CITY OF CORAL GABLES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION BOARD MEETING

405 BILTMORE WAY, FIRST FLOOR
CORAL GABLES, FLORIDA
and
VIA VIDEOCONFERENCE

DECEMBER 16, 2020
P A R T I C I P A N T S

Albert Menendez, Chairperson
Cesar Garcia-Pons, Vice Chairperson
John P. Fullerton, Board Member
Bruce Ehrenhaft, Board Member
Alicia Bache-Wiig, Board Member
Xavier Durana, Board Member
Dona Spain, Board Member
Margaret A. "Peggy" Rolando

Kara N. Kautz, Historic Preservation Officer
Elizabeth B. Guin, Historic Preservation Coordinator Gustavo Ceballos, Esq., Assistant City Attorney

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P R O C E E D I N G S
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CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Good afternoon. Welcome to the regularly-scheduled meeting of the City of Coral Gables Historic Preservation Board. We are residents of Coral Gables and are charged with the preservation and protection of historic or architecturally-worthy buildings, structures, sites, neighborhoods, and artifacts which impart a distinct historical heritage of the city.

The board is comprised of nine members, seven of whom are appointed by the commission, one by the city manager, and the ninth is selected by the board and confirmed by the commission. Five members of the board constitute a quorum, and five affirmative votes are necessary for the adoptions of any motion.

Any person who acts as a lobbyist pursuant to the City of Coral Gables Ordinance No. 2006-11 must register with the city clerk prior to engaging in lobbying activities or presentations before the city staff, boards, committees, and/or city commission. A copy of the ordinance is available in the office of the city clerk.

Failure to register and provide proof of
registration shall prohibit your ability to present to the Historic Preservation Board on applications under consideration this afternoon.

A lobbyist is defined as an individual, corporation, partnership, or other legal entity employed or retained, whether paid or not, by a principal who seeks to encourage the approval, disapproval, adoption, repeal, passage, defeat, or modifications of any ordinance, resolution, action or decision of any city commissioner, any action, decision, recommendation of the city manager and any city board or committee, including, but not limited to, quasi-judicial advisory board, trust, authority or council, any action, decision or recommendation of city personnel during the time period of the entire decision-making process on the action or decision or recommendation which foreseeably will be heard or reviewed by the city commission or a city board or committee, including, but not limited to, quasi-judicial advisory board, trust, authority or council.

Presentations made to this board are subject to the city's false claims ordinance, Chapter 39 of the City of Coral Gables City Code.

I now officially call the City of Coral Gables

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Historic Preservation Board meeting of December 16, 2020, to order. The time is 4:12.

Present are Alicia Bache-Wiig, Peggy Rolando Xavier Durana, Vice Chair Cesar Garcia-Pons, and myself, Albert Menendez, the chair.

Via Zoom we have Bruce Eherenhaft, Dona Spain, John Fullerton.

Also staff, Kara Kautz and ElizaBeth Guin is on Zoom, and Gus Ceballos, assistant city attorney. MS. KAUTZ: And this is on Zoom.

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Okay. Next item is
approval of the minutes. The next item on the agenda is approval of the minutes of the meeting held on October 21, 2020. Are there any changes or corrections for the record?

No?
Do I have a motion to approve?
MR. GARCIA-PONS: So moved.
CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Do I have a second?
MS. ROLANDO: I'll second.
CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Okay. Who will call the roll?

MR. DURANA: I will call. Mr. Garcia-Pons?
MR. GARCIA-PONS: Present, yes.
MR. DURANA: Ms. Bache-Wiig?

MS. BACHE-WIIG: Yes.
MR. DURANA: Mr. Durana?
Yes.
MR. DURANA: Mr. Fullerton?
MR. FULLERTON: Yes.
MR. DURANA: Mr. Ehrenhaft?
MR. EHRENHAFT: Yes.
MR. DURANA: Mr. Menendez?
CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Yes.
MR. DURANA: Mr. Rodriguez? No? Okay.
Ms. Spain?
MS. SPAIN: Yes.
MR. DURANA: Ms. Rolando?
MS. ROLANDO: Yes.
CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Notice regarding ex parte communications: Please be advised that this board is a quasi-judicial board and the items on the agenda are quasi-judicial in nature which requires board members to disclose all ex parte communications.

An ex parte communication is defined as any contact, communication, conversation, correspondence, memorandum or other written or verbal communication that takes place outside a public hearing between a member of the public and a
member of a quasi-judicial board regarding matters to be heard by the quasi-judicial board. If anyone has made any contact with a board member, when the issue comes before the board, the member must state on the record the existence of the ex parte communications, the party who originated the communication, and whether the communication will affect the board member's ability to impartially consider the evidence to be presented regarding the matter.

Do we have any deferrals today?
MS. KAUTZ: No, sir.
CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: No deferrals, okay.
Swearing in?
MS. KAUTZ: We have a court reporter on Zoom. We'll do it the same way, per each item by the court reporter, going forward, and staff.

MR. FULLERTON: Can you see me?
CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Mr. Fullerton, your video is turned off.

MR. FULLERTON: Yes, I don't know how it got that way. Oh, okay. I'm here.

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Okay. We're going to start with Case File LHD 2020-004 and COA (SP) 2020-015: Consideration of the local historic
designation of the property at 235 Ridgewood Road, legally described as the South 84 feet of Lots 7 and 8, Block 2, Coral Gables Coconut Grove Manor, according to the Plat thereof, as recorded in Plat Book 17, at Page 19 of the Public Records of Miami-Dade County, Florida.

The applicant is also requesting the issuance of an Accelerated Special Certificate of Appropriateness and design approval for additions and alterations to the residence and sitework.

Variances have also been requested from Article 4, Section 4-101(D) (13) and Article 5, Section 5-108(H) of the Coral Gables Zoning Code for the placement of the secondary driveway, the swimming pool and pool deck.

MS. KAUTZ: Thank you. Just to remind the members of the board, that, how we'll do this, we will take the designation first. And then you'll all vote on the designation, and then we'll take the COA as a separate item, after that, with a separate motion.

We have a PowerPoint presentation that we are doing a little bit differently because of this format, so it's a PowerPoint slide show that we're going to run for the designation.

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Page 9

If you could put that up, please. And we need the voiceover for Ridgewood, 235 Ridgewood.

POWERPOINT VOICEOVER: The property at 235 Ridgewood Road is before you for consideration for designation as a local historic landmark.

An application for designation was submitted by a Coral Gables resident in April of 2020. The property was sold this past spring after the passing of Paula Jones, who had lived in the home for 50 years. The new owners are present today, and if you vote to designate the property, the architect will be presenting a concurrent application for an accelerated certificate of appropriateness.

As per Article 3 Section 3-1103 of the Coral Gables zoning code, criteria for designation of historical landmarks, a local historic landmark must have significant character, interest or value as part of the historical, cultural, archaeological, aesthetic, or architectural heritage of the city, state or nation. For designation, the property must meet one of the criteria as outlined in the code.

235 Ridgewood Road is eligible as a local historic landmark based on four significant
criteria.
Historical, cultural significance: Criteria 4, it exemplifies the historical, cultural, political, economic, or social trends of the community;

Architectural significance: Criteria 1, it portrays the environment in an era of history characterized by one or more distinctive styles;

Criteria 2, it embodies those distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style, or period, or method of construction;

Indoor Criteria 4, contains elements of design, detail, materials or craftsmanship of outstanding quality of which represent a significant innovation or adaptation to the South Florida environment.

The single-family home at 235 Ridgewood Road is located at the northeast corner of Ridgewood Road and Brighton Place, which is a few blocks north of Cocoplum Circle. The lot is 118 feet by 84 feet.

This Mediterranean-style home was designed in 1925 by the Detroit-based and nationally-acclaimed architect Robert O. Derrick for Reverend W. R. Wedderspoon.

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Coral Gables' developmental history is divided into three major historical periods. Construction of this home occurred at the end of the land boom era, when homes were being designed almost exclusively in the Mediterranean Revival style in accordance with founder George Merrick's vision.

The initial construction in the early 1920 s was centered around Merrick's citrus plantation, in the area near the Granada Golf Course. Construction occurred at a rapid pace during these years, and as sales continued to rise, the Merricks continued to purchase additional land.

In March of 1925, Merrick announced the substantial purchase of 6000 acres to the southeast along Biscayne Bay, including the Cocoplum Beach property from James and Charles Deering. In May of 1925, Merrick published this map that illustrates a portion of his plans for area.

In July of 1925, the Coconut Grove Manor section was officially platted, and a portion of this subdivision became part of the city of Coral Gables adding additional landholdings in the southern section. The border between Coral Gables and the city of Miami's Coconut Grove section runs through Blocks 6 and 2 , as seen in this map.

The home at 235 Ridgewood Road is located on Block 2, Lots 7 and 8, as indicated by the orange arrow. Note the crossed-out street numbering on the map. The numbering of the property was initially 216 Ridgewood Road, and in the 1940s changed to 235.

The Wedderspoons were among the first to purchase lots in July of 1925. They were living in Chicago at the time.

This 1926 map, you can see the context of this southern area when the house was built. This was one of the first houses constructed as Merrick began to extend the city to the south.

Unfortunately, due to the drastic downturn in construction after the 1926 hurricane, the area was not developed as planned. This home remains as one of the few examples of Merrick's Mediterranean Revival vision in this area of the city.

In 1925 William Jennings Bryan approached Dr. William Ryan Wedderspoon to move from Chicago to Florida to become the pastor of the Growth Temple Union Methodist Church in Coconut Grove. Some of the back-stories as to how this came about is outlined in the designation report. The short version is that William Jennings Bryan,

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affectionately known as "The Great Commoner," arguably one of the most influential politicians at the turn of the 20 th century, and moved to the Miami area in 1913.

During the 1920s his focus shifted away from politics, and he became one of the most prominent religious figures in the country. Also during this time Bryan often served as a spokesman to promote the development of Coral Gables for Merrick. The photo in the right-hand corner shows him speaking to a crowd from a Coral Gables streetcar.

In 1924 Bryan sold a portion of his land in Coconut Grove to the Methodist Congregation who were looking to build a new church. He served on the building committee and was actively involved with the architects Kiehnel Elliot in the design of the new church, which is pictured in the lower right on the slide.

Bryan's influence can be seen in the incorporation of the ground-level entrances to accommodate his wife, who was confined to a wheelchair, which is a rare period example of a religious building originally designed to include accessibility.

Reverend Wedderspoon, who shared many of

Bryan's religious views had a notable career managing building campaigns in growing congregations. Reverend Wedderspoon accepted Bryan's offer in the spring of 1925 with the understanding that he would complete his work with the church in Chicago and arrive in Florida in the fall of 1926.

In early July 1925 he purchased the lot in Coconut Grove Manor and immediately engaged architect Robert O. Derrick to design his new home.

Unfortunately, in late July 1925, Bryan passed away suddenly. And although Wedderspoon was not officially a pastor, he helped organize and he spoke at the memorial service which was held in the partially constructed church as seen in the photo on the left. Wedderspoon decided to honor his agreement with Bryan and was instrumental in renaming the church the Bryan Memorial Temple.

Dr. Wedderspoon moved to Florida in early October 1926. This was supposed $t$ correspond with the near completion of the church. Instead he arrived to the aftermath of the devastating hurricane which had damaged both his under-construction home and the church.

The initial plans for the home included a
one-story detached garage and service quarters at the rear of the property. Derrick revised the plans to include a full apartment. It would be two stories with a living room, kitchen, and attached garage on the first floor, and two bedrooms in the back, and a sleeping porch on the second floor.

The Wedderspoons lived with their son while the garage apartment was completed and then lived in the apartment until the house was completed in the fall of 1927.

These are the photos of the home soon after completion.

Here's a photo of the home several years later. The Wedderspoons lived in the home until they both passed away in 1939.

The home was designed by Robert O. Derrick, who was a young, Detroit-based architect, who specialized in marrying modern needs in technology with styles from the past. Early in his career, Derrick's work centered on larger private homes, built in period styles with interior and intricate details and modern amenities. He became known for his homes, and it was a consistent thread throughout his career.

His work was primarily in the Detroit area
particularly in Gross Pointe, an affluent coastal area adjacent to Detroit that comprised of five cities.

In 1923 Derrick was hired to design the Gross Pointe club also known as Little Club. The New England Colonial character building showcased his talents, and his career took off. Several of his homes are included in the Gross Pointe's Beverly Road National Historic District.

The homes in this slide represent some of the Gross Pointe homes that were being built contemporaneously to the Wedderspoon's home.

In 1923 another early commission that helped to launch his career was the complex at Haven Hill for Henry Ford's son, Edsel Ford. Edsel was the president of the Ford Motor Company from 1919 until his death in 1943. Desiring a private retreat for his family, Edsel hired Derrick to develop the 2400 acres. At its center, Derrick built a 15-room log-cabin-style home. Haven Hill garnered much attention for both Derrick's buildings as well as the design of the acreage.

After her husband's death, Eleanor Ford sold Haven Hill to the Michigan Conservation Department in 1946, and it became the Haven Hill Recreation

1 Area. It was designated a national natural 2 landmark in 1972.

Derrick also worked for Edsel in designing some of the first modern parking garages, an endeavor that expanded into a national consortium.

Derrick has numerous other projects listed on the National Register of Historic Places including a commission in 1928 for which he gained an instant national attention.

His association with Edsel Ford had afforded Derrick the opportunity to meet Henry Ford. As detailed in the designation report, a courtesy invitation to tea on a ship, an offhand question and a quick thought-provoking reply, led to Derrick being asked to design the museum hall of Henry Ford' Museum of American Innovation in Greenfield Village in Dearborn, Michigan, which is now known as the Henry Ford.

The front upper-facing portion of the museum was a reproduction of Philadelphia's Independence Hall, and the rear was a cutting-edge exhibition in storage space. His sketches are seen here on the left.

Although the Henry Ford may be his best known project, many consider the technically innovative

Punch and Judy Theater in Grosse Pointe, Michigan, built to resemble an 18th Century English village as the premier example of his point of view as an architect. It retained an Old-World feel on both exterior and interior, while incorporating high-end technology and utilizing the latest materials to achieve a nationally acclaimed theater experience.

Given his point of view, it makes sense as to why Derrick chose to accept a commission from a Chicago family to design a new home for them in Merrick's version of the community. Even in its day, Coral Gables was recognized as a modern-day community with an Old-World feel.

Merrick's vision which melded Mediterranean-style-inspired architecture with modern planning concepts and automobile accommodations was very much in line with Derrick's philosophy and aesthetics.

The home Derrick designed for the Wedderspoons drew heavily on its Spanish Colonial architecture. It provided a slightly different take on Merrick's Spanish castle vision. The home at 235 Ridgewood Road was Derrick's only commission in Coral Gables.

When the Wedderspoons passed away in 1939, their son Arthur, who lived in Chicago, inherited

1 the property. He made several improvements to the property and rented out the home and garage apartment. He was, however, unable to secure long-term tenants.

In 1942 he added a garage and a carport to the main house, which the location you can see in the site plan.

In 1945 Arthur refurbished the garage apartment, installed a separate electric line, and then split the lot selling the rear 56 feet by 107-feet lot with the garage apartment building to Joe Mason. The lot's address became 6741 Brighton Place.

The property remained with the Mason family until 2003. On its sale, in 2003, the apartment garage building was demolished, and the current two-story, single-family residence was constructed. You can see the citing of Ridgewood Road and the Brighton Place homes in this aerial photo.

These are two historic photos from the 1940 s and 1950s in which you can see the carport addition and the 1942 detached garage. It appears that by the mid 1940s the screening of the corner porch had been in-filled with windows. This most likely coincided with the carport addition.

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At a later date, post 1954, the arched openings are greatly reduced and in-filled. This may coincide with the change of the home's windows from single-hung to awning. A small, one-story utility room was also added to the rear of the home. Permits for these alterations have not been located. The pool and its enclosure and the privacy wall you saw in the aerial photo of the previous slide was by Architect Connor Strip (phonetic) in 1955.

When George Merrick began planning and developing Coral Gables, he envisioned it as a cohesively designed Mediterranean-inspired city and felt that this type of architecture harmonized best with South Florida's climate and lifestyle.

The home at 235 Ridgewood Road honors Merrick's vision. It is built over a crawl space to provide ventilation and separation from the high water table.

The home has thick masonry walls to keep the home cool, along with light-colored stuccoed exterior walls that refects the sun. Varied windows and a pop-out balcony provide much needed cross-ventilation and light in this tropical apartment. Derrick also prominently used local

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materials like cypress and coral rock as focal teachers of the front facade.

