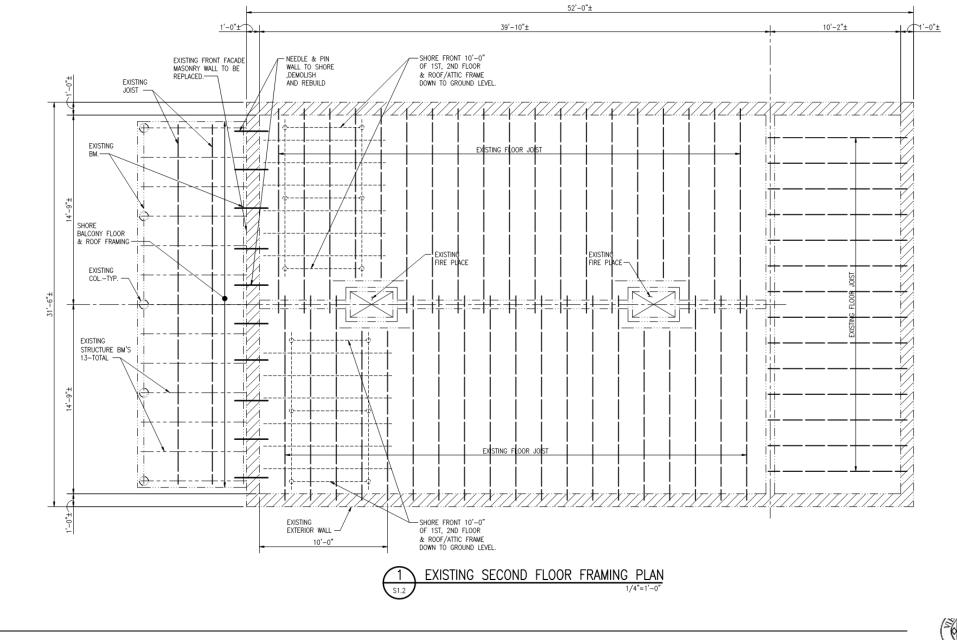






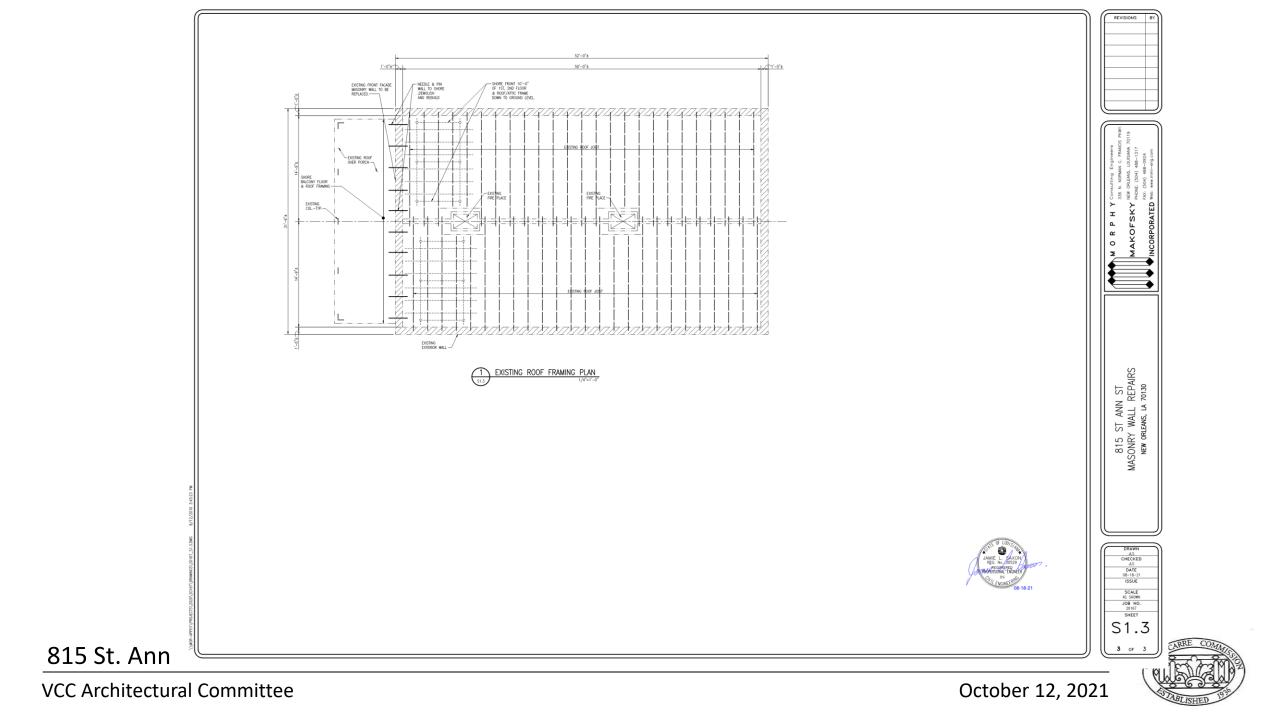


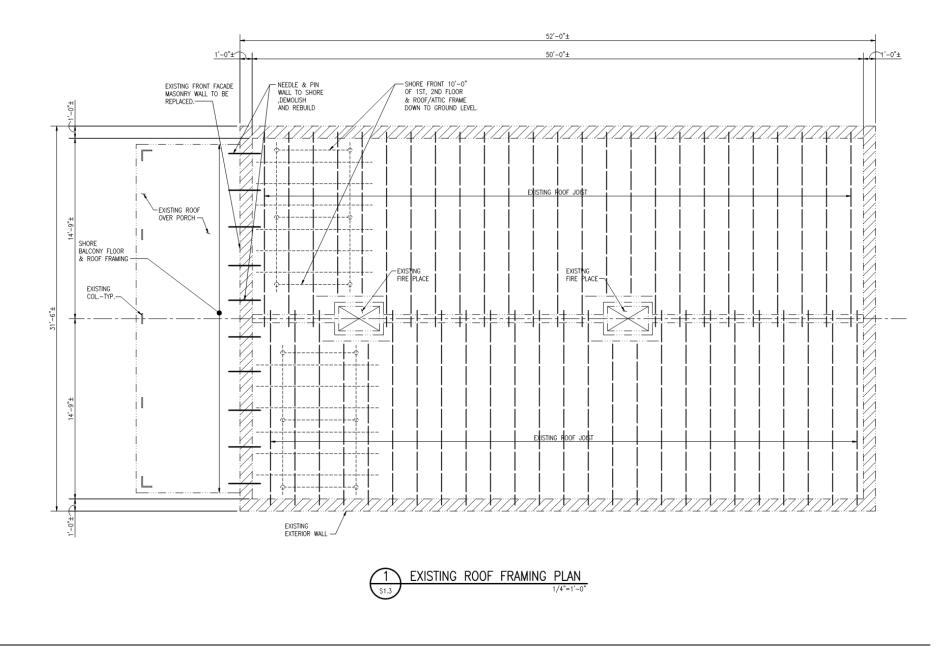




815 St. Ann







815 St. Ann





MORPHY, MAKOFSKY, INC.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS 336 N. Norman C. Francis Parkway New Orleans, LA 70119 P:504/488-1317 F:504/488-0924 www.mmi-eng.com

Jamie L. Saxon Jonathan A. Sofranko H. Stephan Bernick

September 24, 2021

John Williams Williams Architects 824 Baronne Street New Orleans, LA 70113

815 St Ann Street RE: New Orleans, La.

Dear Mr. Williams,

We are writing this is letter to explain that the front façade wall will need to be rebuilt. The existing building is two stories tall with wood framing at the 1st, 2nd and roof levels. The exterior walls are multiwythe, load bearing, clay masonry brick walls. The front of the building abuts onto St. Ann Street. The floor joists appear to span in the direction parallel with the street.

At the time of our inspection, Tuesday, October 27, 2020, we could see displacement of the front façade wall and cracking in the masonry wall. The lower section of the wall tilts outwards, and the masonry towards the Dauphine Street side has cracked and begun to separate. The front wall has actually buckled which occurred when the footing under the front wall was undermined and likely rotated. Above the second floor we can also see significant horizontal movement across the wall resulting in large cracks above and adjacent to the windows. In addition, the front wall is separating from the side and central walls.

In consideration that the lower half of the wall needs to be removed to allow for the total replacement of the footing, and theoretically, significant sections removed to allow for needle beams to be installed to support the upper portions and finally portions of the upper wall need to be removed and rebuilt to restore the integrity; the portion that would remain is insignificant and would be very difficult to maintain during all the renovations. In view of this extent of work, the entire front facade will need to be removed and rebuilt. This also provides the safest means of restoration of the front façade when you consider that this wall is on the property line and close to a very busy part of the French Quarter.

Morphy Makofsky, Inc.

bomie L. Dosson. Yours truly

Jamie Saxon, P.E.





October 12, 2021

815 St. Ann

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Morphy Makofsky, Inc.