The home includes prominent and character-defining features of the Mediterranean Revival style, such as rectilinear massing and floor plan, protruding pop-out bays, a distinctive chimney, two-piece barrel roofing and edging on pitched and flat roofs respectively, textured stucco as well as recessed windows of various sizes with projecting sills.

The hallmark features of the home are the enclosed inspired pecky cypress balcony with carved spindle elements. The wooden balcony is a Moorish architectural feature that is certainly keeping with Merrick's Mediterranean-inspired concept, but was rarely used in Coral Gables.

The pronounced and aesthetically heavy coral rock front door is surrounded by randomly shaped pieces of coral rock protruding from the various places on the front facade and the coral rock entry walls along the front approach and steps.

The next group of slides will walk you around the home. It should be stated that the staff did not have access to the site, and the photos of the rear and the side elevations were graciously

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provided by Martinez Alvarez architects.
Here is some detailed photos of those hallmark features. Note the spindles and brackets and rafter tails of the enclosed balcony.

In this photo of the southeast corner of the home, you can see the outline of the original arched opening in stucco. Bringing back this opening is proposed in the owners' plans for the home.

This is the view underneath the 1942 carport addition. The sills of the original porch openings are still installed and the arch openings are discernible in this stucco.

In this photo you see the rear terrace wall, which is also visible in the circa 1927 photo. The entry arch was a later addition. At the end of the driveway is the 1942 garage. In 1957 a variance was granted allowing it to be converted into a hobby room. The owners plan to return it to a garage.

These are various views of the rear facade and terrace. The photo on the left was taken from the entry arch of the previous photo, towards the grouping of shed-roofed elements at the juncture of the L-shaped home.

The central photos are of the rear facade. At an unknown date, a smaller rear entry was enlarged with the sliding glass doors. The bottom photo looks out at the opposite direction across the terrace. You can easily distinguish the original height of the terrace walls and the stucco.

The photo to the right is from the outside of the terrace looking west and to the small utility room addition.

And, finally, the west facade, the views of this facade are largely obscured by the 1955 pool enclosure and by vegetation. You can, however, see the projecting bay on the second story.

The current set original permit plans, historic photos and building records of the property indicate that this residence retains its historic integrity. Plus, the property at 235 Ridgewood Road contributes to the historic fabric of the city of Coral Gables and is part of the collection of quality residences that contribute to the story and the city's sense of place over time.

In summary, Reverend W. R. Wedderspoon commissioned this single-family home at 235 Ridgewood Road in 1925. In the early 1920s founder George Merrick envisioned Coral Gables as a planned

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1 Mediterranean-themed community whose architecture was adapted to the Southern Florida climate. This was one of the first houses constructed as Merrick began expanding the city to the south.

Unfortunately due to the drastic downturn in construction after the 1926 hurricane, the area was not developed. This home remains as one of the few examples of Merrick's Mediterranean Revival vision in this area of the City.

Reverend Wedderspoon was recruited to the area by William Jennings Bryan to become pastor for a church for which he was a trustee. Wedderspoon, who was living in Chicago hired Detroit-based Robert O. Derrick to design his new home. He looked for opportunities to marry modern needs with evocative styles from the past.

Given this, it makes sense as to why Derrick chose to accept a commission from a Chicago family to design a new home for Merrick's burgeoning community. Even in its day, Coral Gables was recognized as a modern-day community built for the automobile with the Old-World feel.

The home at 235 Ridgewood Road was Derrick's only commission in Coral Gables and offers a different interpretation of the Mediterranean

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Revival style and its adaptation to the Florida environment.

The property at 235 Ridgewood Road has maintained a significant degree of historic integrity, and thus contributes to the historic fabric of the city of Coral Gables.

The staff recommends approval of the local historical designation of the property at 235 Ridgewood Road based on its historical, cultural, and architectural significance.

MS. KAUTZ: Thank you. I want to bring to the boards attention two letters we received in support for the designation for this property. One is from resident Leslie Rivera, and the second is from Karelia Carbonnel, and both will be made part of the record.

I don't know if you have any questions for staff. I believe that the owners are on the Zoom, if you want to hear from them, if they would like to.

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Do we have an presentation from the applicant?

MS. KAUTZ: No, not for the designation.
CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Not for the designation, okay.

Is there anybody in the audience who would like to speak in favor of this case?

Anyone in the audience who would like to speak against this case?

Okay. Go ahead and un-mute them. Go ahead.
(Karelia Martinez Carbonnel was duly sworn by the court reporter.)

MS. CARBONELL: Hello? Hi, this is Karelia, and thank you, Kara, for mentioning my letter, but I do want to read it, because I feel that, you know, it's wonderful that a homeowner really is going to steward this property as it should be stewarded, so if $I$ could just read my letter. It's short, but I do want to have it on record. It says here:

I wish to express my strong endorsement in granting historical significance of 235 Ridgewood Road. The 1927 home designed by famous Detroit architect Robert Derrick is one of a kind.

As presented in the 50 -page in-depth staff designation report, the home is a priceless historical resource and stands as a rare specimen of Merrick's early vision of building a Mediterranean-style City.

Lucky for us, the home has maintained most of
its historical integrity and can be restored to its former glory. I commend the homeowners for seeking landmark status for their home, and their appreciation and stewardship of this unique and historical property. This place matters to them and to Coral Gables. Thank you for preserving our city's architectural heritage.

Karelia Martinez Carbonnel, thank you.
CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Any questions for staff or board members?

MS. KAUTZ: We need to swear everybody in on this item, please.

MS. ROLANDO: At a previous meeting we did it one by one.

MS. KAUTZ: For each item. Let's swear in first whoever is going to speak to 235 Ridgewood. (Staff and audience members were sworn in by the court reporter.)

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Was there anyone in opposition, who wanted to speak in opposition to?

MS. KAUTZ: No, I don't think there is.
MR. DURANA: No one else has requested to speak on this.

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: No? Okay.
Any questions of staff by a board member?

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MS. KAUTZ: You'll need to vote on the designation first, if you want to go ahead and move it.

MS. ROLANDO: I'll go ahead and move for approval of local historic designation for this property located at 235 Ridgewood Road.

MR. FULLERTON: I'll second.
ATTORNEY CEBALLOS: This is Gustavo Ceballos, the city attorney. I don't want to beat a dead horse. We've discussed this a bunch of times. And in this particular instance, $I$ don't think it's going to be an issue.

But whenever we're making a motion, if there's not going to any sort of deliberation, I would like for somebody to at least articulate, you know, if they agree with staff, put it on the record why they are moving for that designation, so that we create some sort of a record that we can call upon so we know why it was designated.

In this particular case, although the homeowner is, I guess, in favor of this designation, we'd like to make sure we create a proper record.

MS. ROLANDO: I move for approval based upon the record established in the designation report.

MR. FULLERTON: I second it, John Fullerton, based on the statements and thoughts in Ms. Carbonnel's letter.

MS. KAUTZ: Any comments?
MS. BACHE-WIIG: May I mention that this is a great report.

MS. SPAIN: I was going to say the same thing. This is an amazing report, Elizabeth, really fascinating.

MS. GUIN: Thank you. That's what I've been doing at home during COVID.

MS. ROLANDO: What $I$ felt was particularly fascinating in the report is not only the discussion of the property's position in the evolution of the south part of Coral Gables' development, but also the discussion of the architect and the initial homeowners and how they arrived here.

It's basically a story of Miami and South Florida, but it's fascinating, and you really get a sense of, basically, how adventurous that they were to come to Coral Gables before air conditioning.

MS. KAUTZ: And it's an architect that we didn't know, and it gave us an opportunity to do the research on somebody we didn't know.

MS. BACHE-WIIG: Yeah, I mean, in addition, I was surprised at how well the architect adopted the style, the Mediterranean Revival style compared to what he was normally accustomed to doing in Grosse Pointe, because its vastly different, but he did a great job.

MS. ROLANDO: And I thought it was interesting the materials that they were using, vernacular materials, with the pecky cypress and the limestone, it was -- they got it. The architect was trying to adapt to the particular location. And it's a little bit quirky, yeah.

MS. KAUTZ: Yeah, that's a good report. We enjoyed it.

MR. FULLERTON: Also, the connection to William Jennings Bryan was an interesting part of that whole story, that he was involved.

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Okay. If there's no further discussion, let's call the roll.

MR. DURANA: Ms. Bache-Wigg?
MS. BACHE-WIIG: Yes.
MR. DURANA: Mr. Menendez?
CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Yes.
MR. DURANA: Ms. Rolando?
MS. ROLANDO: Yes.

MR. DURANA: Mr. Garcia-Pons?
MR. GARCIA-PONS: Yes.
MR. DURANA: Mr. Ehrenhaft?
MR. EHRENHAFT: Yes.
MR. DURANA: Ms. Spain?
MS. SPAIN: Yes.
MR. DURANA: Mr. Fullerton?
MR. FULLERTON: Yes.
MR. DURANA: Mr. Durana?
Yes.
MS. KAUTZ: Thank you. Now we'll switch to the certificate of appropriateness application, the accelerated COA.

The proposal for the property includes two additions to the existing residence as well as some alterations to the existing residence and site-work. I'll let Ana go through her presentation, the architects, momentarily.

But I did want to tell you that the Board of Architects reviewed this on December 10 th with no comments and a pretty glowing recommendation.

Two variances have been requested in conjunction with this proposal. I'll read them just so that they're on the record:

Grant a variance to allow the property to have
a secondary driveway that does not provide access to a garage, versus the code requirement saying driveways and associated curb cuts shall only be permitted when providing access to a garage, carport or a porte-cochère. And this just describes, you know, location for single-family residences' driveways, and this secondary driveway on the Brighton Place does not lead to garage or carport.

The second variance is to grant a variance to allow a swimming pool deck and spa to be located within the $L$ of the building located on a corner lot that would be visible from the front and side-street elevations versus the code requirement that, on corner lots, swimming pools may be located within an $L$ of a building provided that such $L$ is not visible in both the front and side street elevation.

So the pool as it sits in this proposal replaces an existing pool in that same location, and, theoretically, it will be visible from the street, even though there's a 6-foot garden wall that will screen it from view.

So those are the two variances that have been requested. Staff is in support of granting both of

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1 them. Our reasoning is in the staff report. If you need me to articulate it, I can do that.

There are some conditions that we ask be incorporated as part of the approval. We can discuss those after Ana, the architect, gives her presentation.

So Ana Alvarez should be sharing her screen.
MS. ALVAREZ: Thank you, Kara. Thank you Elizabeth and the board for seeing this project today.

Did you say you allowed me to share the screen.

MS. KAUTZ: Yes. Do you have it to share?
MS. ALVAREZ: Okay, just a moment please. Can everyone see the slides?

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Yes.
MS. ALVAREZ: Thank you. So, as Elizabeth mentioned, the corner lot, the primary street being Ridgewood and the secondary street being Brighton Place, the house right now is tucked towards the east portion of the lot, with the later addition of the pool, the walls and pool deck, taking up the west portion.

Some of these images are a repeat from what Elizabeth said, but I'll run through them quickly.

Along Ridgewood, there's a combination of newer homes, like the one immediately to the east, under construction, and some older homes, you know, quite charming. There's a one-story house with a metal roof, and then down the street, there's a brick house, and there's houses from different time periods '60s and '50s and so on.

This next image shows the view from the corner; which, as Elizabeth mentioned, is basically, you know, limited to the pool walls and some landscape.

Here's other houses along Brighton Place.
This slide shows some details of the front elevation, and I can come back to those.

The current state of the courtyard is in a state of disrepair, unfortunately, and the window replacement that occurred over time, in our opinion, it does not compliment the house, so we are addressing the window replacement.

The pool and pool walls that were done sometime in the, I believe, 1955, and, in these, we're proposing taking that down. You'll see in the proposed drawing that we're proposing taking out the southwest corner of the house with the series of low walls. And there's a house down the
street on the edge of Ridgewood that has a similar condition, that's represented in the top image.

These are just the basic zoning calculations. We're right below, you know, the maximum FAR in ground covers. The existing house is quite small, I just wanted to point out. It's 1,900 square feet of AC space, and we're proposing to add another 1,300 square feet approximately of AC space and some complimenting exterior enclosed spaces and porches.

There's more of the zoning calculations. The demo site plan, demolition is limited to the utility structure that was built sometime between the '60s and the '90s, that's in the rear of the property, not original. The pool, the kidney shaped pool, that was done later is not original, the pool enclosure, and the courtyard walls, which as Elizabeth pointed out, they have been modified over time.

So this shows the proposed site plan. So the strategy was, of course, to restore and preserve the house and introduce additions that compliment the house. It's two additions. One is a small, rather narrow addition, that completes the courtyard, here on the upper right part of the

1 screen. It has a loggia on the ground floor with exterior stair that takes you up to second floor, and you'll see later on the second floor, the extension of the master bedroom bathroom for that space.

We saw it as an opportunity to liven up the courtyard again, the large one-story addition tucked towards the rear of the property, which is the north, which is the area you see here. The part of the scope is to renovate the kitchen and beyond that.

The kitchen renovation, there would be a laundry entry area and new family room, a bedroom suite on the ground floor, and a porch that overlooks the proposed pool and the pool area. The walls along the pool are 6 feet, to prevent it being visible from either street, and then the walls, you'll see, step down to 4 feet on Brighton Place.

This is the roof plan. In the spirit of traditional Coral Gables architecture and of the house, we composed the additions with different roof lines and types of roofs, a combination of flat roof and barrel-tile roof, that we thought, you know, would be a good compliment to the home.

This is the ground floor demo plan, similar to what $I$ was pointing out in the site plan.

So in addition to the windows and doors that are being replaced is the room that was once a screen porch, which is here on the bottom right part of the screen. We are introducing windows that would be similar in spirit as the openings in the configuration that was once there with the screened opening.

This is the floor plan. The second floor demolition plan, basically, doors and windows and modification to the existing bathroom to allow for the addition, the proposed second floor, where the two-story existing house creates this $L$, and then we're proposing the addition here for the master bathroom and the one-story addition beyond.

The proposed elevations, you'll see the existing elevations on the top of the screen and the proposed on the bottom. The proposed -- the existing elevation shows the pool enclosure, which is proposed to be demolished, and the new addition that you see on the screen below is beyond.

This is be the 6-foot wall. And then the restoring the house, the balcony, it would need some restoration work, and then, the bottom, you

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also see the garage door openings and the windows, bringing back the openings that were once there.

The addition for the master bath just peaks out slightly over the existing flat roof.

This is a color elevation of the proposed Ridgewood facade, in which you can see there would be a layering effect. There would be landscape beyond the wall and then the addition on the left has that combination of roof lines that $I$ mentioned, with the bedroom having its own hip roof.

This is how we envision the house would look with the addition.

The next slide shows -- cuts through on top through the courtyard, so you can see, on the upper left-hand side, from the elevation, towards the pool area, how it looks now, there's a projecting, the existing bathroom, that has a projecting wall unit that adds into that.

The addition is tucked towards the north as close to the setback as is possible. And the new pool is, essentially, in the location of the existing kidney pool, in that general area, but now it's organized, so it's aligned with the doors in the dining room, the existing doors of the dining room.

On the bottom, you see the proposed elevation, that cuts through the space of the pool area, so you can see the full elevation of the addition.

This next slide is of the north elevation. On the left, you'll see the modifications to the courtyard that we're proposing in order to receive the new addition, and on the right, the utility room and the pool enclosure that's going to be demolished. The bottom shows the proposed elevation facing the north.

The next slide is of the west elevation, which is Brighton Place, which shows that, again, that pool enclosure that's coming down and, on the bottom, the proposed elevation, just a series of different roof lines and a wrought iron gate leading to that secondary driveway, that the owners were interested in having as a way of alleviating any, you know, additional swale parking that would occur if they were limited to the driveway that they have now.

This is the elevation facing east. You know, bringing back the opening, the arched openings on the left-hand side, the removal of the courtyard wall that's been removed and modified over time and

1 the introduction of the addition, you can see below.

The space on the addition on the bottom, the loggia, we're proposing a wrought iron gate and the windows above are for the master bathroom.

Another section through the courtyard here looking west and -- I'm sorry, looking east, and on the bottom, the proposed -- we were looking at architecture in the spirit of Mizner, you know, with an exterior stair that we thought would be a wonderful addition to the courtyard.

We have another section through the courtyard showing a cut-through of the body of the house, two-story volume top, showing the portion that becomes the enclosed balcony, a prominent feature of the existing house, and, on the bottom, there's the proposed elevation.

I wanted to add that we researched various window products and came across a company called Windsor, that does true double-hung windows, and they're clad, and there's a number of, you know, wonderful colors to pick from. But what's nice is the frames are thin, which allow us to bring back to original window configuration that we saw in the original pictures and drawings, which is hard to

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1 achieve on a wind-impact, just because the frame sizes are so thick sometimes that it limits the option.

And that's the end of my presentation.
We do have some of the original drawings, if you need me to scroll through those, but I believe they were in Elizabeth's presentation.

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Is there anyone in the audience who would like to speak in favor of this case?

No?
Is there anyone in the audience who would like to speak in opposition of this case?

No. Okay.
MS. KAUTZ: I would like to, before you guys deliberate, clarify something. This was not an owner application. This was brought to us by another Coral Gables resident for designation as the property was going up for sale, and so the current owner has inherited this designation application and has been on board and a pleasure to work with.

And they've hired an architect who's very sympathetic to the existing architecture, and, in our opinion, a very successful addition of a large
addition, which we believe will qualify for an ad valorem tax abatement being designated, so we're very pleased with how this has turned out.

MS. ROLANDO: Kara, is the owner and architect willing to accept the conditions that the staff recommended?

MS. KAUTZ: Ana, did you guys get a chance to review the staff conditions in the report?

MS. ALVAREZ: I did want to mention that. I'm going to go through them and see. The window muntins to be high profile, yes, we can achieve that --

MS. KAUTZ: Can you speak a little louder?
MS. ALVAREZ: Yes. We can achieve that with the products that we have selected. The window and door glass will be clear, yes.

The roof tile is a true two-piece barrel tile, not a handmade clay tile, which we think is a great product.

The window openings on the original residence, the new window openings do not have sills to match the existing, but there's a note to please eliminate or modify. A thought we had was to have the sills to opening versus the existing ones that almost bite beyond the opening.

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So that would be our recommendation, and they would impact really differently, when contained within the opening, if that's acceptable to the group.

MS. KAUTZ: Do you all agree with all of the conditions, or are there any that you don't maybe?

MS. ALVAREZ: Are you talking to me, Kara?
MS. KAUTZ: Yes.
MS. ALVAREZ: So on the front door, I just wanted to add that we need to do further research on the door and what products are available. I believe what's there is not original.

MS. KAUTZ: Okay. Otherwise, yes?
MS. ALVAREZ: Yes, okay.
MR. FULLERTON: You mentioned that the window manufacturer can make the windows in different colors. Are you talking about the glazing or the metal frames and muntins?

MS. ALVAREZ: The metal, the metal frame.
MR. FULLERTON: The metal, and what do you plan to use for your color?

MS. ALVAREZ: We were looking at one of the browns. It looks from the pictures to have been in that family. But we can bring those options to the board once we have that.

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MS. SPAIN: I think that's probably okay to have staff handle that administratively, if it's okay with the rest of the board.

MR. FULLERTON: Okay with me.
MS. SPAIN: And we don't have to come back.
CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: I agree.
MR. FULLERTON: Great, thank you.
MS. SPAIN: Ana, when you were going over the conditions, the No. 4 new window openings, it was hard for me to hear you, but were you saying you would prefer instead of not having any sills at all, but have it be a different sill, that the length of the sill to be different from the original?

MS. ALVAREZ: I believe we would prefer to have a sill but contain it within the width of the opening.

MS. SPAIN: I understand. Okay, I got it. I don't have a problem with it, depending on how the rest of the board feels.

MR. GARCIA-PONS: That's fine. I have a question, though, for the architect.

MS. ALVAREZ: Okay.
MR. GARCIA-PONS: Ana, on the neighboring property on Brighton Place, $I$ know it says 6741 is

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1 the neighboring property, is that correct?

MS. ALVAREZ: Yes, it is.
MR. GARCIA-PONS: It is? Okay.
MR. EHRENHAFT: May I ask Ms. Alvarez a question?

MS. ALVAREZ: Yes.
MR. EHRENHAFT: There was discussion in the report, and we noted in the original drawing from the facade, that, at least, on the upper level of windows on the main facade, that there had been shutters in the plans that were not executed, and staff wanted you to investigate and discuss with them the possibility of putting shutters back on windows that had been in the original drawings.

Would you be willing to work with staff on that? Is it something you've considered?

MS. ALVAREZ: I would be happy to work with staff on that topic. But I do have three concerns about that. The overarching one is that it's not something the owner is interested in doing.

The second, we have actually considered this on other projects. It becomes to be a challenge just because the NOA, the shutters with NOAs, they tend to be rather clunky and not necessarily historically appropriate.

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If you go with a wood shutter, then it's basically a fixed item, and it's the only way the structure reviewer will approve it, and so it, in fact, becomes decorative and fake.

And then the third item is, if you look at the elevations closely, the window to the immediate right on the back of the front elevation, it seems to have been constructed according to our measurements, and we can double-check, closer to the balcony, so we would not be able to achieve symmetrical shutter condition in that particular place, so then that limits, I think, the shutters to only two or three places total.

So those are my concerns, but I can keep working with staff, in case, on their other options.

Some of the photos included awnings, which are interesting. So that might be, you know, something else we can review with the owners and staff, if that's something else that you would like us to look into.

MR. EHRENHAFT: Thank you, Ms. Alvarez.
MS. ALVAREZ: Thank you.
CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Any discussion from board members?

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MR. GARCIA-PONS: I would just like to congratulate the architects. I think the additions are very respectful, as staff has mentioned, and delicately inserted into the project. It wasn't overwhelming to the structure, even though it's a two-story addition.

I do have some concerns with one of the requested variances, which is the having a secondary driveway to a non-garaged or a porch area. That's the reason $I$ asked the question about the neighboring property and what that looked and felt like and, you know, if it would do some undue harm to the neighborhoods or the street.

I'm not sure exactly how $I$ feel about it. I don't feel too bad, because $I$ think the neighborhood is of the style and character that can accept that, but it is a concern that I think about on all the projects.

If somebody is willing to make a motion, I think $I$ would be willing to accept the first six staff conditions, and actually remove the seventh one, which we were just talking about, with regards to the shutters, as something that I would be interested in, but I'm not sure if anybody else is.

MS. ROLANDO: I agree with you, Cesar. I

1 think the awnings would make it be too busy --

MS. KAUTZ: The shutters.
MS. ROLANDO: The shutters, excuse me, the shutters. And I don't really think just having decorative shutters for this type of decoration is such that it's necessary.

The architecture here is really good and speaks for itself. I agree that it's a lovely, thoughtful addition, very sympathetic. I also love the exterior staircase. I think it adds so much, and it makes the courtyard so much more interesting.

So I'm willing and very sympathetic to your motion, if you're going to make it. If you don't, I'll make it.

MR. GARCIA-PONS: Question for staff, do we need to make it three motions, or is it one?

MS. KAUTZ: Three.
MR. GARCIA-PONS: I'm ready to make a motion, unless somebody else has further discussion.

MS. KAUTZ: On the page that Cesar was asking about, about the neighboring property, it's not 3750. It's 3741 is the one directly adjacent. MS. ALVAREZ: It's 6741.

MS. KAUTZ: Yes, sorry, it's 6741, it's the
two-story later, newer house, I should say. I thought you said 6750, and I wanted to make sure it was that one.

MS. SPAIN: What was the rationale for the second driveway?

MS. KAUTZ: Ours?
MS. SPAIN: No, theirs.
MS. ALVAREZ: I can bring up the site plan, if that's all right?

MS. KAUTZ: Sure.
MS. SPAIN: Usually you would have it, because it's a service area or something like that. It's hard to understand the reason.

MS. BACHE-WIIG: It doesn't lead to the garage.

MS. SPAIN: Yeah, I just wanted to understand the reason.

MS. ALVAREZ: Can everyone see the site plan?
CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Yes.
MS. ALVAREZ: Okay, good. So the existing garage, which is towards the top, right-hand corner of the screen, is, as you can see, tucked at the very far corner of the lot.

So the owners would have to do tandem parking, you know, on a daily basis for their cars, and then
any visitors would, as a result, probably have to park on the swale. So to minimize the parking on the swale, they would like the opportunity to have parking on the side street.

And given the, you know, the direction of the addition and the proposals, we were trying to push it kind of towards the back of the property, you know, that you see here, unless it's being proposed otherwise. It's just a way to park, to provide another parking space.

MS. SPAIN: Is there a secondary entrance there?

MS. KAUTZ: Yes.
MS. ALVAREZ: Yes, it would be a secondary entrance to the laundry and the pantry area leading to the kitchen.

MS. SPAIN: Okay, got it.
MS. ALVAREZ: That house to the immediate north, the front of that house is predominantly taken up by a two-car garage. It's the one I believe Cesar was referring to?

MR. GARCIA-PONS: Correct. There's also no sidewalk on that block. So it's a very different character, which is why I may be amenable to it; otherwise, $I$ would definitely not be.

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MS. SPAIN: There's no path, no hard-scape from the driveway to the steps to get in the pantry.

MR. GARCIA-PONS: Right, through the garden.
MS. SPAIN: It just seems a little -- I think it would have been clearer if we had just some stepping stones or something.

MS. ALVAREZ: It's also a way to get to the pool area from the side. It leads to a garden and then leads to a gate to the pool area.

MR. MARTINEZ: We would have stepping stones to the kitchen entrance.

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Mr. Martinez needs to identify himself for the record.

MS. KAUTZ: Frank, can you identify yourself for the record.

MR. MARTINEZ: Hi, I'm Frank Martinez, part of the architects.

MR. GARCIA-PONS: Would the Chair like to make a motion? I will do so, and I make a motion to approve with conditions the certificate of appropriateness for 235 Ridgewood Road as presented without -- with the conditions of staff, with the first six conditions of staff, 1 through 6 .

MS. SPAIN: Cesar, does that include -- I'm
sorry, I'm not able to raise my hand. Does that include the Item No. 4? Because Ana was talking about wanting to do the sills a little bit differently, not to eliminate them?

MR. GARCIA-PONS: With the ability to coordinate with staff on the first six items.

MS. SPAIN: Second.
CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Okay. Can we call the roll.

MR. FULLERTON: That includes the driveway, the secondary driveway, correct?

MS. SPAIN: No, we're not there yet. That's a variance.

MS. KAUTZ: Yes, it includes it, but if you don't pass the variance, then it's not part of it.

MS. SPAIN: It's shown on the site plan?
MS. KAUTZ: Yes.
MS. SPAIN: Okay, yes.
MR. DURANA: Mr. Fullerton?
MR. FULLERTON: Yes.
MR. DURANA: Mr. Ehrenhaft?
MR. EHRENHAFT: Yes.
MR. DURANA: Ms. Spain?
MS. SPAIN: Yes.
MR. DURANA: Mr. Fullerton?

MR. FULLERTON: Yes.
MR. DURANA: Mr. Menendez?
CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Yes.
MR. DURANA: Mr. Durana?
Yes.
Ms. Bache-Wiig?
MS. BACHE-WIIG: Yes.
MR. DURANA: Mr. Garcia-Pons?
MR. GARCIA-PONS: Yes.
I am not going to make the motion on the second.

MS. ROLANDO: I'll make it. I move that we approve a variance to allow the property to have the secondary driveway, which does not provide access to a garage, and the driveway as depicted on the site plan.

MR. FULLERTON: I'll second that.
ATTORNEY CEBALLOS: Call the roll.
MR. DURANA: Mr. Durana?
Yes.
Mr. Ehrenhaft?
MR. EHRENHAFT: Yes.
MR. DURANA: Ms. Spain?
MS. SPAIN: Yes.
MR. DURANA: Mr. Fullerton?

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MR. FULLERTON: Yes.
MR. DURANA: Ms. Bache-Wiig?
MS. BACHE-WIIG: Yes.
MR. DURANA: Ms. Rolando?
MS. ROLANDO: Yes.
MR. DURANA: Mr. Menendez?
CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Yes.
MR. DURANA: Mr. Garcia-Pons?
MR. GARCIA-PONS: No.
MS. KAUTZ: Okay.
MS. ROLANDO: I also move for approval of the variance to allow the swimming pool deck and spa to be located within the $L$ that would otherwise have been visible from the street but for the wall that's shielding it.

MR. FULLERTON: -- I'll second that.
MR. DURANA: -- second.
CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Mr. Durana seconded it.
Can we have the roll, please.
MR. DURANA: Mr. Menendez?
CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Yes.
MR. DURANA: Mr. Ehrenhaft?
MR. EHRENHAFT: Yes.
MR. DURANA: Mr. Durana?
Yes.

Ms. Spain?
MS. SPAIN: Yes.
MR. DURANA: Mr. Fullerton?
MR. FULLERTON: Yes.
MR. DURANA: Ms. Bache-Wiig?
MS. BACHE-WIIG: Yes.
MR. DURANA: Ms. Rolando?
MS. ROLANDO: Yes.
MR. DURANA: Mr. Garcia-Pons?
MR. GARCIA-PONS: Yes.
MS. ALVAREZ: Thank you.
MR. MARTINEZ: Thank you.
CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Okay. Before we proceed, Mr. Paul Rodriguez had an emergency and could not be here today, so we need to give him an excused absence.

All those in favor?
THE BOARD MEMBERS: Aye (collectively).
CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Okay, he's excused.
The next item is Case File LHD 2020-008: Consideration of the local historic designation of the property at 649 Palmarito Court, legally described as Lots 18 and 19, Block 139, Coral Gables Country Club Section Part Six, according to the Plat thereof, as recorded in Plat Book 20, at

Page 1 of the Public Records of Miami-Dade County, Florida.

MS. KAUTZ: Thank you. In a similar fashion as the previous, we have a PowerPoint with a voiceover for this property.

POWERPOINT VOICEOVER: The property at 649 Palmarito Court is before you for consideration for designation as a local historic landmark. The board submitted the historical significance request in August 2020. In October we directed staff to prepare a designation report.

The current owners purchased the property in 2007. As per Article 3, Section 3-1103 of the Coral Gables zoning code, criteria for designation of historic landmarks, a local historic landmark must have significant character, interest, or value as part of a historical, cultural, archeological, aesthetic, or architectural heritage of the city, state, or nation. For designation, a property must meet one of the criteria as outlined in the code.

649 Palmarito Court is eligible as a local historic landmark based on three significant criteria.

Historical cultural significance, Criteria 4, exemplifies the historical, cultural, political,

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1 economic or social trends of the community.

Architectural significance, Criteria 1, it portrays the environment in an era of history characterized by the one or more distinctive architectural styles.

Criteria 2, it embodies those distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style or period or method of construction.

And as per Article 3, Section 3-1104 C3 of the Coral Gables Zoning Code, designation procedures, decision of the board:

If after a public hearing the board finds that the proposed local historic landmark or local meets the criteria set forth in Section $3-1103$, it shall designate the property as a local historic landmark.

The single-family home at 649 Palmarito Court is located on a corner lot, the northeast intersection of Palmarito Court and Palmarito Street one block north of University Drive. The lot is 100 feet by 105 feet.

This Neoclassical-style home was designed in 1940 by William Shanklin for owner/builder George E. Batcheller. The first residents were George Simpson and Minnie Wilcox Simpson.

Coral Gables' developmental history is divided into three major historical periods. George Merrick founded it in the early 1920s based on his vision for a fully-conceived Mediterranean-inspired city.

The architecture constructed during this initial period of development provide elements commonly used in Spanish, Moorish, and Italian architecture and has come to be known as the Mediterranean Revival style. During the 1920s structures and amenities were built almost exclusively in accordance with this style.

The construction of this home occurred during the city's second developmental period at the end of the New Deal era, when the city began to embrace contemporary styles that followed national trends.

In Coral Gables, the dire downturn in the economy coming closely on the heels of the devastating 1926 hurricane had a drastic impact on the construction. Not only did the number of new houses greatly decrease, but the types and the styles of homes also changed.

You can see here the precipitous dollar value decline of permits issued in the late 1920 s and the slow recovery during the 1930s, until 1942, at

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which time all efforts and materials were diverted to the war efforts.

In the late 1930s the building industry began to regain some footing and with the assistance of New Deal relief measures. When the construction of homes began again in the late 1930s, people had adjusted to a new way of life and their parties and aesthetics had changed. This was reflected in all aspects of life, including the types of homes that were built.