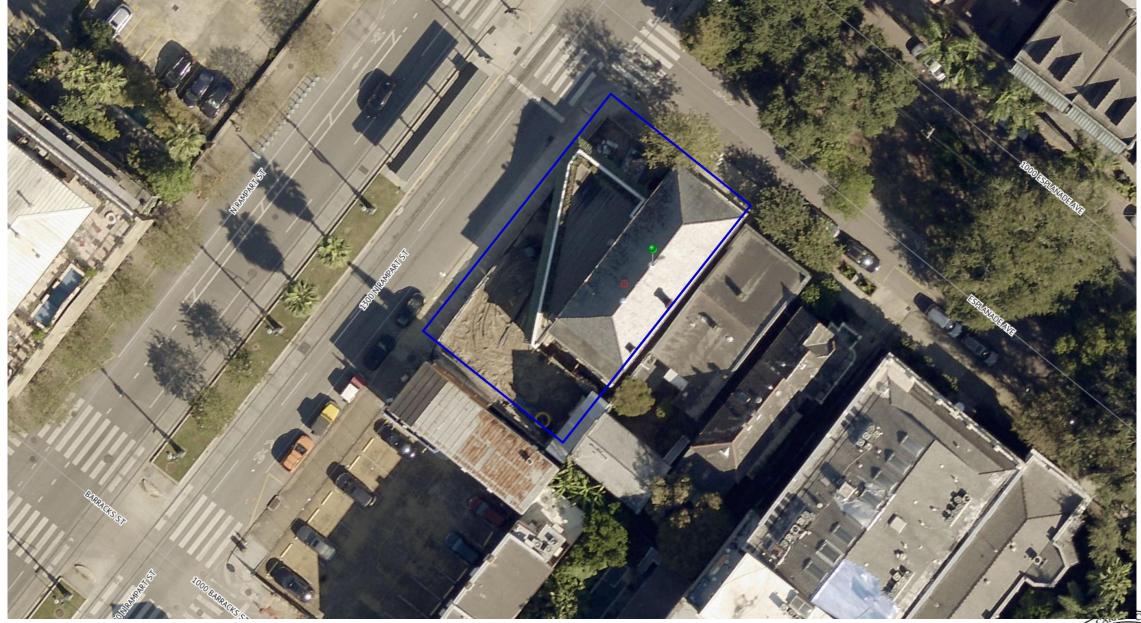
815 St. Ann

NUMBER OF I OWNER



New Business

1036 Esplanade

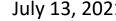


1036 Esplanade Ave.



1036 Esplanade Ave. – 1939

VCC Architectural Committee



July 13, 2021



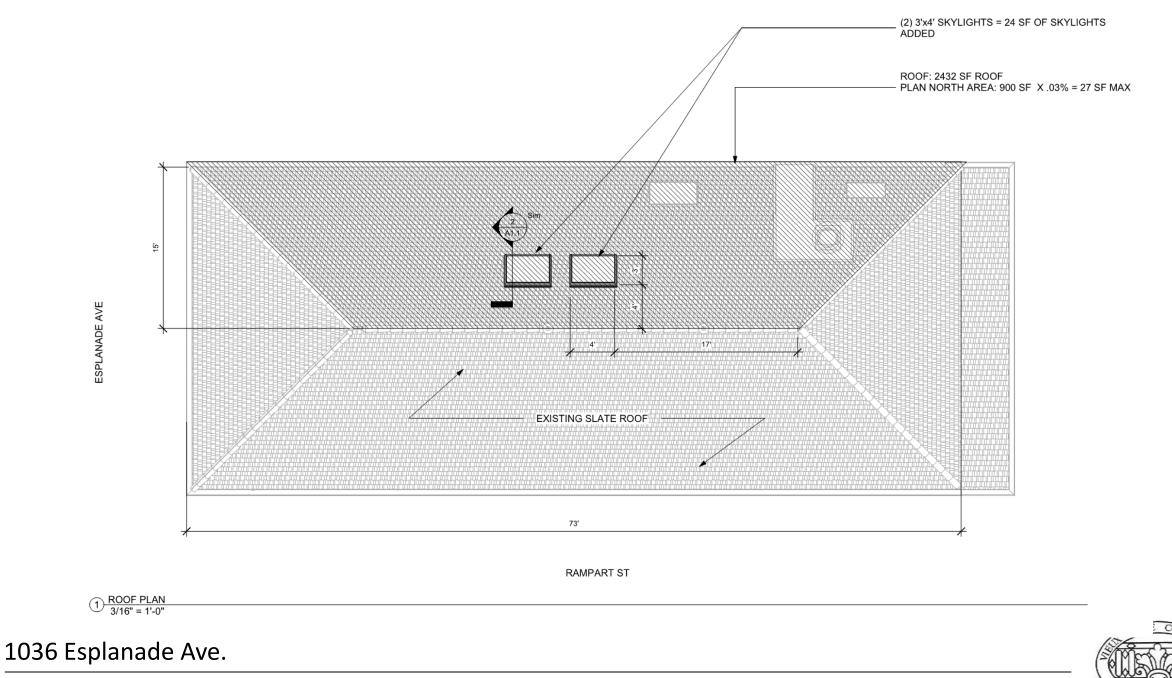
1036 Esplanade Ave. – 1964



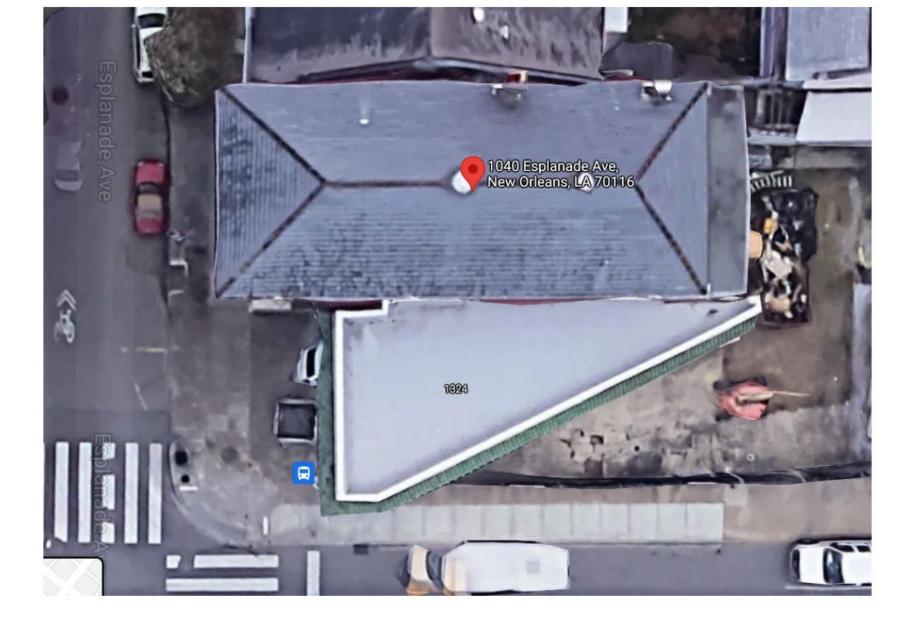


1036 Esplanade Ave.



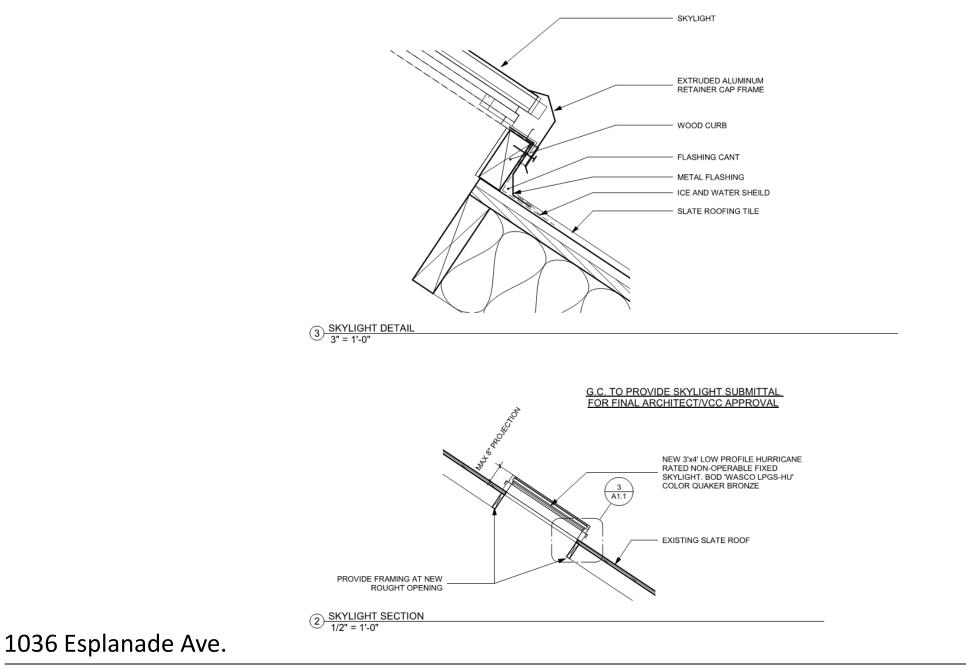


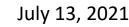
July 13, 2021



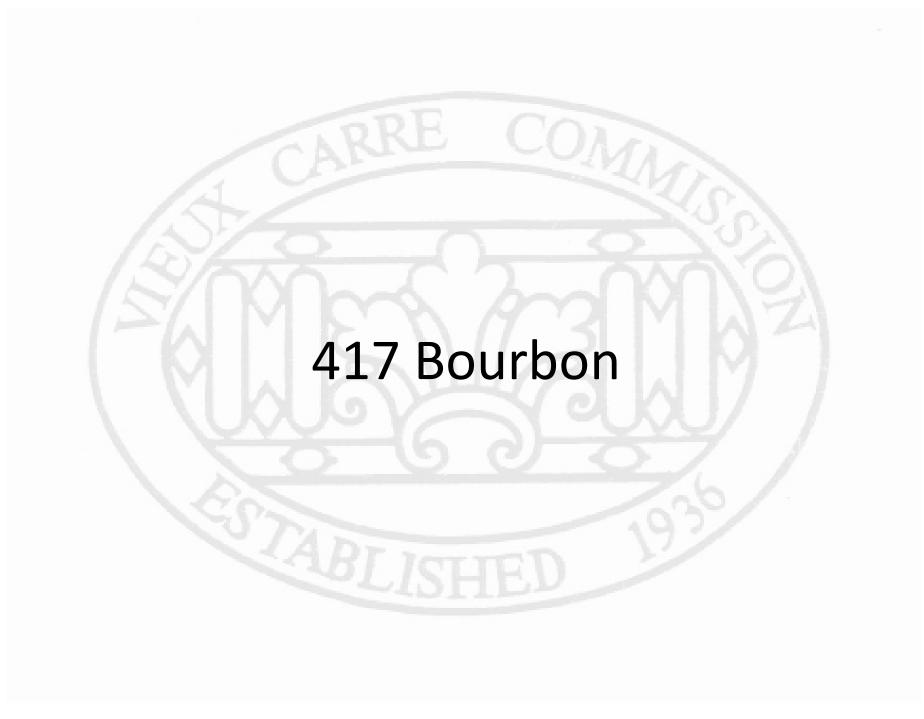
1036 Esplanade Ave.