In Coral Gables, there was a concerted trend to follow national home-building trends. In this six-year transitional period, between 1936 and 1941, there were approximately 700 homes built in the city.

The historic surveys of Coral Gables indicate that, during this period, it shifted away from the Mediterranean Revival style homes towards minimal traditional, Neoclassical, and masonry vernacular styles, along with a few Art Moderne and early traditional custom ranch houses.

The single-family home at 649 Palmarito Court built in 1940 in the Neoclassical style was amongst the homes that ushered the new architectural era into the city and set the trend for the post-war
home-building boom.
Coral Gables was originally conceived as a suburb of Miami and attracted investors from across the nation during the first phase of building in the 1920s. The builder of this home, George Batcheller, with his partner, Joseph Kresse, were amongst those drawn to Coral Gables.

Founder George Merrick drew from the Garden City the City Beautiful movements of the $19 t h$ and early 20 th century to create his vision for a fully-conceived Mediterranean-inspired city, which is now considered one of the first modern-planned communities in the United States.

Forest Hills Gardens, which was in the New York City borough of Queens was one of the communities that George Merrick studied when developing his plan for Coral Gables. And years later, he stated that it had the most influence on his vision.

Forest Hills designed in 1909 by Architect Grosvenor Atterbury and Landscape Architect Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., was one of the earliest and still considered one of the greatest garden city communities of this period, that purposely demonstrate the latest ideas of town-planning,
housing, open space, and building construction.
Both Kresse and Batcheller resided in Forest Hills, and Batcheller was a well-established builder and designer there. It is likely that they fully grasped Merrick's vision for Coral Gables.

In the mid 1920s Merrick announced plans for a premiere hotel and a redesigned golf course in Section H. At this time Sections G, H, and I were primarily undeveloped and were re-worked to accommodate the large $\$ 10$ million Biltmore Hotel complex.

These three sections were divided into six sections and renamed Country Club Sections Part One through Six, and additional scenic boulevards were added which included Anastasia Avenue, Ocean Beach Drive, which was later renamed University Drive, and Segovia Street.

You can see some of these changes on the two maps dated from 1922 and 1925. The home at 649 Palmarito Court was built in this area in Country Club Section Six, which is outlined in blue.

In late 1925 Joseph Kresse and George Batcheller committed to building 40 homes in Coral Gables in the undeveloped Riviera section just south of Bird Road between the golf course and

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Riviera Drive.
They hired architects Robert Law Weed and R. A. Klingbeil. As a team they built the first homes in the Riviera section. These included several of the homes in the Italian Village Historic District.

Newspaper accounts indicate that, after the first few homes were built, there was a demand for more of their homes, and they took on additional individual commissions.

In 1928, Batcheller, who now resided in Coral Gables, decided to re-invest his earnings and purchased 50 lots in the Country Club sections, essentially expanding his efforts north of Cross Bird (phonetic) Road.

He began developing it in a manner consistent with Merrick's upscale plans for these sections adjacent to the Biltmore. Unfortunately, the downturn of the economy halted these plans.

The Country Club Section Part six is located east of the Biltmore Golf Course. It is bounded by Anastasia Avenue, LeJeune Road, Bird Road, and Anderson Road. It is bifurcated by the curving University Drive, as seen here on the plat map.

There were only a handful of homes constructed in this section during the early 1020s. The
emphasis on developing it as a prominent section coincided with the construction of the Biltmore complex.

Global undertakings were during this initial development of the home at 711 University Drive, at the northwest corner of the intersection of Palmarito Street and University Drive, where George Merrick's sister Ethel and her husband Edmond Bishop.

The initial construction of French Normandy Village and the Anastasia Hotel started construction in 1925 and was completed in 1926 by the University of Miami.

In 1940 after a few private commissions Batcheller decided to resume building on the remainder of his 50 lots in the Country Club section.

His choice for the first of these new homes was on the prominent corner of 649 Palmarito Court. It was built in the Neoclassical style who's formality and importance reflected an upwardly mobile lifestyle. And he engaged Architect William Shanklin Jr., who was well versed in this style, to design the home.

Shanklin moved to the Miami area in 1926 after
earning his architecture degree from Cornell University and practiced with John Bullen and Walter DeGarmo, who was a member of Merrick's original design team.

In 1935 Shanklin opened his own firm in Coral Gables. Shanklin designed projects through the greater Miami area, but the core of his practice was within the city. It appeared that he was particularly devoted to revitalizing Coral Gables. Between 1935 to his death in 1946, he designed approximately 100 new single-family residences. Four of those homes are currently designated as individual historic landmarks in the city, and another nine are contributing resources in historic districts. Shanklin also has projects listed on the historic registers of Miami Beach and Miami Shores.

Neoclassical style is an eclectic classical style arising from the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition. The most common application of the style was for public and commercial buildings and for larger or more affluent domestic homes. It was a leading style for domestic architecture throughout the country during the first half the 20th century.

The dominant characteristic and driving force of Neoclassical design is it's proportion and asymmetry. Neoclassical architecture includes simple geometric forms, symmetry, and balance with austere ornamentation drawn from the classical orders.

At its inception in the late $19 t h$ century, these stately homes presented a dramatic contrast to the Baroque and Rococo styles' elaborate ornamentation, asymmetry, curves, moldings, and serpentine lines. In Coral Gables it offered a similar contrast to the Mediterranean Revival style.

The style with its uncluttered appearance and grandeur of scale most often features full-height or full-facade front porches, elaborate front doors, large columns with classical capitals, with flat or low roof lines.

Noted architectural historian Vincent Scully described the domestic Neoclassical-style homes as intending to be austere symbols of affluence, and their formality and importance seemed to suggest a upwardly mobile lifestyle.

The home was built in 1940 by owner/builder Batcheller Properties. The permit was issued in

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May. Building permits indicate that, by September of 1940, the property had been sold, and the new owners, George and Minnie Simpson, were in residence. It was the Simpsons' home for the next 48 years.

George was an attorney and Minnie was extremely active in the Daughters of the American Revolution at both the local and state level. She was a direct descendant of Oliver Wolcott, a Declaration of Independence signer. Both were leaders in the community, and newspaper accounts reflect that the Simpsons frequently hosted events in their stately home.

Neoclassical style first appeared at Coral Gables in the late 1930s and became popular in the city after World War II. Shanklin was well versed in Neoclassical style and produced some of the city's earliest examples.

Built in 1940, the home at 649 Palmarito Court is a significant example of an early Neoclassical-style home in Coral Gables and exemplifies the type of prominent home that was built during the New Deal era.

Hallmark and character-defining features are visual and physical features that give a building
its identity and distinctive character. This home includes many defining features of a Neoclassical house. It clearly exhibits the hallmark character-defining elements including a symmetrical purity and balance that reiterate the concepts of simplicity and order; a dominant rounded protocol comprised of an even number of two-story slender classical columns supporting a flat roof and a molded entablature; elaborate front doorway with fanlight with radiating muntins, sidelights, niches and molded framing; and evenly spaced windows across the front facade flanked by louvered shutters.

The home also possesses the following character-defining features: It is rectangular in the form of a large central mass flanked by lower bays imparting an aesthetic symmetry. It has low-pitched and flat roofs, with boxed eaves with moderate overhangs and molded cornices.

It has smooth-textured stucco, rectangular windows with divides panes, paired windows on the front facade, molded cornices on one-story bays, an attached garage with a side entry as to not impair the symmetry of the front facade, and a two-car garage with one large door.

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The next set of slides I'll walk you around the home. It should be stated that staff did not have access to the site, and the photos are courtesy of the owner or from Google Earth. In this image, you can see how the home is cited on the corner lot.

Here are detailed photos of the hallmark two-story front portico feature. The columns and the classical doorway, the brick detailing over the door, and the current steps further emphasize it. The planter box above the entrance and the two smaller windows together as one feature to provide visual balance to the front door ensemble.

This side elevation faces Palmarito Street. Note the modern feature of an attached garage, which is a marked departure from the detached garages of Mediterranean Revival homes. Also note the shutters on the street-facing elevation.

Moving around to the rear of the home, these photos provide further perspective on the citing of the home on the property. The aerial views provide a bird's-eye view of the two low-pitched hip roofs and the two flat-roof bays.

Here's a photo of the rear and east facades with their original permit drawings. The rear
facade, as it's typical of a Neoclassical style, is unadorned.

Note the wide eaves, which are slightly disproportionate for the style, but it was a conscious choice by Shanklin. He talked about this choice in a 1939 newspaper article about another Neoclassical home he designed and how he extended the eaves to provide much-needed shade for a Florida environment.

Also note the original configuration of the screen porch bays shown in the permit drawings.

The home has retained its massing and most of its character-defining features. There have been no additions to the home.

The most notable exterior alterations occurred in 1988 after the passing of Minnie Simpson when the home was purchased by Nostalgic Homes, who renovated it and sold the property a year later.

The most dominant alteration was the replacement of the original 25 steel-casement windows for awning windows. The window sizes were retained, and the muntin patterns of the replacement windows largely replicated the original configurations.

This was also when the screen porch was

1 enclosed. These drawings are from one of the 1988 permits. You can see the large screen openings were reduced slightly at the bottom to accommodate standard-size windows.

Based on original permit plans, historic photos, and building records of the property indicates the residence retains a significant degree of historic integrity.

Thus, the property at 649 Palmarito Court contributes to the historic fabric of the city of Coral Gables, and is part of a collection of quality residences that serve as a visible reminder of the history and the cultural heritage of the city.

In summary, Coral Gables was founded in the 1920s as a Mediterranean-inspired City, and its buildings were initially designed almost exclusively in the Mediterranean Revival style.

In the late 1920s, the economy and the building industry plummeted. When the construction of homes began again in the late 1930s, people had adjusted to a new way of life, and their priorities and aesthetics had changed. This was reflected in the types of homes that were built. In Coral Gables, there was a concerted shift to follow

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national home-building trends.
Cited on a corner lot, this residence, built in 1940, is a noteworthy example of an early Coral Gables Neoclassical home.

It was one of the earliest Neoclassical residences in the city and represents an evolution from the Mediterranean Revival foundation into a new chapter in the city's architectural history.

The home was designed by the well-established Coral Gables based team, Architect William Shanklin, Jr., and owner/builder George E. Batcheller.

Building on his success in developing the Riviera section, Batcheller significantly invested in the Country Clubs Section as a prominent area. With the Neoclassical style, he chose to build a style with formality and importance suggesting an upwardly mobile lifestyle.

The Neoclassical style first appeared in Coral Gables in the late 1930s and became popular in the city after World War II. Shanklin was well-versed in the Neoclassical style and produced some of the earliest examples in Coral Gables, including this home.

The property at 649 Palmarito Court has
maintained a significant degree of historic integrity, and thus contributes to the historic fabric of the city of Coral Gables.

Staff recommends approval of the local historic designation of the property at 649 Palmarito Court based on its historical, cultural, and architectural significance.

MS. KAUTZ: I believe the owner should be making a presentation. Before we do that, we need to swear him in.
(Edmund Zaharewicz was duly sworn by the court reporter.)

MS. KAUTZ: The floor is yours.
MR. ZAHAREWICZ: My name is Edmund Zaharewicz, Z-a-h-a-r-e-w-i-c-z. Thank you, I'm going to share my screen. Hopefully everybody sees my slides. There we go, okay. All right, it looks like that is the case.

Well, let me begin by thanking everyone and all the help that I've gotten from different people in the city to prepare for this hearing, so that includes the archivist, Amanda, the city clerk helper, Cynthia Garcia, the preservation board officer -- OR the preservation officer for all she was doing to coordinate to get me the information I

1 requested, the city's attorneys for listening to my complaints. Everyone was very professional and helpful, so I appreciate that very much.

I'm also very sensitive to all the different interests here. I appreciate the board's interest here, the city attorney's interest in protecting the city's interest, the interest of the community at large. As well as the activists, preservationists, that write notes into the meetings, $I$ also get their point of view as well.

It does bear mentioning, though, that for all these people who are coming in saying it should be preserved, that they really have no stake in the property. They don't pay the taxes. They don't maintain it. They don't bear the burden that would come with a designation. So I think that's important to bear in mind as well.

In fact, at the end of the day, the only party here to have something at stake, something to lose, is myself, my wife, and my family.

So what designation would mean and which we oppose is that we would lose the hope to build the beautiful home in the city that we desire. We would, in effect, become an indentured caretaker of a house we do not believe is historic and whose
functions and form have become a relic of the past. We also stand to lose significant economic value in that as well.

I would also like to point out this is not the situation where the owner comes in voluntarily asking for preservation. In that situation, there are no losers.

The city wins because they are able to designate a property, add a property to their roster of historic homes, without having to consider too carefully whether the property is truly historic. The owner wins because he feels he's contributing to a community and likely gets a tax break in return.

Here, however, as the owners of this property, we strongly oppose designation, and we believe the information we have submitted and will present shortly clearly shows that 649 Palmarito Court is not eligible for designation.

I also hope to convey the sense that we are not against historic preservation. We very much, and myself in particular, very much appreciate the history, the architectural style, and the design of many of the structures in Coral Gables. They are a true treasure. But not all structures at the end

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of the day are historic, including ours.
So, with that, let me start my little presentation here. If it'll move forward for me, okay, there we go, okay.

All right. The first one is really just for the record. I just, out of precaution, want to preserve whatever rights we have in connection with this hearing. The first one, and I complained about this in the first meeting and just to raise it again, was, to be honest, we don't have notice of what the claims against our property were going to be until Friday, when we received the report. So we had no idea that there would be a claim that our property was a historical Neoclassical form of house.

We also are confused about the rules of the hearing, and so I've talked to the city's attorneys about that, so I just wish to preserve whatever rights we may have under that one as well.

And then $I$ add on there the harm economically that will happen if it is designated. Again, it is the owner who bears these burdens and not the public.

And that's not to say I'm not for preservation. I truly appreciate it.

All right. So onto the staff's claims, there's three claims. The first is that the property is a significant example of a Neoclassical house.

The second, as I gather, is that the house exemplifies New Deal era home-building trends in the city.

And the last is that it portrays the New Deal era environment characterized by more than one distinctive style.

So before I get into the points and why I think it's not historic, $I$ think it's also important to share a little bit of our history and how we got here. So we came in in -- we bought the house in 2007. We had looked for about a year for finding one.

One of the lasting impressions I have of our house search was just how many houses had ad hoc additions to them, that when you look at it from an architectural and aesthetic point of view, to me, it always distracted from the property, whether it was the building or the site. And I found that, frankly, to be dismaying.

So we ultimately decided on 649. We purchased it in a state of neglect. The shutters, for
example, were falling apart. There was probably not any money truly invested in the home since it was sold to the Nostalgic company in '88, who flipped the house to new owners shortly after that. And so we spent a significant amount renovating it just to make it livable.

At the time we had one child, and then shortly we ended up with twins. We were only expecting one. We had twins.

So the house is a 3-2, and so we started thinking about additions right away, and we came up with plans that are approved, and I'll show them to you a little shortly. But once we went out for a bid to get it constructed, we abandoned those plans because of costs and compromises.

And, frankly, I was happy that we weren't able to do that because $I$ think it would have been not a good addition to the city's fabric of quality homes.

So we spent some time looking for new homes, and we decided that we liked where we were and that we could do something that was very nice for both the community and ourselves.

So here's one slide. This is just the elevations of our addition. So if we just look at

1 the top of the elevation, which is the south 2 elevation, the front of the house, it obviously retains the original house. And then so the idea at the time was to expand the two wings by building up.

But, for the architects in the room as well as the historic preservationists, you should all shriek in horror, because $I$ think this design lacks a couple of things immediately.

I think by building out on the two wings, it distracts from the center mass of the home, and so I think you lose that, if that is what you are accentuating.

And, secondly, you can see, on the two wings, the upper level, the two doors are centered, so the structure overall lacks vertical symmetry, the hallmark of Neoclassical design as well as many other categories of design.

So atop of that -- so I think that was a Godsend that we didn't actually end up building this. We could have. It was approved. It only didn't go through because of the costs. And the costs, as $I$ understood it, basically goes, when you do something like this, you have to tie into it a new roof and the new structure, and you are, in

1 effect, building a new home.

But more than that, and I had this in my report, and $I$ don't have a slide of it ready, but when you look at the floor layouts from a design like that, what you end up invariably with is hallways that are connecting spaces, only for the purpose of connecting spaces, they -- you end up with rooms that you don't need, space that you don't need, hallways you don't need. You end up with truncated rooms, loss of windows.

So, anyway, I mean, I think, in short, architecturally, the interior becomes just a mess. And, frankly, I was very happy to see this design fail.

So when we began thinking about the house, we were inspired by the existing design, the existing layout, and the position of the home. So we set about to make a simple, austere, stately property that seized upon the uniqueness of the lot and would ultimately contribute to the architectural heritage of the area. And we'll talk about that a little bit more.

But I think if you just look at the front facade here -- now, by the way, this design has been approved by the Board of Architects and

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through Zoning, and we got this design done without a single variance, so we played by all the rules.

But you can see we have a stately front, that looks very much like the current front, in a sense. It has the symmetry. It has the stateliness. It has the clean lines. It was the austerity.

But what this design has that the current one doesn't have from is the west view, which is the bottom -- which the bottom view of that is my slide here.

Now, this is the street view as well. And you can see, at least in my estimation, that this has a nice quality to it, very pleasing. And, also, I don't have the site plan here, but it's recessed a little further from the street than my current property, which will allow parking of cars, for example, without the car crossing the sidewalk and things like that.

And, also, I think it gives it a more pleasing view, from this elevation, for the neighborhood to look at it.

Now, the other unique thing about this design is, and it's one of the chief motivating factors, is that we're trying to preserve the back yard, which is a splendid 100-by-40 unobstructed, and so

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it's just beautiful, and I think it's consistent with the current property. You don't have this dense, heavy, two-story building on a corner lot, which you see a lot now, which I think is horrible. And so I think there's that element that needs to be appreciated of this design as well.

I also think if you took this -- I don't think it's practical to build up over the wings and have an aesthetically pleasing house, which means the only way to really modernize this house, and I would say it's not really modernizing it, is to build off of the back.

But $I$ think, if you do that, you truly ruin the charm of this lot, and I think you get away from some of the historicalness of the plot. That's not to say it's of historic significance.

So this is quickly the back view. The top is the north elevation, which is the back yard. You can see we have achieved here a high degree of symmetry, even in the back elevation.

And then the lower elevation is the east view, and even there, although it's not quite as pure symmetrically as the other elevations, also has a high degree of symmetry, something we've sought to preserve.

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Okay. So why is 649 not historic or, I should say, not of his historic significance? The house is, by all appearances, an ordinary house.

So we bought the property as fee simple. There are no deed restrictions. There are no restrictions from George Batcheller. There are no restrictions from Minnie Simpson. There are no restrictions from the other owners of what we can do with the property.

The property is not Mediterranean Revival, which is, actually, the hallmark of the Coral Gables city.

We've had this property for 13 years. Even when we bought it, for those 13 years, we've never considered it to be historic. We just considered it to be a fine, old house in some regards.

In the 50 years that the city has had the ordinance, the historic preservation ordinance, as far as we know, to our knowledge, there have been no efforts to identify the property with any historic significance.

We're also aware of no articles or books claiming that the property is significant. Although, I saw, in the materials I was provided today, that one of the local papers, apparently,
printed an article.
Be that as it may, the first that we became aware that the property was significant was the -when we weren't given our letter of significance, and then the staff report, when the staff issued their report.

Okay, so, one, if you read the report, one of the things that the report says multiple times, no less than four, is that the property is an prominent corner location.

I would say that the property is all but invisible to the community in its location. And the reason being is it's not on any of the boulevards or the grand thoroughfares or the historied streets that Coral Gables is truly known for.

It's really at a corner of, and I can show this here, you can see it's really at the corner of two very lightly-travelled streets. I mean, the people who travel the street are pretty much the people who live on it.

It's not on University. It's not on Segovia. It's not on Alhambra Circle or Granada or any of those other -- Coral Way. It's not there.

In contrast, similarly designed houses are in

1 prominent locations. So, for example, 3701 Segovia, also built in 1940, stands prominently on Segovia Street, looking directly down Palmarito Court. That's a prominent location. Ours is not. And here, perhaps the grandest of all Neoclassical designs in the city, that I'm aware of, is 3600 Granada Boulevard sitting on a 47,000 square-foot lot on the prestigious and prominent Granada Golf Course as well as Granada Boulevard, looking down Escobar Avenue, which I think is another historied street.

And for the real history buffs here, the house across the street from this property is one of Shanklin's designated properties, a Moderne property, and that property is truly beautiful and historic. But mine is not.

And then, lastly, here's another good one, and I have other photos a little bit later, but I assume that you are familiar with some of these houses, by the way, and this is 3502 Alhambra Circle, and this is another Neoclassical house sitting on the beautiful Alhambra Circle, where it bends by the canal there just across the street from the golf course, and it sits there nestled between two streets with its driveway cutting

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across. It truly projects a grandeur that my house does not.

So, in my report, that I wrote and submitted, I argued that the house exhibits elements of Colonial Revivalism and Neoclassical design. And the reason I brought that up is because, in my research, I came across this property, 3501 Granada Boulevard. When you read the report, it describes it as Colonial Revival and not as a Neoclassical home.

These are obviously two distinct architectural styles. And my sense is, if my property is both of these, then it is neither and, therefore, not historical. But I point that out to you, because I thought that was very interesting that they put that in the report. That was from 2003.

And I should say all my photos are either borrowed from Google Maps or the FIU Coral Gables collection.

So the other hallmark of the Neoclassical style that my property does not have is that of grandeur and scale. In my view, I would say that the property is actually totally mismatched for its size; that is, even though it's on a generous lot, in a sense, relative to other Coral Gables lots

1 that is 10,500 square feet, it is not of the dimensions that you would think for such a design.

So I give you three examples, I think all three of these I've just a mentioned. So there was 3701, which is 17,000 square feet. And when you look at that property, when you look at that property, it also has driveways on either end of the property. The house sits isolated in the middle, very stately and prominent.

3600 Granada, I think, is actual the Spanish Embassy, but it is simply a magnificent, magnificent property in Neoclassical design. And, I believe, it's done by Curtis E. Haley, someone we will talk about a little later in my presentation, but that is truly a magnificent property. The size and scale of that property is exactly what is meant for a Neoclassical design.

And then I would say the same thing about 3502, that $I$ mentioned a little bit -- a while ago. That sits on a 23,000 square-foot property, also has a driveway that cuts across the front of the property without diminishing the character of that property.

Also, I think if you look at any of these houses, the interior dimensions are significantly
bigger than my house. My interior space is 18,035 feet, not big at all, tiny closets, tiny bathrooms, things of that nature.

When I first looked at it, I also -- I had a conversation one time with someone in the Gables, I don't know how true it is, but it rings true; in that, these kinds of designs were really for people from New York. In other words, these houses were originally marketed to New Yorkers looking for a summer home, and so you wouldn't need to have spacious closets and spacious bathrooms, because they were going to put their suitcase into the house for a couple of months and then return to their New York homes for the summer. Anyway, the design of the house reminds me of that kind of history.

I also think the house lacks some of the details that are characteristic of the Neoclassical design, and one of the chief ones I would say, in addition to the grandness and scale, is the hallmark doorway. I know the report says that the door is elaborate. I would say not.

I would think an elaborate door of this style would have a pediment above it, maybe some pilasters on either side to accentuate the door.

And, in fact, I think the front doorway sidelights are more characteristic of Colonial Revival than of the Neoclassical-style architecture.

So this, for example, I'll show you two things, this is a front view of 3600 Granada Boulevard, and you can see the truly elaborate door in that fashion with the broken pediment above it. You can also see the scale of the house in this picture, although it doesn't show exactly it. You actually see the stairway from either side coming up to it. Notice the columns seem a little wider at the bottom, and they taper up to the front for an added touch.

It's simply a magnificent property. The driveway, in this case, is circular, with that waterfront in front of it. This is what a Neoclassical design of historic value looks like.

I also take issue at the portico as to whether or not it is of truly a hallmark status here. So I think the first thing $I$ would note is that this curved portico design is a common variant of the Neoclassical design.

That, according to Virginia McAllister, the noted historian of American homes, the same design almost verbatim is repeated in no less than four

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1 nearby properties, 620 Palmarito Court, 3701 Segovia, which we mentioned before, 2828 Segovia, as well as 3801 Toledo.

Note that these were all built in different years, '36, '40, '56, and '59.

And very interestingly, the portico at 620 Palmarito was added after the fact. So, in my estimation, which style of a portico was, essentially, an off-the-shelf design element used to spruce up the house to give it an appearance of grandeur. I use the term "on the cheap," but you could also think of it as a developer's trick. And so, I think, for that reason, as well, it is not of historic value.

So we cn look at these. This is 620. With it, this is a photo of it with the columns. That is a photo from 1949 and shows that it has -- it wasn't originally built with the columns. I actually called the son of the architect who built it, to find out what year the columns were added. He was a super-nice guy and a gentleman. But he didn't know that information.

So this is kind of a front view of Segovia -actually, it's two addresses. I always get it confused, 3701 and 3703. But you can see they look

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pretty much like mine. Although, I would say this property is definitely more prominent than mine. Here's 2828, and you can see the columns added to there. Interestingly, on this one, you can see the pediment on the doorway there, which is true, I believe, to this style or simply more true than the fanlights and the sidelights.

Another very interesting aspect of this property -- and I should add for the benefit of the board members, I added a few slides from the ones that were distributed to you, and this is one of them, and I apologize.

But you can see, from this view, and I don't know if the structure was original to the house or added afterwards, but what you see in the back of this house is the garage.

And, to me, architecturally, if I wanted a house -- I mean, this is one of the possibilities for my house, right? Someone is going to build off the back to, basically, modernize it and bring it up to today's standards.

I think that would be just devastating for a property such as this. I mean, it works here for Segovia, because I think this may be zoned now multi-unit or whatever it might be, but it would be

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1 a travesty for my residence or even in the 2 neighborhood there.

And then, lastly, here is 3801. Sorry, the picture is the best one $I$ could pull from Google Maps, but you can see, essentially, the same portico. I forget, this might have been '59 or '56, but it's the same, exact structural or design element.

I also think the property is unremarkable in most of its details, if not all. I will show you shortly that the front doorway and window details are repeated in spec-home-like with another Shanklin design at 3402 Toledo Street.

I think the slender, unadorned columns are under-whelming and lack gravitas in comparison to a property like 3502 Alhambra Circle. I think the side wings, another elevation, show no distinction. And I say that also from a point of view that this is a corner lot, really two elevations that the architects should be concerned about.

I think the attached garage that was mentioned by someone in some e-mail as being distinctive, it is not. That kind of design was around for two decades before it was incorporated into this design.

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I'll note that the original porch and ornamental balustrades no longer exist on the house, and, that, to the extent that anyone sees value in the stained glass windows, they are not original.

So here's the front view of 6949, and here's the house on Toledo, both 1940, both built by Shanklin, and I wouldn't be surprised if George Batcheller was the developer of the other house. Look, they are the same, right? It's the same door, same door, same door detail, same window details, the same window details on my house as well.

I think that is not indicative of a historic house. That is indicative of a developer making a spec house of its day.

Now, these are the columns on 3502 Alhambra Circle, and you can see how much more gravitas this kind of style has. You can see the Corinthian capitals at the top. You can see the fluting of the columns. This is just a wonderful property.

This is my west elevation. It's absolutely unremarkable in every respect.

This is another perspective on the west elevation. I would argue that the choice of

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slender columns, from this perspective at least, does absolutely nothing for the property. They get lost in the background.

Again, the back, there's nothing to distinguish this back. It is what it is. There's simply nothing of distinction there.

Then, lastly, this is the 19 -- I think this actually 1945, where you can see they painted over the details at this time and history of the house there above the door. But what I wanted to point out is these balustrades here and the balustrade here, on the right and the left, the top, the lower wrings. And if you look on the porch side below, you can see how Shanklin quite nicely tied those balustrade elements to make that a pleasing tie-up on the porch side. But that porch no longer exists, and those balustrades no longer exist.

And I would also say, if you look at '40s photos of truly remarkable Neoclassical designs, you will see these types of balustrades on there, which no longer exist on the property.

So one of the claims is that it exemplifies New Deal era trends. I can only say to that, that it does not. I mean, if you think about it, it is simply impossible for a signal property to
exemplify any kind of trend.
That's like saying today's temperature, you know, exemplifies a cooling or a heating trend. The only thing that exemplifies that is some set of information before today's temperature, and so what is significant of that is the collection of data that shows the trend. One single data point does not show a trend. It's simply impossible. And I would argue that it's arbitrary to try to do so.

So if you're trying to show a trend, you have to have a collection of properties. It's the collection of properties that is of historic significance. And, in this regard, I point out that 649 Palmarito Court is not in a historic district.

Similarly, for the claim that the property portrays the New Deal era environment, this claim fails for the same reason. There's simply no way that the single house of 649 Palmarito can characterize this era.

So if you look at the report that the preservation officer put together, and it is very interesting, but what's noted there is that, in the New Deal era, that this part of the Gables was, actually, if you're looking for an environment,
would be comprised of an assortment of things.
There would be empty lots yet to be developed. There would be a couple of 1920 homes built after -- in the 1920s before the great -- before the stock market crash.

And then there would be an assortment of homes of which Neoclassical design would only be one. There would be a minimal traditional design, and then there would masonry vernacular design, and then there would be early custom ranch homes, as well as maybe some Art Moderne -- I misspelled that -- design as well.

So what's interesting, and if you looked at my report, $I$ didn't put it in any slides, if you look at this, this is all in my neighborhood. It's across my street. But $I$ have much more than that. I have houses, also, in my neighborhood houses built in the '80s, in the '70s. I have additions that were put in throughout the course of Coral Gables.

So I would say that the kind of house I want to build actually fits into the environment that actually exists at 649 Palmarito Court perfectly.

But the house itself simply cannot be said to portray an environment of the new era -- the New

Deal era. It's simply impossible.
I would also like to point out that there are a number of comparable properties found not to be significant within a two-block radius of my property. And these properties were, among other things, include three corner lot homes, as well as homes developed by or designed by notable designers.

So 640 Escobar was William Merriam. He, actually, has at least one property on the national register. It has a two pedigree as an architect.

730 Escobar was built by Curtis E. Haley, who built that magnificent Neoclassical home at 3600 Granada Boulevard, and we're going to talk about that property in a little bit.

731, I don't know much about. But if I skip over to 3510 Segovia Street, Howard B. Knight (phonetic), I am certain is another very notable architect from Coral Gables' early years.

So let's take a look at 730 Escobar. Now, this house was given a letter of significance without anyone claiming it was historic, without a hearing or anything. And it was demolished, and the design of the house that sits there now is basically a very spread out -- it's nice, but it's

1 a spread-out house that has nothing of the old Florida charm that used to reside here.

So if you look at this property, what's very interesting about it and strikes you right away, is you look at the central mass of this, even though it's only one story, the central mass, it has the full-height columns, which is indicative of the Neoclassical style. If you look at the door, it has the broken pediment, which is characteristic of Neoclassical style. If you look on either side, it has the element of symmetry.

And if you look a little bit broader off to the sides, you can see that the architect tried to incorporate some of these, $I$ would say, graphical or geometrical shapes, that you can see on the left side, which is the porch. And then you look at the garage door, with the geometrical shapes, I think the attempt was to harmonize those two wings of the house in a nice way.

This house sat on a 21,600 -square-foot lot. It was built in 1951, not 1940. But it was a post World War II design. It evoked old Coral Gables charm. You could say it was one of the earliest examples of a Neoclassical cottage, which is one of the variants that Virginia McAlester points out in
her book on American homes. And you can say it's one of the earliest of those, of that design, in that period. And yet it was not significant. So I submit to you that my property is not significant for the same reasons. If this is not significant, my property cannot possibly be significant.

I also think, and a lot for the reasons I mentioned earlier, when $I$ was describing what we planned to do with the property and why we were glad we didn't get to do it with the property, when we first thought of doing an addition, is because I don't believe making this historic will promote either educational, cultural, or economic welfare.

I actually think if we're allowed to go through and build the house we want, that will preserve the architectural heritage of both the original design in a sense and the presence and the way that the property is presented in the neighborhood. It will bring a property of high value, one designed for modern living and a modern family.

And I think, with those characteristics, you can look at property values being enhanced, in no way diminished, in a way that is really a homage to

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1 the heritage of this area.

And so this may be my almost last slide here, but these are just the properties I mentioned before. In the lower essential area is my property. Off to the left, in yellow, is 730 and 740 Escobar. In front of that is 731 Escobar. The top center is 637 Aledo, and then the property on the right is the Segovia property as well, just to kind of give you a flavor of just how close these properties are in the this area.