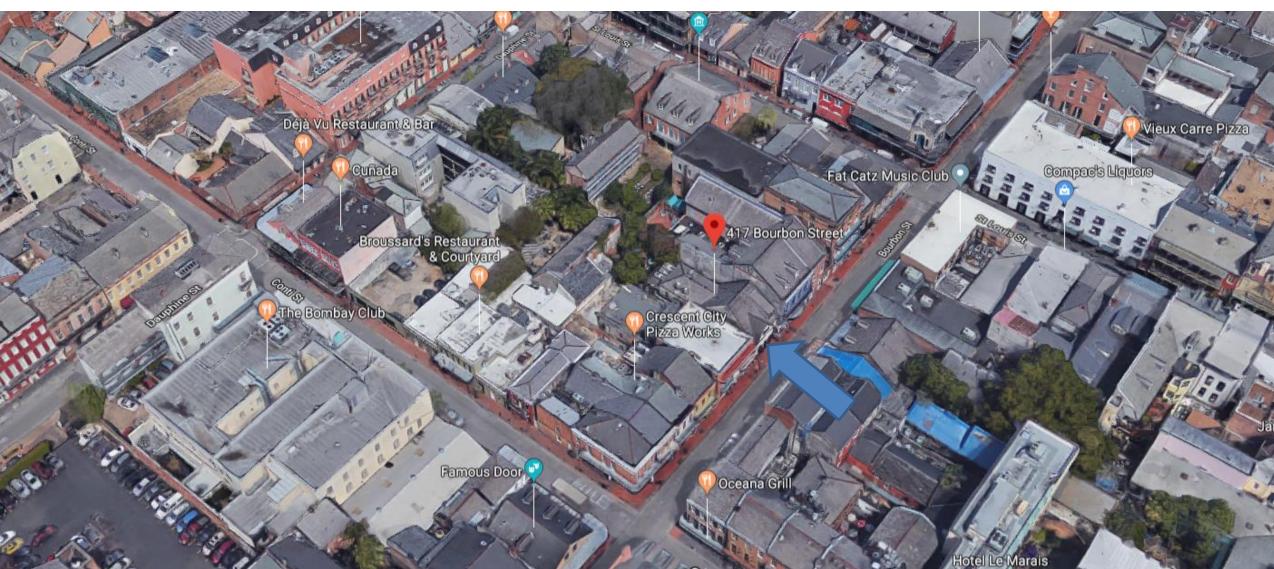
CARPE COMMUNIC





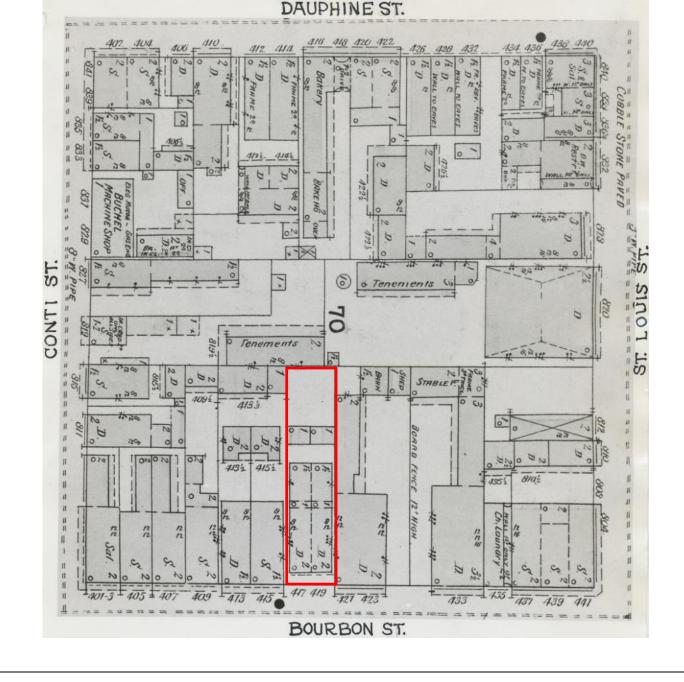






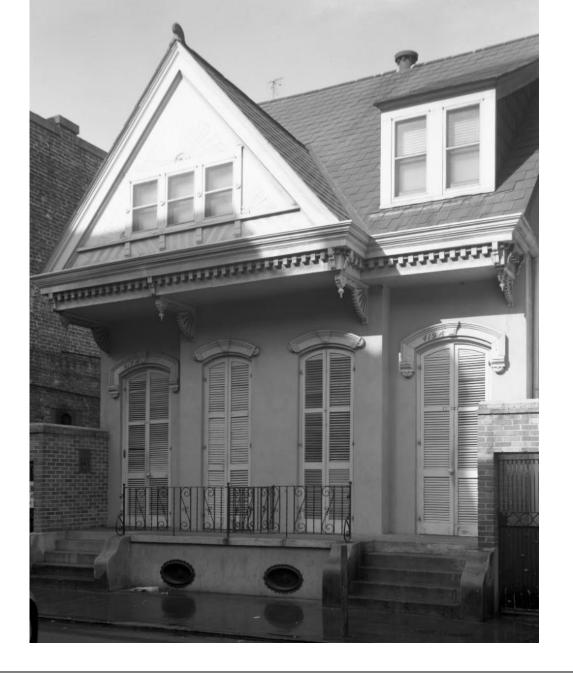
417-19 Bourbon





417-19 Bourbon, 1896





<u>417-19 Bourbon, 1963</u>





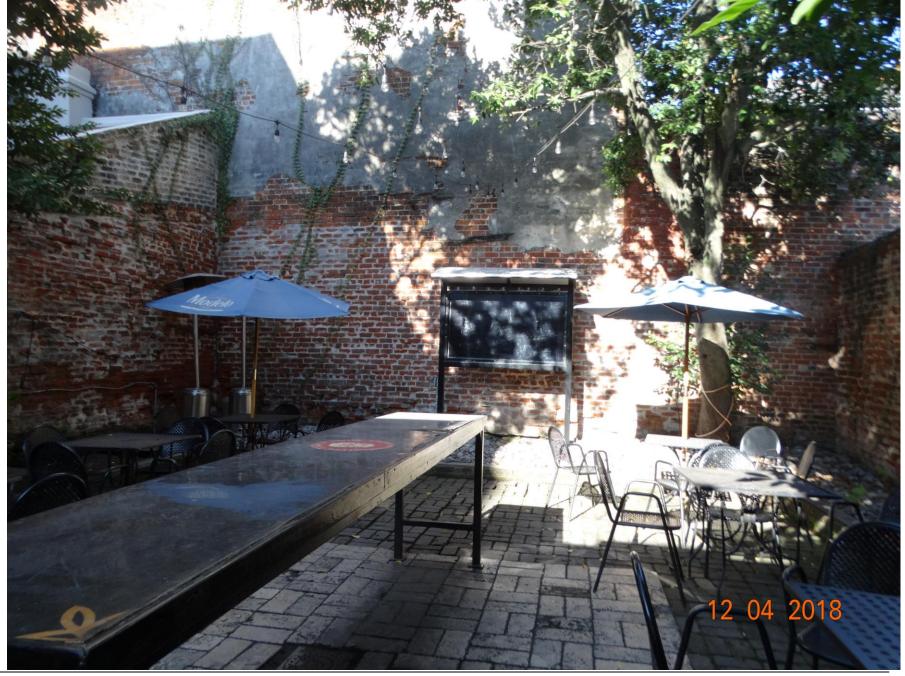


417-19 Bourbon











417-19 Bourbon





417-19 Bourbon



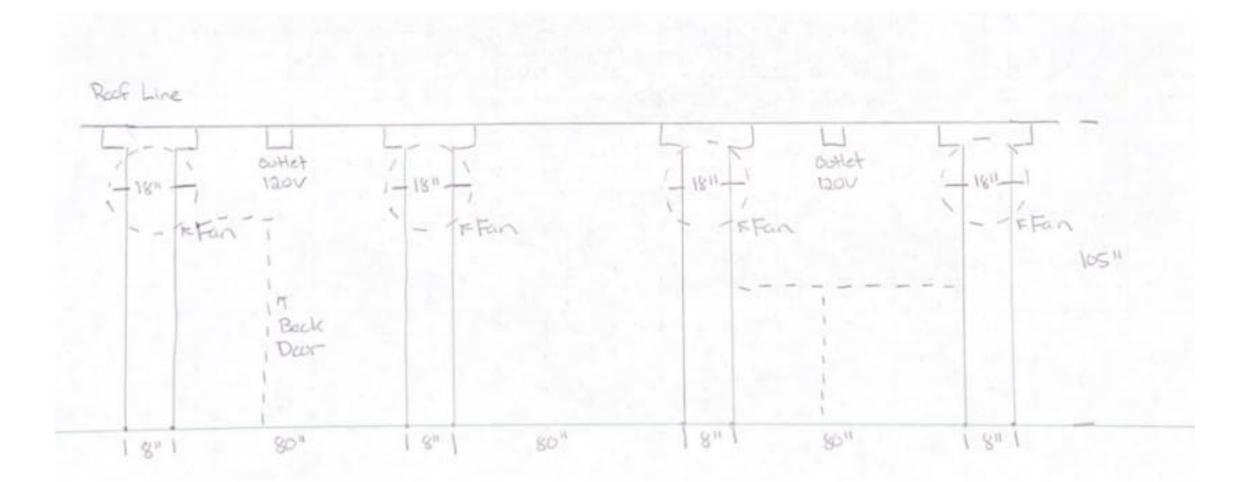
Photo of rear courtyard where fans and misting system will be installed.

<u>417-19 Bourbon</u>

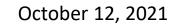
VCC Architectural Committee



October 12, 2021



417-19 Bourbon





ACTIVITY	DESCRIPTION
High Pressure Misting System	High Pressure Misting System including:
	 High Pressure Pump33 HP - .25 GPM - 4.2 Amps - w/nozzle capacity up to 17 maximum using .008 nozzles (low flow)
	Four (4) 18" 3-speed Mist Fans
	 Assorted additional parts, high pressure hose, etc. necessary to complete system
Installation	Installation of system



<u>417-19 Bourbon</u>

541 Dumaine



541 Dumaine VCC Architectural Committee











541 Dumaine VCC Architectural Committee



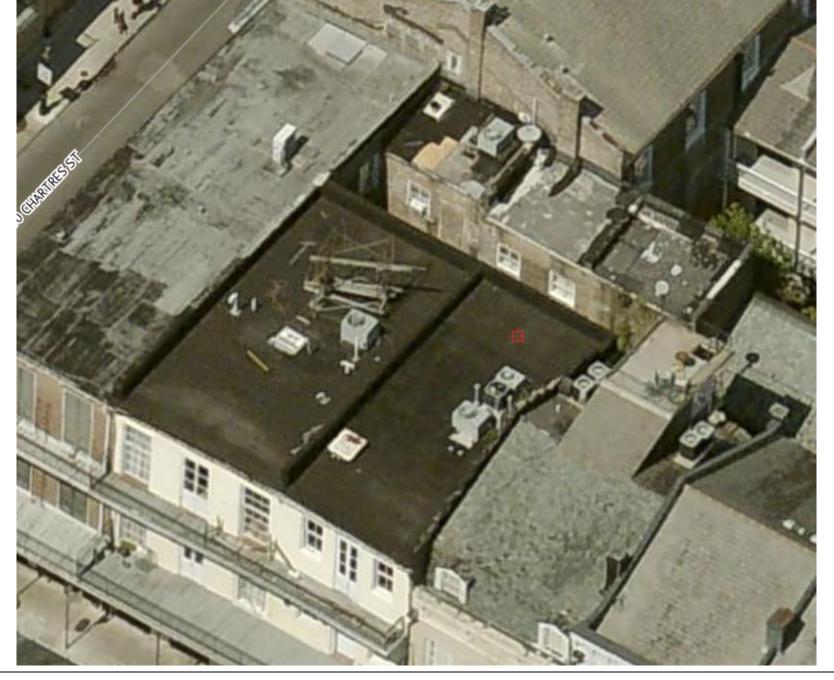


541 Dumaine

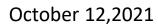




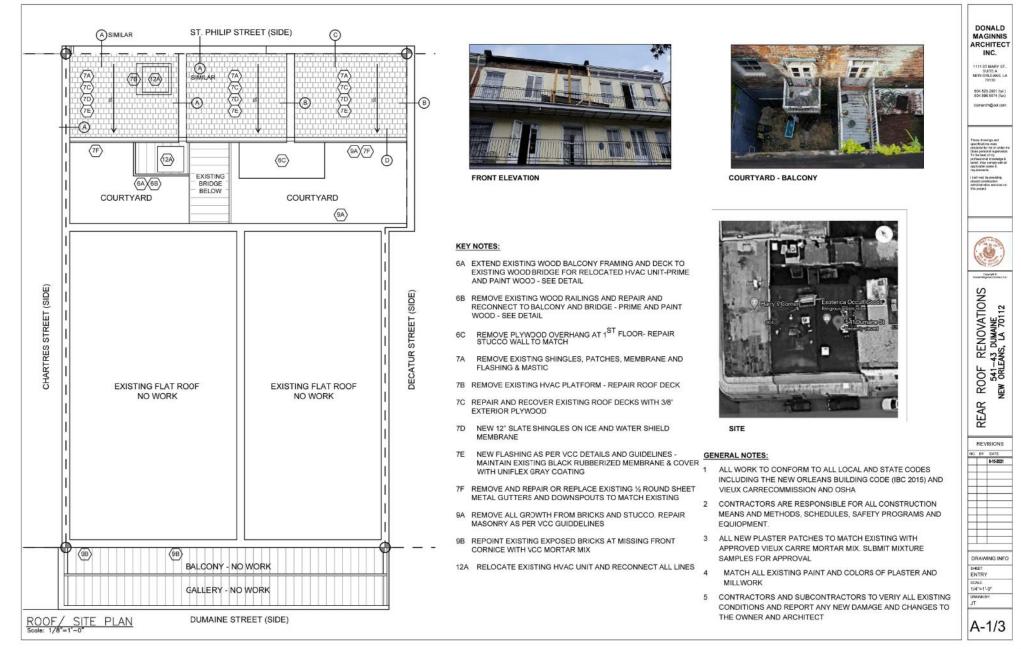
541 DumaineVCC Architectural Committee



541 Dumaine







541 Dumaine





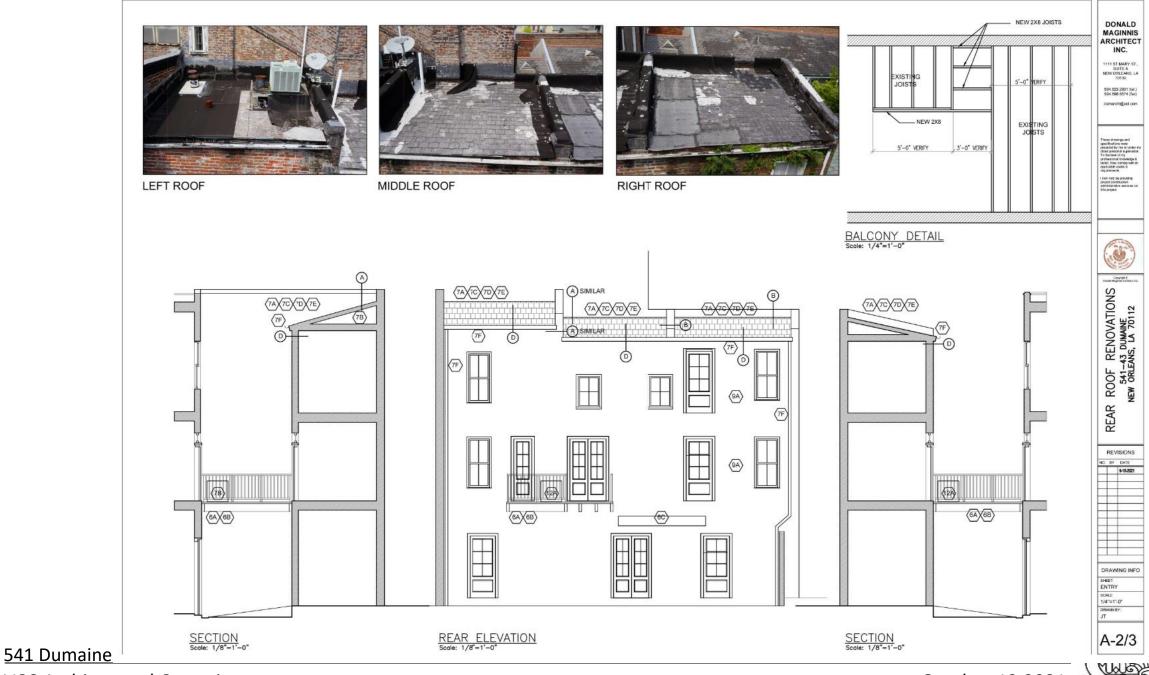
COURTYARD - BALCONY



541 Dumaine







VCC Architectural Committee

October 12,2021





LEFT ROOF



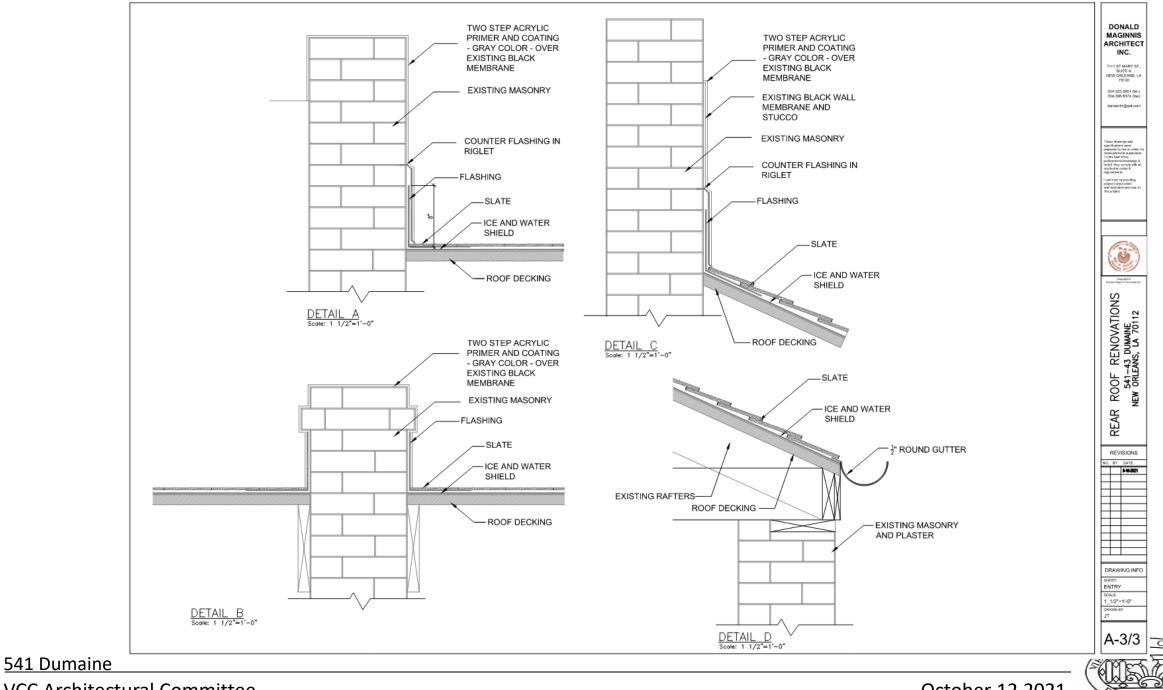
MIDDLE ROOF



RIGHT ROOF



541 Dumaine



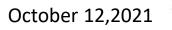
VCC Architectural Committee

October 12,2021





541 Dumaine VCC Architectural Committee





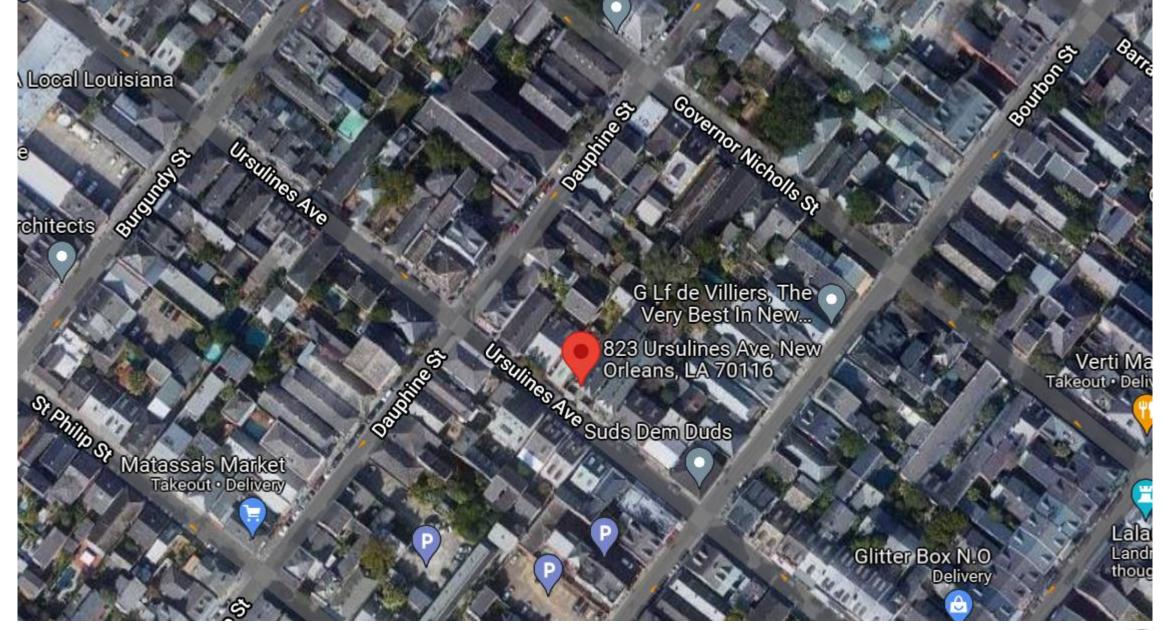


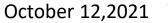
21

541 Dumaine

Appeals and Violations

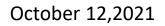
823-25 Ursulines

















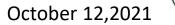


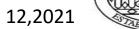




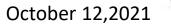






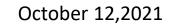
















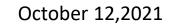
October 12,2021







823-825 Ursulines