And then, in conclusion, summing everything up, we don't believe that the property rises to the level of historical significance.

And while the property may have some appeal as a pleasing example of Neoclassical-inspired design, in the end it simply does not possess the integrity of location, design, material, workmanship, or association required for designation.

And, with that, we respectfully request that the board find that the property is not eligible for designation.

And if I may interject, picking up on something that the city attorney mentioned earlier, if you think it is historic, and I hope you do not find it historic, for all of the reasons I've

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mentioned, I think the board should vote separately on each of the three criteria presented in the report as to the reason why it is -- I mean, if that's a determination why it's historic.

But I hope, after hearing this presentation and my report, that you agree with me that this house is not of historic significance.

Thank you.
CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Thank you, Mr. Zaharewicz.
Do we have anyone in the audience that would like to speak in favor of this case?

MS. KAUTZ: And they have to be sworn in before we begin.

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: And I'll just let everyone know that we're two-and-a-half hours into this meeting, and we're still on the second item. We have four more items to go. We have people waiting. So those who speak, we're just to give them a couple of minutes to speak, to say what they need to say, but they need to be brief.

First, we have Mr. Jorge Zaldivar?
(Jorge Zaldivar was duly sworn by the court reporter.)

MR. ZALDIVAR: So for whatever it's worth and for all the history and the word "history" that we

1 keep mentioning throughout this talk, just to be clear, I believe one of those homes that is on Granada is not on the Granada Golf Course. It's on the Biltmore Golf Course, so I want to make sure that that's just being mentioned to the audience, that I get to make sure that it's either on the Biltmore Golf Course or the Granada Golf Course, nothing serious, just wanted to jump in.

I was following along with of those addresses, and I noticed that the Granada Golf Course was mentioned.

But that is all. I don't have any other testimony.

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Thank you. Anyone else?
MR. DURANA: We have one more person with
their hand raised.
CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Go ahead.
MS. CARBONELL: Thank you. Hi, this is Karelia Martinez Carbonnel. I am president of the Historic Preservation Association of Coral Gables. And I will -- there is a letter that's been filed on behalf of our association, but $I$ do want to just make three points, and then $I$ will read the letter real quickly.

But, Point No. 1, the designation of a
property is not a taking, and that's been applied by the Supreme Court of the United States, and it's Central Transportation v. New York City, so that is one point $I$ would like to make.

Point No. 2, under the historic preservation ordinance of Coral Gables, any home that's 50 years or older and will trigger -- and when a demolition application is applied for, it will trigger a historic review.

And that's why 649 Palmarito Court really stayed dormant until now, when it was -- there was the designation -- there was the application for demolition.

And, number three, as per the City Historic Preservation Ordinance 649, it meets three of the criteria for designation.

And, as you know, the code does say your board has to -- shall, shall designate that it meets one criteria. And, also, this home meets three criteria.

And the last point about the property losing value, according to the National Trust for Historic Preservation, historic properties appreciate at rates much greater than the local market overall, as well as faster than similar non-designated

1 property. So a historic property actually 2 increases in value, instead of losing value.

And with that, I just want to read the letter from the Historic Preservation Association, and it says:

Please accept this letter in support of the historic designation for 649 Palmarito Court, one of the earliest Neoclassical-style homes to be designed by Coral Gables dream team, Architect William Shanklin, Jr., who, for other Coral Gables' residences, has garnered historic status, and George E. Batcheller, who, also, one of his developments was the Italian Village, which is historically designated as well.

The construction in 1940 of the single-family home occurred during the New Deal era and was among the first several hundred homes built during 1936 through 1941. This style is indicative of the type of architecture of this time period when the City began to move away from its Mediterranean Revival foundation. The 80-year home has maintained its historical integrity.

So, with that, again, my name is Karelia Martinez Carbonnel. I am president of the organization. And we ask that the Historic

Preservation Board accept the recommendation of the city's preservation office and approve the local historical designation of 649 Palmarito Court. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Thank you.
Anyone else?
MR. ZAHAREWICZ: Can I speak? I'm still off mute. This is the owner. Am I heard?

MR. FULLERTON: Yes.
MR. ZAHAREWICZ: Okay, thank you. Just two quick points, to the first speaker, he's correct. If I said Granada, it's actual the Biltmore, and thank you for that clarification.

And then, to the last speaker, it's true that takings -- historical designations aren't takings. But, in this case, Florida has a law that super -not supersedes, but gives Florida owners rights beyond what's in the U.S. Constitution. And I just want the board to be aware of that clarification. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Okay.
MS. KAUTZ: As part of the record, we received e-mails in support of designation of the property, and I just want to read their names so they're included in the record:

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Jorge Zaldivar, who I believe spoke, Dolly MacIntyre, former board member engineer of this board, Vivian and William Rios, Carol Smith, Brett Gillis, Jeanette Pressman. And I received additional e-mails from Dade Heritage Trust, from Bruce Fitzgerald, Michelle Dunaj, Historic Preservation Association of Coral Gables, Tim and Connie Crowther, Joyce Nelson.

And there was an opinion piece written by Karelia Carbonell, that is also part of the record. There's Marie Vacca, president of The Villagers, Sandra Scidmore, Maria Rivero Abella, Carlos Ariza, Armando Hernandez-Rey, Daniel Ciraldo, the executive director of the Miami Design Preservation League, Debra and Armando Incera, Annette Hogan, Douglas Wartzok, Rhonda Anderson, Christina Villeneal (phonetic), I'm sorry if I mispronounced that, and Jill Kramer.

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Is there anyone in the audience who wishes to speak in opposition? No one?

Okay. So we're going to close this part of the public hearing and have some board discussion.

MS. KAUTZ: I would like to address, as part of our rebuttal, some of the statements that were
made, just to note them.
So your role, you purview at this meeting is to determine whether or not the property meets the criteria as outlined in the code. We're not comparing it to other properties. Is it best? Is it better? Is not a consideration. Does it meet the criteria? That's it.

This property is not grandiose. It is an early 1940s Neoclassical design. The city was coming out of the downturn of the economy and before the World War, and it was in response to the time it was built.

The later examples that were shown, the bigger, larger as being grandiose were built later on, in the '50s, when there was optimism and enthusiasm.

Neoclassical is an eclectic style. It takes elements of Colonial. And there's a slide that refers to that. So there are some that overlap in the styles.

So the owner of the property is an attorney and did a bunch of research and has delved very deep into architecture, but is not an architect, and is not a historian. And the staff report that was prepared for you was written by a PhD.

The hallmark and the distinguishing features of a style will show up repeatedly. They are character-defining features of the style, and, therefore, will be used over and over again.

We see this in Mediterranean Revival. We see this in Art Deco, in Art Moderne. There are elements that are repeated, that are indicative of the style, which is why you see them over and over again.

That's the rebuttal for now. Thank you.
CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Board member comments?
MR. ZAHAREWICZ: May I interject one comment? This is the owner.

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: We've closed that part of the hearing. We're having board discussion right now.

MR. ZAHAREWICZ: I would just say, a rebuttal to the rebuttal, the slender columns design, of the Neoclassical design, was from the period 1920 to 1940. It is not indicative of new era -- New Deal era homes. It existed well before the Great Depression.

Thank you.
MR. GARCIA-PONS: Anybody on Zoom want to go first?

MR. FULLERTON: No, go ahead.
MR. GARCIA-PONS: My question and staff did mention it in their comments just now, the relationship between Neoclassical and Colonial Revival. I know that, in the presentation, it was meant that there are overlapping styles.

I thought both the staff and the owner made substantial comments on that, and $I$ was going to ask staff to elaborate on the relationship between the two styles and how they overlap.

I'm satisfied with the comment that was given. I don't know if anybody else is, or if the staff wants to elaborate further.

MS. KAUTZ: Elizabeth, do you want to give a brief summary?

MS. GUIN: This is Elizabeth. The Neoclassical style and why we attribute it to this building is Neoclassical is a very eclectic style and takes in all different types of classifications.

The two-story portico is a hallmark feature of that style. The Colonial Revival and also Neoclassical tends to be more Georgian features. There is overlap. You see some of the same features in both styles.

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But I'm not really sure what kind of -- what you're looking for, but ...

MR. GARCIA-PONS: I guess, I'm satisfied with Kara's, so I appreciate the additional information.

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: I think the staff report is an excellent report, and it summarizes the reasons for designation.

Mr. Durana?
MR. DURANA: I agree with Kara. I think that it's pretty clear, for me, that it's Neoclassical and in the same shape as it was when it was built. I mean, the owner could be recommending about the balusters with thicker railings, but, in the future, any additional work, I hope they would consider that. That's it for me.

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Ms. Rolando?
MS. ROLANDO: I too thought that the staff report was comprehensive and thoughtful.

There's a couple of items that the homeowner raised that, the first, I would like to address to the city attorney. The homeowner questioned whether he had sufficient notice and adequate time to respond to the report. And I would like to have the city attorney, assistant city attorney's, response to that.

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ATTORNEY CEBALLOS: Well, the code only speaks that once a preliminary decision to move forward with a designation is made, which was made at the last board meeting, that's part of the 60-day time frame, if you will, and this meeting is being held within that 60 -day time frame.

In terms of receiving the report, the code is silent on when they need to receive it by. And, in this particular case, they received it a few days before the actual board hearing today. I believe he received it on Thursday or Friday of last week. I'm sure staff can clarify.

There is no requirement to receive it in a particular time frame, whether it be a week or two weeks or one day before the actual hearing takes place.

He did articulate originally that he needed criteria for that preliminary designation. Once again, our code is silent on that. The code does not require for a preliminary designation -- not a designation, but the preliminary decision to move forward with a designation does not have any criteria in our code.

The criteria comes into play when you're at the board, which is why the report states, in this
particular instance, that it meets three of the criterias.

There was also sufficient notice. They were well aware of the procedure. We've been communicating back and forth the entire time.

So, at least from the legal standpoint, we see no issue with this item going forward.

MS. ROLANDO: Thank you. Obviously, the homeowner put in an enormous amount of time and research into rebutting the staff report.

I think that those of us on the board recognize that a property does not have to be magnificent. A lot does not have to be large. A home does not have to be the finest example of a particular period in order to merit designation.

So, frankly, I felt sorry for the house, because it was so denigrated by the homeowner. But when I read the report and I see the home, it's a stately home. It's a nice example. I think it is a contributing structure.

I was not persuaded by the efforts to differentiate it from other examples, and I think the fact that, at that time, the city itself and the country was coming off of a really, really bad time. And then there were, also, echoes of the war that was about to begin in Europe. So I can understand why this is not an exuberant example of Neoclassical or even Colonial Revival architecture.

So I am comfortable saying that the property merits designation.

But I'm interested in hearing what those of you on the board have to say who have the aesthetic training that $I$ don't have.

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Ms. Bache-Wiig?
MS. BACHE-WIIG: I have a quick question, and I want to preface it with saying I do believe that the report is straightforward, clear, and I think it does a good job of illustrating how it meets the criteria in three of them.

And, with that said, I mean, it is a good example of this style, you know, the first of, you know, many of these homes that were built.

Now, I have a question. Have we designated this style, you know, recently? Or is this going to be the beginning, you know, of potentially more of these-styled homes coming on line, because of the date?

I mean, this is 80 years old. So we're already beyond. But it's interesting to know, because, you know, $I$ think people have a

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misconception of, you know, it's not Mediterranean or Mediterranean Revival, and, therefore, it doesn't merit designation.

But the City of Coral Gables has a story that doesn't just, you know, rely on, you know, Mediterranean, so it's a story of the style and many other styles, and how they came on line is the history of the City.

But I think it's important to note, are these going to be coming on line as necessary?

MS. KAUTZ: I can answer that. I mean, I don't have that crystal ball. Obviously, as the city continues to grow, you know, we get demolition or significance requests all the time, and they have not slowed down, nor will they slow down, just given the world.

So whether or not more of this time period or more of this style will come to you, I can't answer that. We have designated homes of this style in the past.

The recent question, $I$ don't know the answer to that. I know there are some within the recent historic districts. Coral Way being the most recent. There's an original designation --

MS. ROLANDO: -- Santa Maria, I know there are some.

MS. KAUTZ: Yeah.
MS. ROLANDO: And there's this style of home in the historic districts. I know there's a home in Alhambra Circle, also North Greenwood, Santa Maria --

MS. KAUTZ: Absolutely. So they exist, and there are some that are protected, and there are some that are not, and there are some that are not yet.

MR. FULLERTON: I would like to say that, you know, everybody has done a tremendous job of research, including the owner, and I feel his pain.

But this house is, by virtue of its timing, the time it was built, and its style and its -just how well it was done is exactly what we're looking at in terms of the history of Coral Gables.

It represents that history by being the simpler version, perhaps, of the more elaborate ones that came later.

And within the three- or four- or five-block area from this house, you even pointed out, Mr. Zaharewicz, that there were several examples of Neoclassical work, that were more and more and more beautiful than yours.

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That's kind of like a period in time that there was a photograph that was taken in 1940, and you became the model for the other ones that followed. So it is -- it is like a rung in the ladder of evolution. I think your house may have been the beginning of it.

So I think it's a very valuable part of the history of Coral Gables.

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Any other comments?
MS. SPAIN: I have one quick one. I -- I understand that the owner has a design for a new home, but this board really is tasked with looking at the existing home and really cannot look at whatever is going in there. But it doesn't really matter, because that's not part of the criteria.

The only thing that we look at is whether your existing home fits the criteria, and I think clearly it does.

And that's, again, Elizabeth, a very good report, very clear. That's all.

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Would anybody like to make a motion?

MS. ROLANDO: I'll move that we designate the property located at 649 Palmarito Court as a local historic landmark.

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CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Do we have a second?
MS. KAUTZ: Gus, do you need any further articulation in that motion?

ATTORNEY CEBALLOS: So the board, if they're proceeding with the motion that they had priorly articulated the reasoning behind it, with what criteria is being met in order to facilitate the homeowner's original request, so it's all three of them.

The board is not limited by those initial three. So if there's any particular criteria that they can articulate that, that would be great. If they want to discuss it, that's up to the board.

As long as they believe there's evidence that it meets at least one of the criteria, they can move forward.

MR. FULLERTON: Haven't we articulated those in our discussion, right now, that we've just had?

MS. ROLANDO: Yes, and I can amend the motion to say that $I$ move for approval based upon the information set forth in the staff report. I also found information in Dr. Gillis's (phonetic) correspondence to be informative as well.

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Do we have a second? MR. EHRENHAFT: I'll second.

| 1 | CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Can we call the roll, |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 | please. |
| 3 | MR. DURANA: Ms. Rolando? |
| 4 | MS. ROLANDO: Yes. |
| 5 | MR. DURANA: Ms. Spain? |
| 6 | MS. SPAIN: Yes. |
| 7 | MR. DURANA: Mr. Fullerton? |
| 8 | MR. FULLERTON: Yes. |
| 9 | MR. DURANA: Ms. Bache-Wiig? |
| 10 | MS. BACHE-WIIG: Yes. |
| 11 | MR. DURANA: Mr. Durana? |
| 12 | Yes. |
| 13 | Mr. Garcia-Pons? |
| 14 | MR. GARCIA-PONS: Yes. |
| 15 | MR. DURANA: Mr. Ehrenhaft? |
| 16 | MR. EHRENHAFT: Yes. |
| 17 | MR. DURANA: Mr. Menendez? |
| 18 | CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Yes. |
| 19 | MS. KAUTZ: Thank you. |
| 20 | CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: We're going to take a |
| 21 | 10-minute break, and we'll be back shortly. |
| 22 | Thank you, Mr. Zaharewicz. |
| 23 | (A short break was taken.) |
| 24 | CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: CASE FILE COA (SP) |
| 25 | 2020-012: |

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An application for the issuance of a Special Certificate of Appropriateness for the property at 1200 South Greenway Drive, a non-contributing resource within the "Country Club of Coral Gables Historic District," legally described as Lots 15 and 16, Block 5, Coral Gables Section "E," according to the Plat thereof, as recorded in Plat Book 8, at Page 13 of the Public Records of Miami-Dade County, Florida. The application requests design approval for an addition and alterations to the residence and sitework.

A variance has also been requested from Appendix A, Section A-42-Section E(C) (4) of the Coral Gables Zoning Code for the minimum front setback.