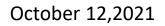


823-825 Ursulines

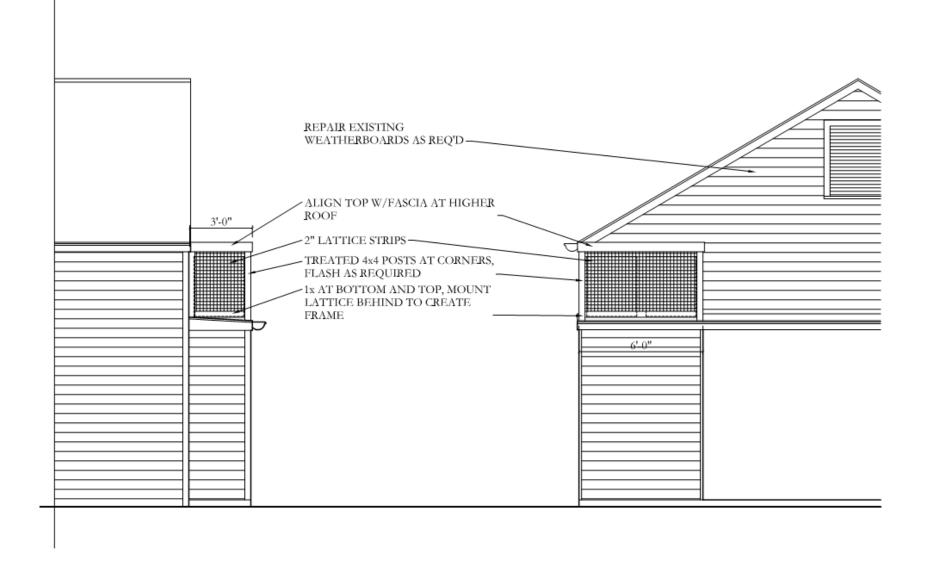




823-825 Ursulines VCC Architectural Committee

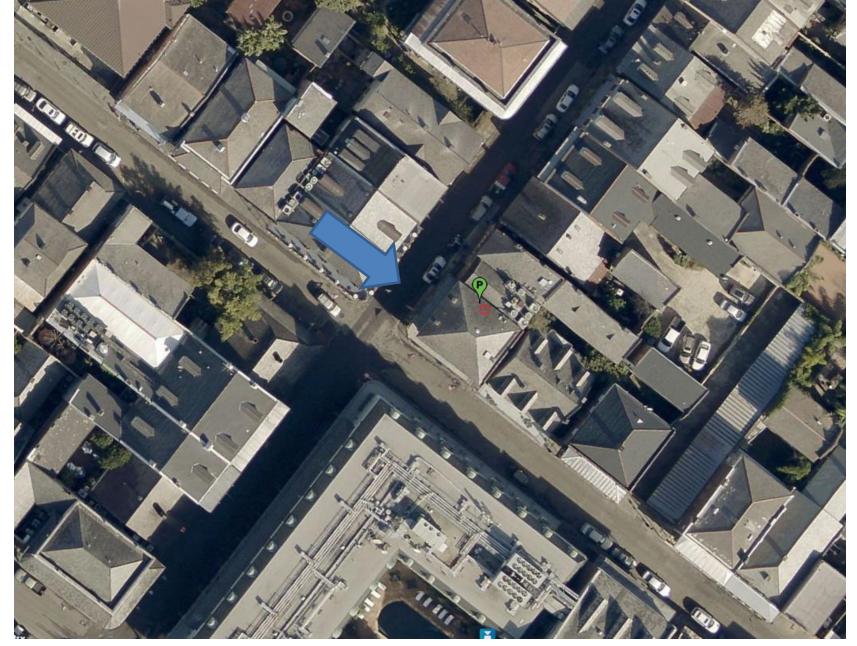








823-825 Ursulines VCC Architectural Committee



800 Decatur





800 Decatur





800 Decatur





800 Decatur



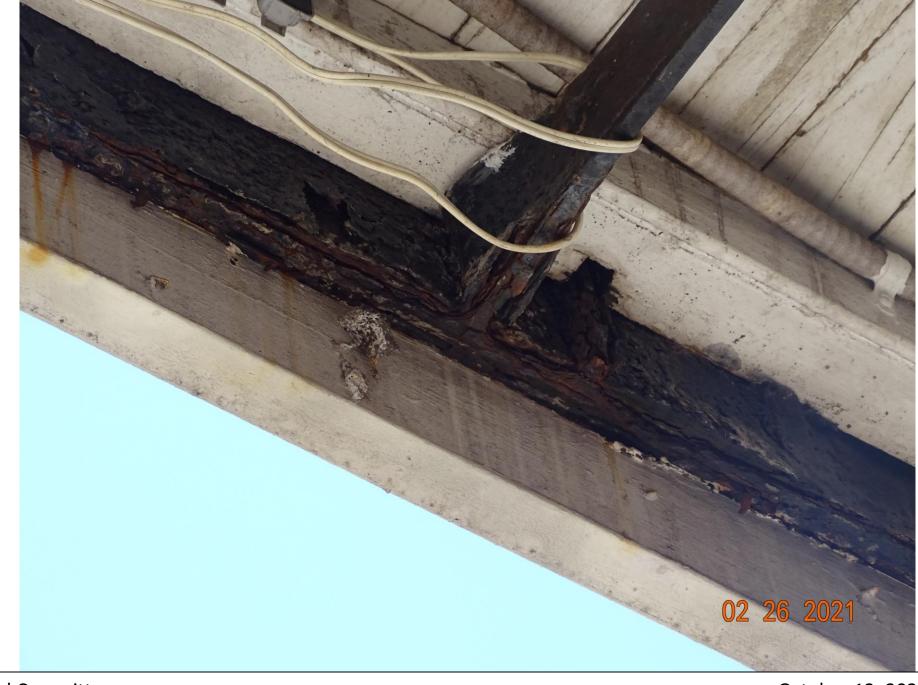
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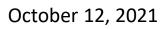
800 Decatur





800 Decatur
VCC Architectural Committee









VCC Architectural Committee





ROBERT B. ANDERSON CONSULTING ENGINEERS, LLC.

SUITE 306 432 N. ANTHONY STREET NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70119

PHONE: (504) 488-7797 (800) 476-0963 FAX: (504) 488-7846 E-MAIL: rbaeng@andersonengineers.com

August 24, 2021

Erika Gates Gates Preservation 1026 N. Carrollton Avenue New Orleans, LA 70119

esk.gates@gmail.com

RE: 800 Bourbon Street New Orleans, LA

Dear Ms. Gates:

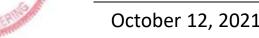
We have reviewed the condition at the above location and find the greater portion of the gallery to be in acceptable condition. The two areas of concern, as indicated on the attached sketch, have experienced impairment. However, rather than replacement, we recommend that the attached modifications be made.

For the straight outriggers, we recommend that a supplemental $2 \times 2 \times \frac{1}{4}$ " angle be installed to reinforce the existing header. For the corner, we recommend a modification for the radial support outriggers to allow for a stronger and less cluttered condition as seen on the attached sketch.

Other than the above modifications, we find the balcony condition satisfactory.