MS. KAUTZ: Thank you. The Country Club Coral Gables Historic District was listed in the Coral Gables Register of Historic Places in 1989. It's comprised of properties located along Granada Golf Course on North Greenway Drive and South Greenway Drive and Granada Boulevard.

So this is the location of the property. It is a non-contributing resource within the district, as the date of its conduction was out of period of significance for the district, which was

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established in 1922 to 1939. This was designed by Tyrus Tripp in 1957.

You can see, these are the original plans of the house. They are current photos. In 1994 a two-story addition to the rear changed the overall floor plan into the T -shape that it has now. This is, again, a photo in 2004, when it was designated, and a photo of it today.

The application requests design approval for additions and alterations to the residence and sitework. The application includes the demolition of a extant one-story attached garage to be replaced with a two-story addition at the northwest corner of the residence. Two additions are proposed to the west and south side of the extant one-story family room at the rear, south of the residence that was added in 1994. Interior and exterior alterations and sitework are also proposed.

The variance that has been requested in conjunction with this proposal is to grant a variance to allow the proposed addition to have a front setback of approximately 30 feet, 11 inches, versus the minimum front setback facing upon Greenway in Blocks 5 and 12 shall be a 35 feet as
required by the Coral Gables Zoning Code.
The Zoning Code stipulates all properties facing on north and south Greenway Drive, every block maintain a 35 -foot front setback. And there's nothing unusual about this lot to prevent the setback from being maintained.

The proposal was viewed and approved by the Board of Architects on September 17, 2020, with no comments. I have conditions, and I can discuss the variance, but $I$ will turn it over to the architect to make his presentation first.

I believe Nelson DeLeon or someone from his office is on Zoom.

Swear him in, please.
(Nelson DeLeon was duly sworn by the court reporter.)

MR. DELEON: I do.
MS. KAUTZ: The floor is yours.
CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Go ahead, Mr. DeLeon.
MR. DELEON: Do you have the screen that I can access?

MS. KAUTZ: Do you need us to run the presentation?

MR. DELEON: Yes, because I don't have a copy.
MS. KAUTZ: Okay, no worries. There is a

1 PowerPoint in the other folder for 1200 South Greenway, CCTV, if you can put that up, please, the PowerPoint.

There it is. Can you see it, Nelson?
MR. DELEON: Can you scroll through it on your end?

MS. KAUTZ: Tell them when you want it advanced, when you're ready.

MR. DELEON: Okay.
MS. KAUTZ: Yes, $I$ can do it. So just tell me when.

MR. DELEON: All right, thank you.
Here's the existing home which, for the most part, is maintaining its current architectural style and layout with the exception of an addition that we're doing at the front of the house. The project in and of itself is pretty straightforward. We're going to update the house, the house in its entirety, all new electrical, mechanical systems, roof, window systems, and a new interior layout.

Next, so these are a couple of context pictures. Continue.

The existing front of the house, so the addition will be to the right, where the garage is.

MS. SPAIN: I apologize, but I'm not able to
get an entire view of what you're looking at.
MR. FULLERTON: Yeah, I have the same problem. I have just a little, tiny postage stamp.

Oh, there you go.
MS. SPAIN: Go ahead. That's fine.
MR. DELEON: This is the rear of the house which we're keeping the pool, just redoing the finishes, redoing the deck, and re-proportioning some of the current garden.

The current family room has 6-foot-7-high doors and a 12-foot-high room, and so we're going to enlarge those.

Go on to the next one. This is the plan.
Go on. One of the few things we're doing to the exterior of the property is we're doing a new entry motor court and shifting it off to one side and we're keeping as much greenery as possible in the yard.

Go ahead and shift. This is the demo. The images looks really light.

MR. FULLERTON: Nelson, what page are you on in your presentation? We have drawings in front of us.

MS. KAUTZ: A2.0.
MR. DELEON: Yeah, we can get past these

1 demolition sheets, skip the demolition, and we'll just go all the way to the exterior elevations, which I believe can tell the story much better.

MR. FULLERTON: Tell us what page you're on. MR. DELEON: Right, here is fine. Okay, so this is --

MS. KAUTZ: 3.0.
MR. DELEON: Yeah. So we stacked the existing and the proposed. One of the things we're doing at the front of the house, proposing, the doors immediately to the left of the main entrance, we're taking those windows and we're converting those into a pair of French casement doors, and then that's going to pick up the rhythm of the two that are upstairs now and kind of balance that part of the original facade, and then, to the right, are currently two large --

The entire house currently is all clear-view casements, and we're going to bring them back to their more of a 1950s divided light and a smaller window proportion. We're going to do that new module.

And the garage we're rebuilding and adding two new bedroom suites upstairs for the boys.

And where the balcony is directly above the
garage, that is the part that's now requiring a variance, because the edge of the balcony, the leading edge of the balcony projects beyond the required setback.

So the interesting thing with this is that all of the years and even the beginning of this year, the code allowed only the Board of Architects to approve a forward-facing balcony if it projects into the setback. So at some point this year that code item changed for whatever reason, and they added both the Board of Architects and, in this case, the Historic Board, both boards being in unison and allowing for the balcony to push forward.

And we thought that balcony would be really a nice element to bring out the facade. It's very transparent because it moves forward, so we reviewed this with the board. The board was very happy with it. They voted unanimously for it. But this is the variance now.

Let's go to the next slide. So this is the rear view. A couple of little things we're doing is opening up the house more toward the back yard, so again, we have things like doors that were only 6-foot-7, and we have small windows. We're just

1 trying to create an opening grid size that works 2 throughout the entire house.

And we're actually adding 5 inches of height to all the tie beams, and the doors are a full 7-feet tall; which, in the rooms that are only 8-foot-4 high, and those couple of extra inches really open up the space tremendously and have a really positive aesthetic, the impact with the interiors.

Let's go to the next one. So the current site elevation, the proposed site elevation, the real deference here is the 1 1/2-story family room, that we're increasing the height of the doorways to a full 9-feet high, 7-foot doors, and 2-foot transom.

And then we're introducing the shutter system, that's a Timberline shutter system, an actual true shutter system with pipe AX (phonetic) and, you know, all the detailing necessary to look and work as a shutter.

Let's go to the next one. This is the west-facing side, so the elevation on the bottom right is the new two-story portion of the home. So we're just keeping the low-profile roof, just extending off of it.

You see, to the right, you see that balcony
that just projects over a couple of feet into the setback, and that's the balcony that we're asking the board to approve as the Board of Architects has already approved.

And I think -- I don't know if there's any more slides. No? Okay.

So the project is really pretty straightforward. A lot of it is just updating the house. It's bringing it into a modern, convenient home with, you know, all new appliances, all new cabinetry, new impact windows.

This is a known family moving down here from up north. They're going to make Coral Gables their home. They saw this property. They fell in love with it. And we're trying to, as best as possible, do right by the original structure.

And our footprint of what we're adding to it at the end of the day is really relatively a small piece. The gist of the project is really updating, upgrading, and making this home feel more of its time and its period when it was built back in the late '50s.

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Okay, thank you.
Is there anyone in the audience who would like to speak in favor of this case?

No?
Anybody in the audience would like to speak out in opposition to the case?

No?
Okay. We'll close that portion of the public hearing.

Discussion?
MS. SPAIN: I have a question for staff.
Kara, did you talk to zoning about this. I was surprised when $I$ read it that it was considered a variance, since it was a balcony. And I remember when they made it so the Board of Architects could approve things like this. So I got confused.

I spent an inordinate amount of time trying to go through the zoning code to find what was allowed in the setback.

MS. KAUTZ: It's a more recent reinterpretation of the code, the way it's being interpreted now.

MS. SPAIN: By zoning?
MS. KAUTZ: Yes.
MS. SPAIN: Oh, okay. Because for years I don't think this would be considered a variance, because it was equivalent to like a bay window or a balcony.

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MS. KAUTZ: A cantilever.
MS. SPAIN: Yes.
MS. KAUTZ: It's a cantilever.
MS. SPAIN: Yeah.
MS. KAUTZ: It's a more recent interpretation.
MS. SPAIN: I see.
MR. FULLERTON: For all the time I remember doing projects, we always were able to project overhangs and balconies into setbacks. But I think the presenter said it correctly, that there was something about the front setback restriction on that.

MS. SPAIN: Right. But, you know, what you want in a front setback is to have the mass of the building be at the setback line, and then things like balconies to project into it, because, otherwise, it's a very odd street-scape, you know?

MR. FULLERTON: I agree. And it's a very good interaction between levels of -- the depth of the elevations and shadows and shades and things. It's a good thing to do.

MS. SPAIN: I agree. But it's a little odd that it would now be a variance.

MS. KAUTZ: I don't know if you remember the property, I think, the address is now 931 Valencia.

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It's the one next to the 927 property the Nelson also was the architect for. It's a new house next to the one they were doing an addition to, and that one had a front projection that wasn't a variance as well.

MS. SPAIN: And that was not a variance?
MS. KAUTZ: No. And that was last year, a year and a half.

MS. ROLANDO: I don't really have an objection to this balcony, because it doesn't feel as if it's this big protrusion. It seems very light and...

MS. KAUTZ: We didn't have a problem with it either. But going strictly by the criteria that we have to apply in the code, which it doesn't technically meet, because there's nothing unusual about this property, there's nothing -- you all have the ability as the Historic Board to have that variance --

MS. SPAIN: I think we can certainly discuss that.

I think it's a great design. I personally
think that the balcony should be allowed to stay there, and I think that it would behoove us to actually recommend to the zoning people, though, to look at that issue again. So that balconies can

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project into setbacks, is my opinion.
MR. FULLERTON: I agree.
CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Kara, is there any historic significance to the district at all?

MS. KAUTZ: No. It's a non-contributing resource, so it, in my opinion, improves the space they're proposing, much better than the no-muntin, you know casements and so forth that's there. And it is a nice design feature. It's just, when it came to us, applying the criteria that we have to, there was a recommendation that it doesn't meet --

MS. SPAIN: No, I understand.
MS. KAUTZ: But architecturally it's -it's --

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: We have the ability to either accept it or deny it?

MS. KAUTZ: Yes.
CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Okay.
MR. FULLERTON: Is a motion in order at this point?

MS. KAUTZ: Let me just state there are six staff conditions that are part of the approval, recommendations for approval.

Has the architect reviewed them and is fine with it?

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Mr. DeLeon?
MR. DELEON: Yes, I reviewed them, and we're fine with them.

MR. FULLERTON: I would like to make a motion to approve.

MS. KAUTZ: There needs to be two motions.
ATTORNEY CEBALLOS: Yeah, there are two motions here.

MS. KAUTZ: So one is to approve with conditions, you know, as noted in the staff report, and issue the COA, and one is for the variance.

MR. FULLERTON: I move for approval of the application that's presented.

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Do I have a second?
MR. DURANA: I'll second it.
CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Mr. Durana, thank you.
Can we call the roll.
MR. DURANA: Yes. Ms. Spain?
MS. SPAIN: Yes.
MR. DURANA: Ms. Rolando?
MS. ROLANDO: Yes.
MR. DURANA: Mr. Ehrenhaft?
MR. EHRENHAFT: Yes.
MR. DURANA: Ms. Bache-Wigg?
MS. BACHE-WIIG: Yes.

MR. EHRENHAFT: I cannot hear the speaker.
MS. ROLANDO: Yeah, I can't either.
MR. DURANA: Mr. Garcia-Pons?
MR. GARCIA-PONS: Yes.
MS. ROLANDO: I move that we approve the variance for the proposed addition of the balcony, that includes in or encroaches on this setback. Yes.

MR. FULLERTON: Second --
(Speaking simultaneously)
MS. KAUTZ: We'll go with John.
Mr. Fullerton?
MR. FULLERTON: Yes, yes.
Sorry, I can't hear you.
MR. DURANA: Mr. Menendez?
CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Yes.
MR. DURANA: Ms. Bache-Wiig?
MS. BACHE-WIIG: Yes.
MR. DURANA: Mr. Ehrenhaft?
MR. EHRENHAFT: Yes.
MR. DURANA: Ms. Spain?
MS. SPAIN: I do, yes.
MR. DURANA: Mr. Durana?
Yes.
MR. GARCIA-PONS: I have question just for
staff for a moment.
MS. KAUTZ: Did we miss somebody? I thought we missed somebody on Zoom. No?

MR. GARCIA-PONS: My question is, with regards to the shutters, where you said you wanted it to be wood and operable, is there a reason, in some cases, why ones are operable and in some cases why ones are fixed? Why is that?

MS. KAUTZ: No, it's just that they're authentic, and Ana alluded to it on the previous item for Ridgewood. Sometimes people will say I'm going to put shutters up, and they basically screw them into the wall, and they look wrong, and there's no hinges, no anything.

So if he's going to add shutters, they should be real, operable. And I believe Nelson indicated that they're going to be Timberland and operable, roll, you know, so that's the only reason why.

MR. DELEON: We've actually been using Timberland Enduron, which is a composite product that looks exactly like wood, but we don't have the issues that we have here with mold and mildew and warpage. And that's what we've used on the Valencia townhouses. That's what we've used for all the houses we've done in the Gables.

MS. KAUTZ: Okay. I'm fine with that. We've approved them in the past.

MR. DURANA: Your motion passed.
MS. KAUTZ: So you're good.
CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Next, CASE FILE COA (SP) 2017-001 REVISED:

An application for the issuance of a Special Certificate of Appropriateness for the property at 4125 Santa Maria Street, contributing resource within the "Santa Maria Street Historic District," legally described as Lots 9 \& 10, Block 96, Coral Gables Country Club Section Part Five, according to the Plat thereof, as recorded in Plat Book 23, Page 55, of the Public Records of Miami-Dade County, Florida.

The application requesting design approval for additions and alterations to the residence and sitework was granted approval with conditions on February 16, 2017. The Board also granted variances for minimum side setbacks and maximum floor area ratio.

A revision requesting design approval for changes to the proposed elevations was approved on September 21, 2017.

A revision requesting design approval for a

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perimeter fence with gates and demolishing the existing roof structure was approved on July 18, 2019 .

This application requests design approval for a revision to the approved Certificate of Appropriateness for the relocation of the pool equipment. A variance has also been requested from Article 4, Section 4-101(D) (4b) of the Coral Gables Zoning Code for the minimum side setback.

MS. KAUTZ: Put up the main PowerPoint, please.

The Santa Maria Street Historic District. It's comprised of the properties located along Santa Maria from Bird Road to Blue Road. It's listed in the Coral Gables Register of Historic Places in 2007.

4125 Santa Maria is considered a contributing resource within this district designed in 1946 by the architectural firm of Steward and Skinner as a home for Mr. and Mrs. Coulton Skinner.

Can I have the PowerPoint, please?
While we're waiting on that, on February 16 , 2017, the special COA for additions and alterations to the residence and sitework at the property was approved by the Historic Preservation Board with
multiple conditions.
Two subsequent revisions have come before the board since that time. The application is for revision to approve COA for design approval for the relocation of the pool equipment and a variance for the minimum side setback to allow the pool equipment to be located within the 5 -foot required setback on the northeast side of the property.

The application also requested approval for the substitution of flat grey tile for the previously-approved white tile.

So of the two items, $I$ don't know if this was -- this was in your first packet but not the second one, so this is what they're proposing.

Staff has no objection to the tile. But it looks like what was in the original photo that we have of the property, which either that is a slate or a wood tile -- a wood shingle, I'm sorry.

The letter of intent submitted with the application includes the request to approve the installation of Peetz brand windows and resizing of four windows.

Those two requests were already handled administratively, to have to do with the addition, and we don't tell people what brand of window to
use or not use.
The letter of intent states: We will bring the original design of the front door as per the original historic house. No change is shown to the proposed front door, and it's really not part of the application.

The proposal was administratively reviewed by the Board of Architects on November 16 th and deferred with the following comment: Revisions okay by BOA except for pool equipment in setback, resubmit or omit.

So the variance, again, has been requested to place the $A C$ equipment and the setback on the north east side. Staff does not support the granting of the variance for reasons outlined in the staff report.

The site map, you guys are probably familiar with.

This photo in the 40 s, and it shows you the tile was definitely a dark tile.

These are photos that were taken November 10th during construction.

Thank you.
I'll let the architect, who I believe, Rafael Portuondo, is on Zoom to present to you all.

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CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Mr. Portuondo?
MR. PORTUONDO: Can you hear me? Can you see my screen?

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Yes.
(Rafael Portuondo was duly sworn by the court reporter.)