We hope the information provided meets your needs. Should you have any further questions, please do not hesitate to contact us. We thank you for this opportunity of being of service to you.



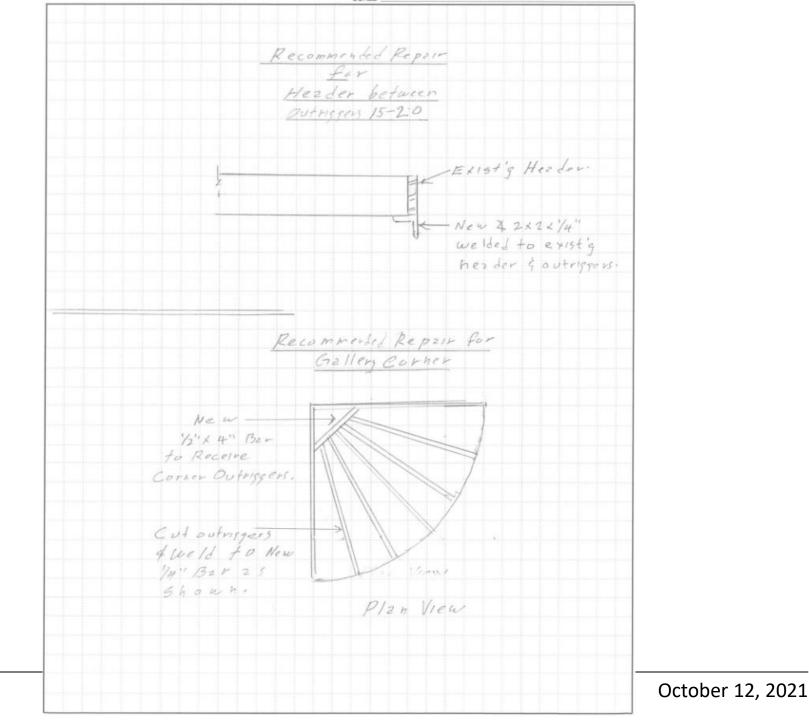




800 Bourbon

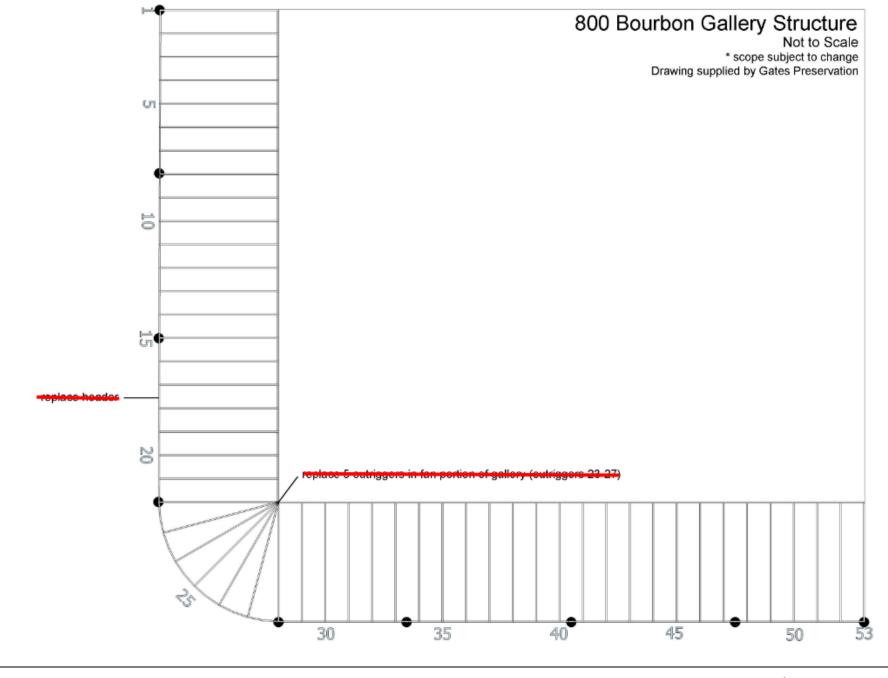
VCC Architectural Committee

RBA:ss



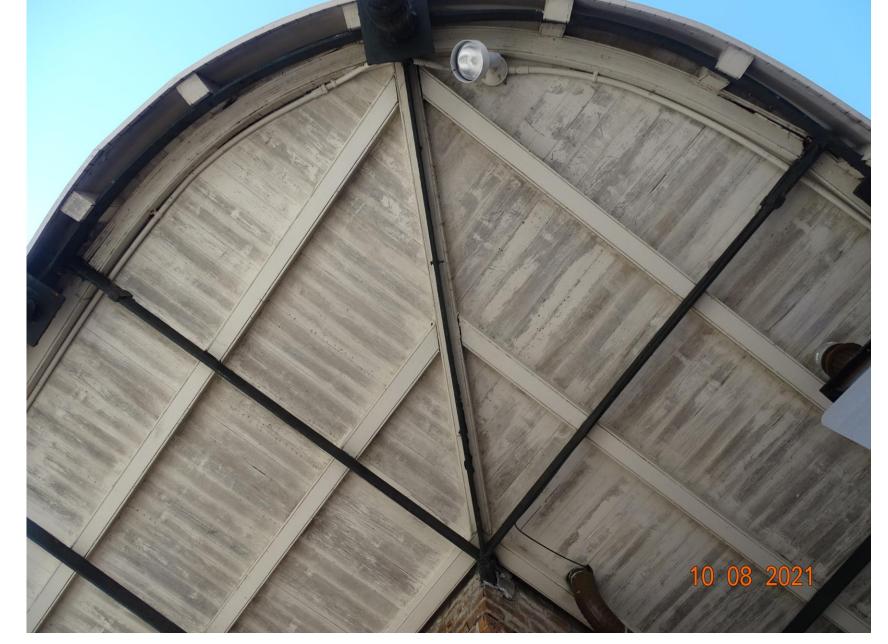
CLEEPE COMMUNICATION

800 Bourbon





800 Bourbon



Gallery Structure Survey – 536 Gov. Nicholls





Gallery Structure Survey – 600 Esplanade





Gallery Structure Survey – 943 Chartres





Gallery Structure Survey – 1138-1140 Royal





Gallery Structure Survey – 1139 Chartres





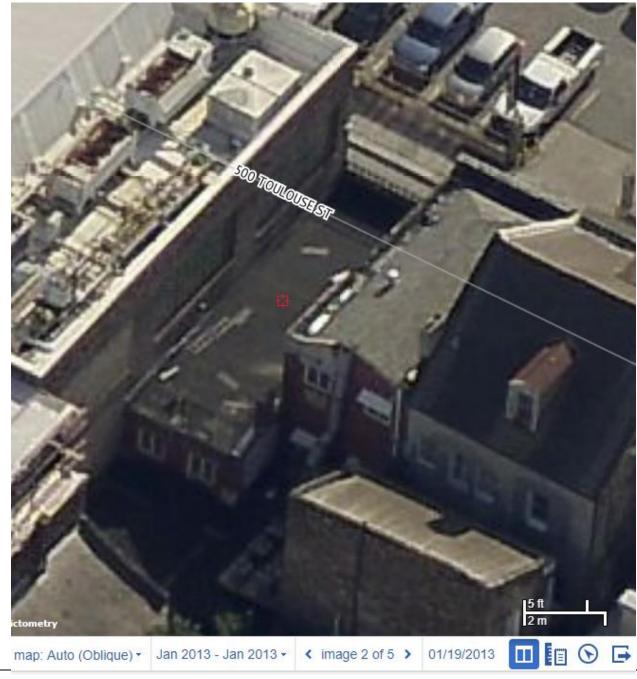
Gallery Structure Survey – 1239 Chartres











533 Toulouse – 2013 prior to deck installation



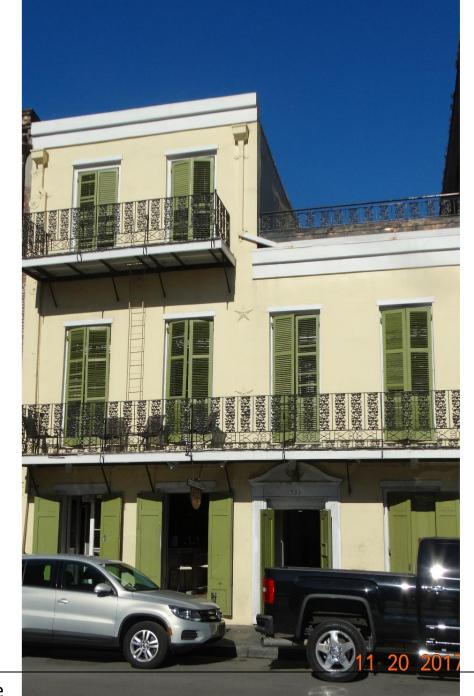
VCC Architectural Committee

October 12, 2021

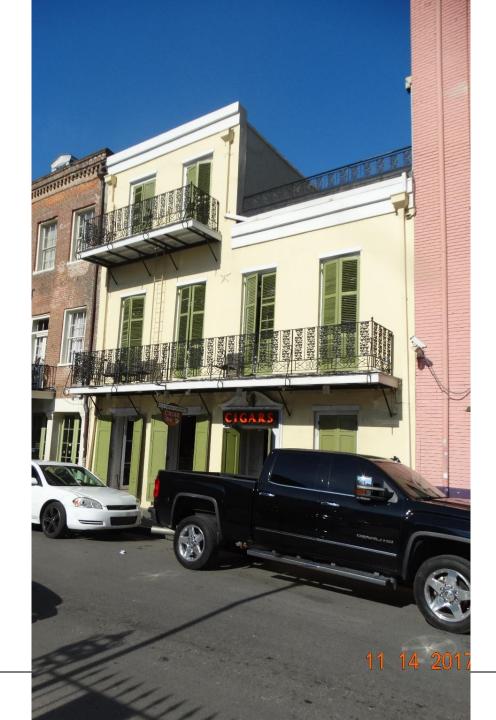


533 Toulouse – September 2021

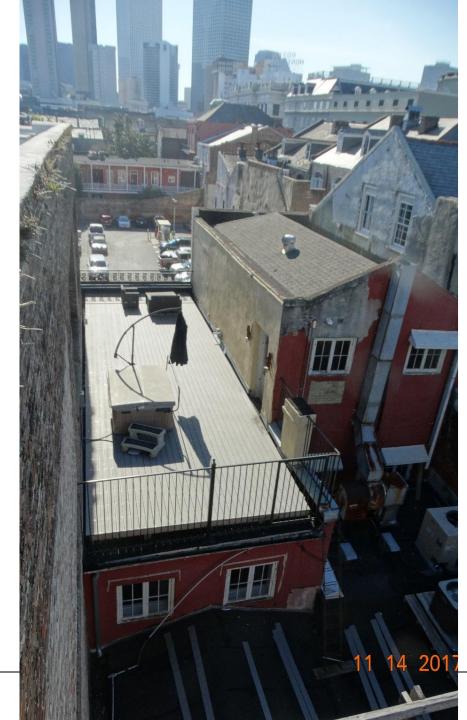




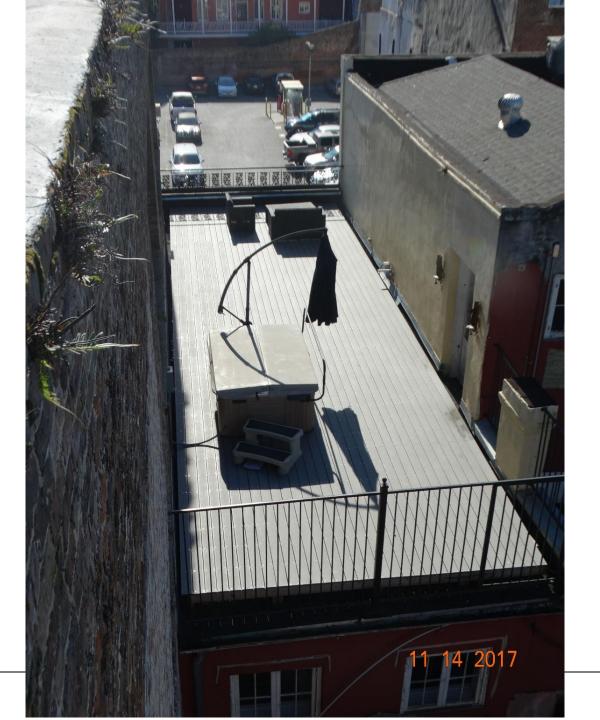




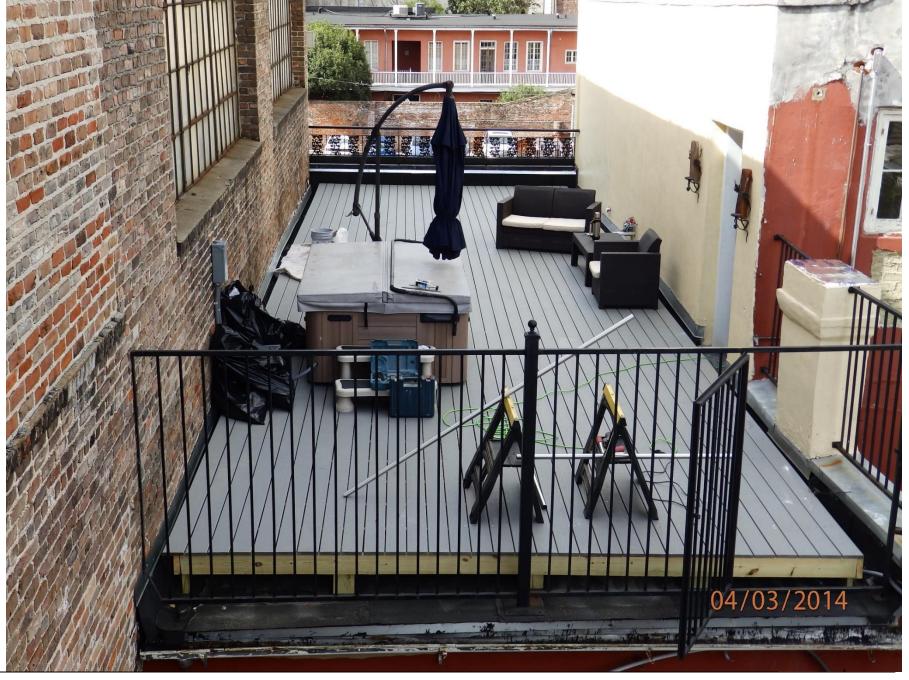








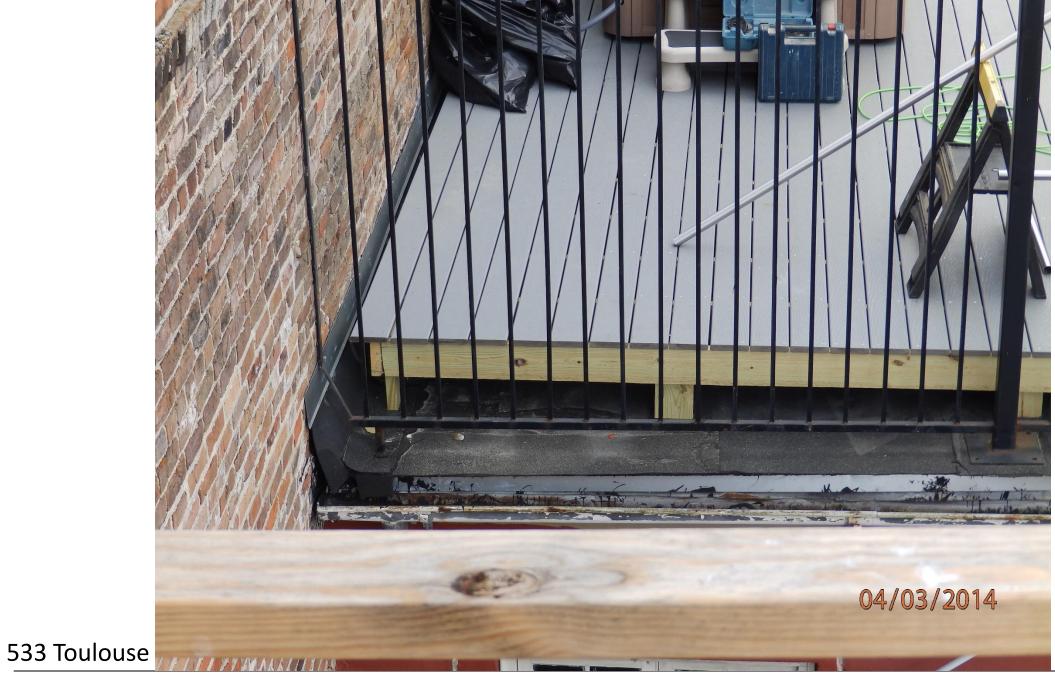




VCC Architectural Committee

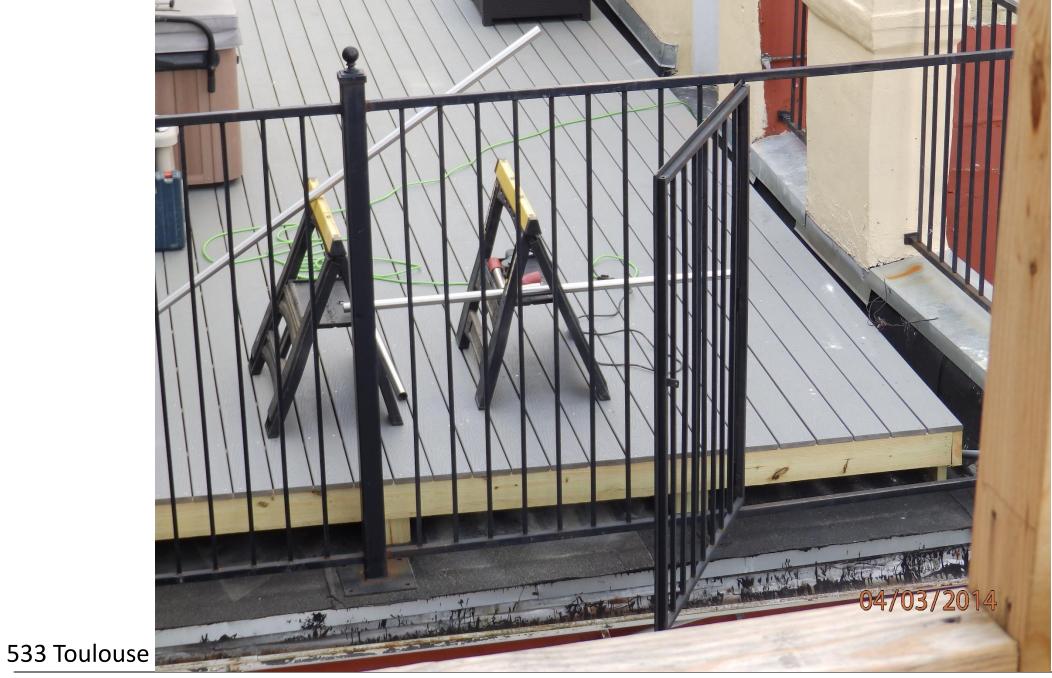
October 12, 2021







October 12, 2021









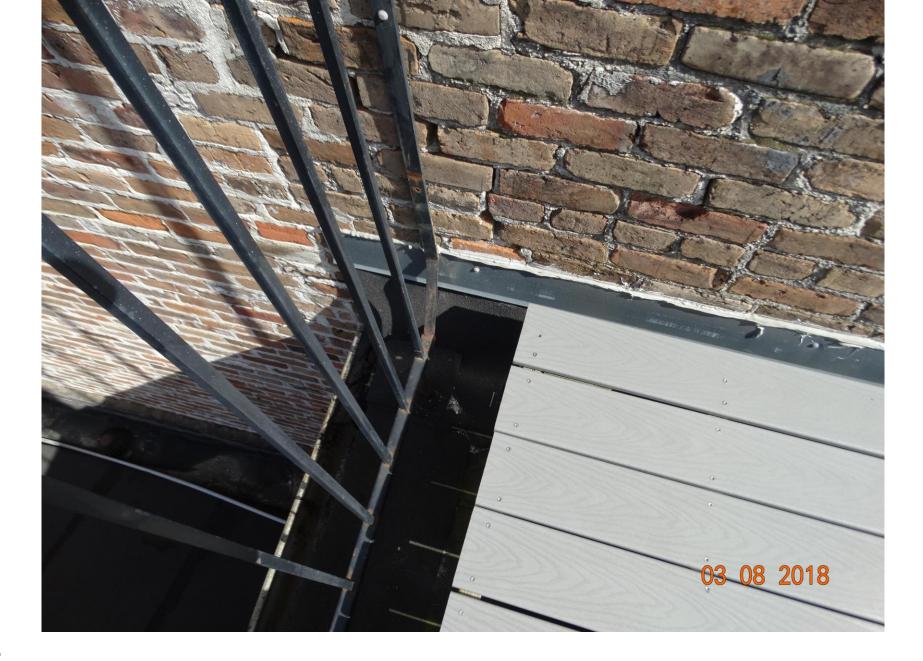














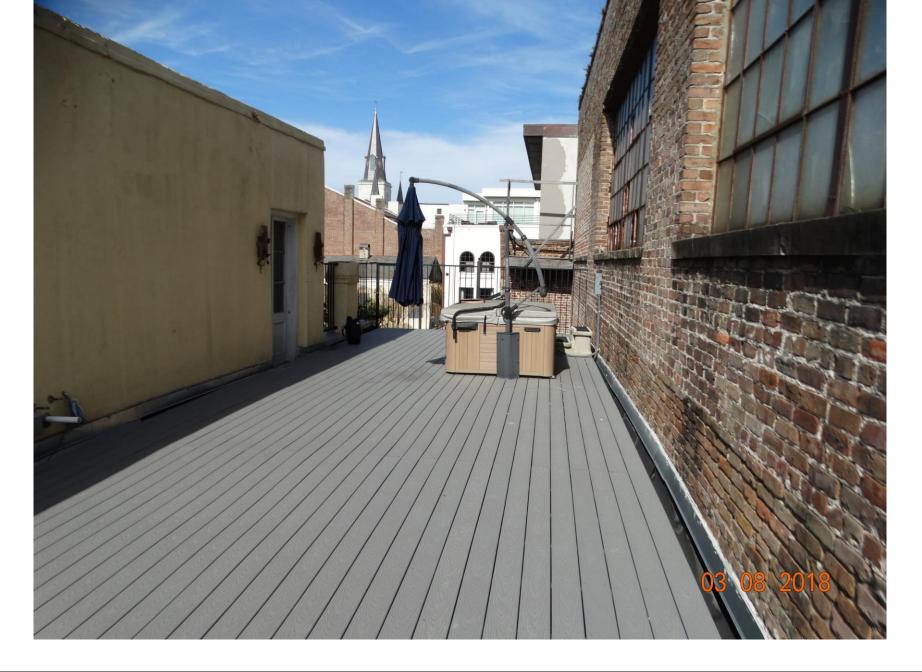




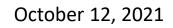








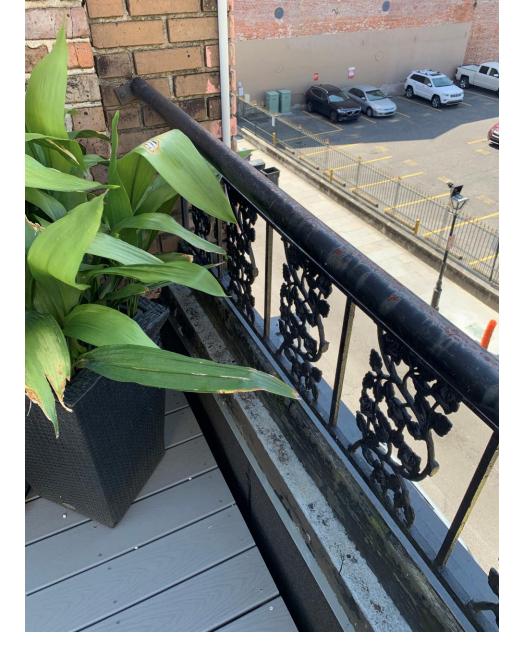


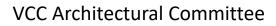




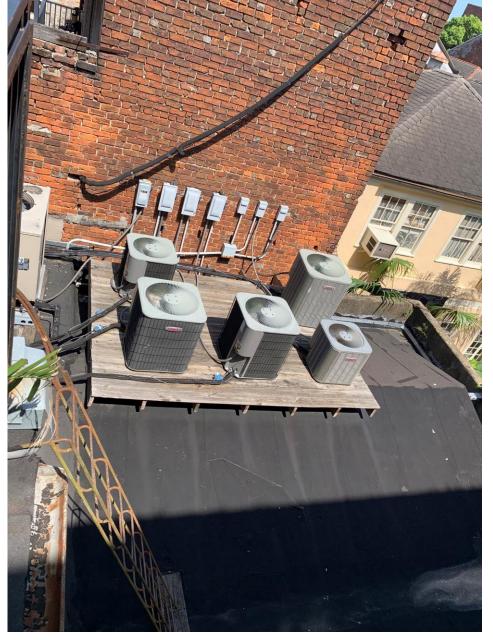














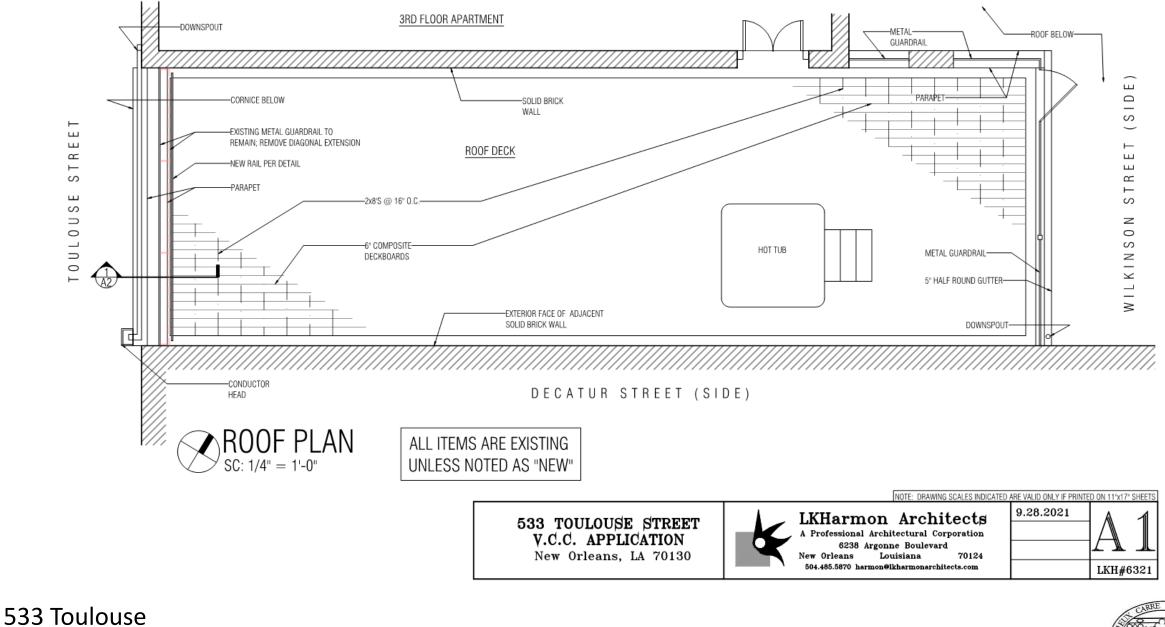




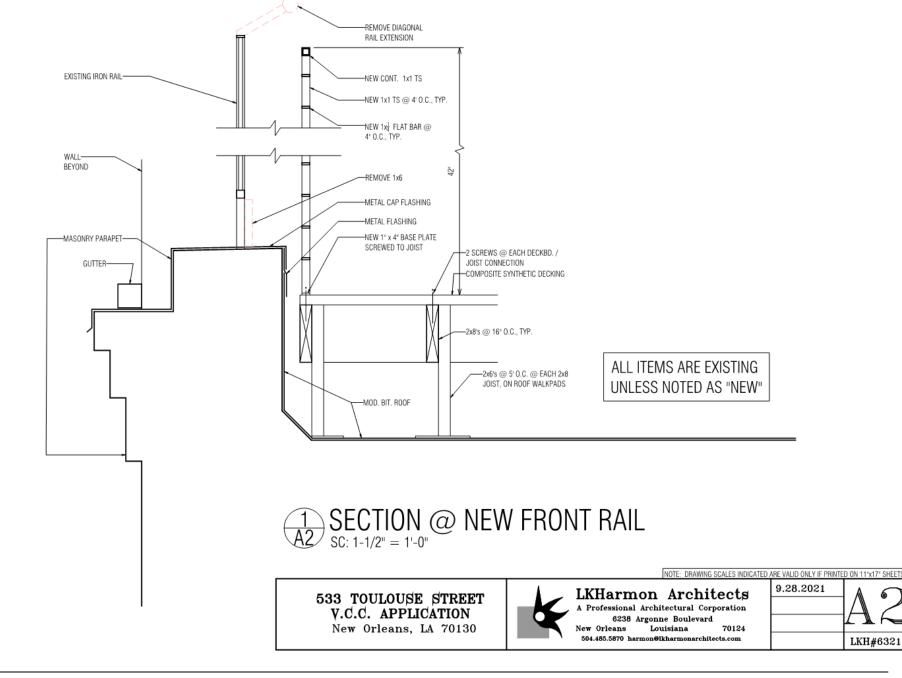
CARE ONAL

533 Toulouse

CHARTRES STREET (SIDE)



CARRE COMMAND



533 Toulouse

October 12, 2021