MR. PORTUONDO: Happy holidays. So one of the things that happened during the process of the construction of the house was that you deal with this large oak tree to Environmental.

MR. EHRENHAFT: I took down your presentation for you to be sworn in. Do you mind sharing it one more time?

MR. PORTUONDO: Sure. Can you see the screen now?

MS. KAUTZ: Yes.
MR. PORTUONDO: So the interesting thing about the house was that, if $I$ go forward a little bit, this little oak tree, right here, is now this big, as you see here.

So one of the things that happened with the Landscaping Department with Environmental was after we had the permit to the house, we actually, when we went to go -- we had to get an arborist. We had to go through the whole thing of showing how all

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the trees were going to be relocated. They came out to see it, and they said we had to raise the cottage. It couldn't -- we couldn't build it with the footings, because we were underneath the root-ball of the tree.

And so we ended up having to modify the structure and put the whole thing on pin piles, and one of the things -- which is this large oak tree here. And one of the things that we ended up doing -- let me just go to our site plan.

So this is actually the oak tree. The way the ordinance works now is we have a 15-foot oak, we cannot build anything within the canopy of the oak tree.

This is what we originally had in terms of the variance which is, you know, we had a variance for the side setback, which was all good. We had the pool equipment, which was right close to the oak tree, but it was hidden behind the wall so you wouldn't see it. And none of the things that we wanted to do here we could do anymore.

So we put the walkway and the structure on pin piles, so that it wouldn't even get close to the roots of the oak tree, which was expensive and all those other things. The owner stepped up, took

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care of it, and it was fine.
When we had to go back -- so we ended up modifying the site plan, and we were requesting to put the pool equipment on the side setback. We know that, in order to do it to code, it has to be within the setback, and we're aware of that. But we wanted to discuss it, because the neighbor's pool is right here.

And there's a condition which is unique to the house, and I'm going to show you now, that all the air conditioning and equipment from the house prior was in this area.

So we didn't expect to have to do all this, but we ended up doing it anyway. This is the breakfast room here with the big bay window. And the pool equipment would have to be somewhere, you know, along this side.

And so, by putting it here, we would stay away from the neighbor, and we would be adjacent -- the neighboring house has a large wall with no windows in the whole thing, and a lot of the equipment that was from this house was on this side as well.

So the reason we came back to go through this was because we feel that, after going through the removal of the footings and raising the house on

Page 141
pin piles, our intent was always to have it hidden from the street and hidden from the architecture. So, at this point, we would be actually locating it within the 5 feet, which we understood, which we understand, and not being heard or seen from the neighbor and not being seen from the breakfast room.

And so that's why we felt that the house has a unique situation, where that the neighbor along this side is basically a tall wall with no openings at all. Right? So if it was a situation where we would put it so it would be visually seen from the neighbor and visually seen from the breakfast room, we thought it would be better to have it hidden behind the house. And we felt that it was an appropriate request because of the house -- because of the existing conditions of the house next door. And there was no space, because the root-ball of the tree, you know, comes all the way to here and comes all the way to here. So we had no choice but to move it to the other side, which was something that we didn't plan for.

So we feel that the best location for it is to request a variance and to put it in a location where it's not going to be seen from the neighbor
and the architecture from the house next door, which we remodeled for the Bonnaconnys (phonetic), is a house which is interesting because there's actually an interior courtyard right here with basically no windows and doors on it, which was actually this wall, right here.

So instead of having it seen from the neighbors, we just tucked it into the side, and that's we we're here.

Having said that, one of the things that's also nice with the neighbor, and Kara is right, that when you look at the photograph of the house, you'll see that it was either a slate roof or something very flat.

We're actually spending the money to do a Ludowici tile, which is almost an authentic-looking slate tile, which is actually really quite beautiful. And, on top of that, we are also using Peetz Window \& Doors, which is a beautiful door. And so I think that the owners have stepped up, un-requested, to do something more beautiful.

And the other thing that we're doing, which is the front door, we're actually going back to the original intent of the front door, and we would be supplying Historic with a shop drawing of the front

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door, but we're actually going back to that.
So that's really the things that we're trying to do. We're trying as best we can roll with the punches, things that we didn't expect to have to do, but it is what it is.

And we're requesting a variance, just to wrap it up, so that we don't see it from the breakfast room, and the neighbors don't see it from the side door. And so that's where we are today.

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Do we have anybody in the audience who would like to speak in favor of the project?

No?
Anybody in the audience who would like to speak in opposition of the project?

No? Okay.
Any discussion from the board?
The public hearing portion is now closed.
MR. GARCIA-PONS: I have a quick question for staff regarding the front door. I think, Kara, you mentioned that it wasn't going to be part of this approval, or it is?

MS. KAUTZ: This is the first I'm seeing it. But if they're putting back what was there originally, then $I$ don't have a problem with it.

1 You don't need -- I mean, it's a restoration feature, so you don't need to actually approve it as part of this application, unless you are vehemently opposed to it or strongly in favor of it.

But, either way, I mean, if they prefer something that's taking it back, if we can stop from doing it administratively.

MR. GARCIA-PONS: If anything, I would suggest a condition that, if it were to be replaced, that it would be replaced as historical content and coordinated with staff.

MS. KAUTZ: What's there now -- I can't remember what was there before they started construction, but it's not the original door, and they were proposing something like a French door, but without a, I believe, without a vertical muntin. It would just be horizontals. So this is, actually, much better.

But you can add whatever recommendation you'd like.

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Kara, we have two parts to this, correct?

MS. KAUTZ: Two motions?
CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Yes, two motions.

MS. KAUTZ: Yes, and again, that was -- we recommended a motion to approve the proposal for the installation of the grey roof tile, and yet denying the relocation of the pool equipment into the setback.

So it would be two separate -- unless you want to approve them all per the variance, that's your will. That's our recommendation.

MS. SPAIN: I have a question for the architect.

Ralph, so there's nowhere else within this -within this --

MR. PORTUONDO: So if you look at it, we have the generator, the gas tank, the AC units, even the AC units are here, and we have the meters.

And, again, Dona, it's not something that we planned for. It's just --

MS. SPAIN: No, I understand. But it seems like -- it seems a pity to put it in the setback, even though if the neighbors have that courtyard right there, and there's a wall.

I'm surprised you're not able to find something near where the air-conditioning units are or something. It's such as an odd -- it's such an oddly-shaped lot, so I know it's cramped when you

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get around there.
MR. PORTUONDO: Correct. There's already -we actually looked to try to fit it in. And it's just -- it's just virtually impossible. Right? It's just packed with everything else.

MS. SPAIN: And you're not able to put it where it was originally, because of the tree.

MR. PORTUONDO: Because of the root system.
MS. SPAIN: I see.
MR. PORTUONDO: We would have to trench through the root system to put it in.

MS. SPAIN: Yeah, of course.
MR. PORTUONDO: And we could not touch a root. I mean, it was literally that severe.

MS. SPAIN: Wow.
MR. PORTUONDO: And then, so, if you look at it, you know, here we couldn't do it, because it was a setback. We couldn't do it because of the roots. We don't want to put --

MS. SPAIN: I'm not seeing the plan, but that's fine. I know what you're talking about.

MR. PORTUONDO: Can you see it?
MS. SPAIN: Yes, it's on. I can see it.
MR. PORTUONDO: Someone from there is taking it off, but it's okay.

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MS. SPAIN: I got it.
MR. PORTUONDO: So anywhere along here, you're going to see it.

MS. SPAIN: And that's right on the golf course too.

MR. PORTUONDO: It's right on the golf course as well. There's also, which we haven't -- but there's also a big ficus tree here.

MS. SPAIN: I remember that. I'm very familiar with this house, having lived next door for almost 30 years.

MR. PORTUONDO: I'm 100 percent sure that if we're going to have to cut the root system of the ficus tree, they're going to say no. So, and that's, you know, we're kind of in a hole here.

And so, again, going back to the existing condition, this is the wall that's there, and I think that, after having put the house on pin piles, which is not your problem, and I'm not even suggesting that it is, the owners at this point are having to put the unit in front of the bay window of the breakfast room, and we have this condition next door, which I think is --

MS. SPAIN: I got it. I understand.
MR. PORTUONDO: So that's kind of where it is.

1 I mean, a situation none of us would want to be in.

But I will say this. If this ficus tree is 30, 40 feet in diameter, the closest we could put it would be, you know, underneath the windows of the family room. So, you know, it's been a struggle working with Environmental, but it is what it is.

And we're hopeful you can see that there's an issue, and $I$ think the request is somewhat minimum, and I'm aware that it is a request, and I think that, understanding the conditions of the site, it's a reasonable request.

MR. FULLERTON: Ralph, do your neighbors have any serious objection to having it located in that setback?

MR. PORTUONDO: John, I haven't spoken with them, other than knowing where their pool is, because their pool is like, and it's actually quite a beautiful pool, it's right there.

MS. SPAIN: Yeah.
MR. FULLERTON: And is there pool equipment in or near their setback?

MR. PORTUONDO: Their pool equipment is actually behind the wall.

MR. FULLERTON: Yeah. So you're just doing
what they did, more or less. MR. PORTUONDO: Yes.

MS. SPAIN: And they received a notice?
MR. PORTUONDO: Right.
CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Any other thoughts? Would anybody like to make a motion?

MR. GARCIA-PONS: I make a motion to approve the design proposal for the installation of the roof tile on the residence and approve the design approval relocation of the pool equipment as a revision to the certificate of appropriateness.

And I do want to state for the reasons why specifically I'm looking to approve this variance is the irregularity of the lot, the requirement of the protection of the environmental resources on site of the specimen oak tree and the adjacent neighboring property with a plus or minus 6-foot wall adjacent to it.

So there are very specific reasons why I would vote to approve this variance.

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Do we have a second?
MR. FULLERTON: I second that motion.
CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Was that Mr. Fullerton?
MR. FULLERTON: Yes.
CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Okay, can we call the

| 2 | MR. DURANA: Mr. Ehrenhaft? |
| :---: | :---: |
| 3 | MR. EHRENHAFT: Yes. |
| 4 | MR. DURANA: Mr. Fullerton? |
| 5 | MR. FULLERTON: Yes please. |
| 6 | MR. DURANA: Mr. Menendez? |
| 7 | CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Yes. |
| 8 | MR. DURANA: Ms. Bache-Wiig? |
| 9 | MS. BACHE-WIIG: Yes. |
| 10 | MR. DURANA: Ms. Rolando? |
| 11 | MS. ROLANDO: Yes. |
| 12 | MR. DURANA: Mr. Garcia-Pons? |
| 13 | MR. GARCIA-PONS: Yes. |
| 14 | MR. DURANA: Mr. Durana? |
| 15 | Yes. |
| 16 | Ms. Spain? |
| 17 | MS. SPAIN: Yes. |
| 18 | MS. KAUTZ: We have to do it for the variance |
| 19 | as well. |
| 20 | MR. GARCIA-PONS: Didn't I just do it? |
| 21 | MS. KAUTZ: That was for the COA. I need a |
| 22 | motion for the variance to allow the pool equipment |
| 23 | with the code. |
| 24 | ATTORNEY CEBALLOS: The legal that was |
| 25 | approved was the variance and the COA -- |

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MR. GARCIA-PONS: That is correct.
CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: It's motion for both in the minute.

MR. GARCIA-PONS: That's correct, but I'll say it again. I would like to make a motion to approve the variance to allow the proposed pool equipment to have a site setback of approximately $21 / 2$ feet, 2 feet 3 inches from a setback side for the reasons I stated earlier.

MR. FULLERTON: I'll second it.
CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Okay. Could we call the roll.

MR. DURANA: Mr. Garcia-Pons?
MR. GARCIA-PONS: Yes.
MR. DURANA: Ms. Bache-Wiig?
MS. BACHE-WIIG: Yes.
MR. DURANA: Mr. Durana?
Yes.
Mr. Fullerton?
MR. FULLERTON: Yes.
MR. DURANA: Mr. Ehrenhaft?
MR. EHRENHAFT: Yes.
MR. DURANA: Mr. Menendez?
CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Yes.
MR. DURANA: Ms. Spain?

MS. SPAIN: Yes.
MR. DURANA: Ms. Rolando?
MS. ROLANDO: Yes.
CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Thank you, Mr. Portuondo.
MR. PORTUONDO: Thank you guys. Have a great evening.

MS. KAUTZ: Put up the main PowerPoint, please, for this item.

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: We have the next CASE FILE COA (SP) 2020-014: An application for the issuance of a Special Certificate of Appropriateness for the property at 1212 Obispo Avenue, a contributing resource within the "Obispo Avenue Historic District," legally described as Lot 13 and the East $1 / 2$ of Lot 12, Block 3, Coral Gables Section "E," according to the Plat thereof, as recorded in Plat Book 8, at Page 13 of the Public Records of Miami-Dade County, Florida.

The application requests design approval for alterations to the auxiliary structure. A variance has also been requested from Article 5, Section 5-502(B) (4) of the Coral Gables Zoning Code for maximum frontage for a Coral Gables Cottage.

MS. SPAIN: Kara, before you start, did I have something to do with this? Was I involved in this

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at all?
MS. KAUTZ: No, no. This was after.
MS. SPAIN: Oh, good. All right, good, because I didn't remember it.

MS. KAUTZ: So the Obispo Avenue Historic District was listed in the Coral Gables Register for Historic Places in May of 2008. Merrick dedicated numerous portions of Coral Gables to lots and homes that would be affordable to the middle class, and Obispo Avenue was an early street dedicated to his vision of Coral Gables Cottages.

This is the location. It's a contributing resource within the district. It was designed by H. George Fink in 1923. There have been two additions to the original home, an addition to the rear in 1942, and an addition to the side, the west side in 1995.

This is a historic photo from the ' 40 s, and in this photo, you can see the detached garage, that is the subject of this discussion, in the rear.

And this is the property from a listing photo in 2018. You can see the addition on the far right of the screen, which sort of keeps the rim of the house, just extends it. And in this photo, you can see that the garage has already been enclosed.

So the application requests approval for alterations to the auxiliary structure, include changing windows to impact resistant (inaudible) the appearance of garage doors, enclosing the window opening and interior alterations.

That was converted to a living space without a permit at an unknown date. An incentive of the Coral Gables Cottage property in our code allows for this conversion. As long as you have a covered parking space elsewhere, you can turn the structure into a living space.

This property meets the cottage criteria, except for the width of its street frontage, which is something, actually, the staff has been thinking about changing that criteria in the code.

It possesses 13 requisite features that are all listed in your staff report to become a Coral Gables cottage, and the variance is to allow the street footage to be greater than 65 feet as required by the code. This property is actually 75 width, so it's 10 feet over.

We support the granting of the variance. We do have a couple of comments. The Board of Architects had comments when they reviewed it in September. They stipulated no horizontal roller

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windows, and the windows and doors need muntins, and provide a detail of the connection for the proposed garage door, which is a faux garage door.

We agree with the comments, and I've incorporated their comments into our condition of the approval as well.

Someone is here. Mr. Behar is here, I believe.

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Whoever is going to be giving the presentation, if you could make him the host instead.

MS. KAUTZ: We need to swear him in as well.
MR. MARRERO: It's Mickey Marrero.
(Michael Marrero was duly sworn by the court reporter.)

MR. MARRERO: Let me quickly share my -- and, again, for the record, this is Mickey Marrero from the law firm Bercow Radell Fernandez Larkin \& Tapanes on behalf of Frederic Poulet, the property owner.

I would like to share my screen for a second, if that works. I apologize I still have the presentation date of the November meeting that didn't happen. It's good to meet everybody. I'll try to be very brief. I know you've had a very
long meeting, and we're in our fifth hour. And, I think, hopefully this is a relatively simple request -- (inaudible) --

There's the property location, which you've just seen. What we're looking to do is bring back the original appearance of the garage door. Right now, what's there is the French doors that were inherited by my client.

My client bought the property in 2018 and inherited the work that was done without a permit from the prior owner. All he was looking to do was just very minor renovations in the interior of this cottage, and when he went to obtain a permit, he realized that there was work done without a permit, and he wouldn't be able to do anything without resolving these issues.

So we've been working with staff to address those, and we want to, obviously, designate the property as a cottage and, you know, replace the doors and remove those French doors that were put in and just kind of restore the property to its grandeur here.

In addition, the variance, it's not a variance that's being triggered by anything that we're doing or anything relative to the work going on. It's

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just because the lot is 10 feet shorter in width that it would need to be, but that's the property as it is, and I think that's certainly a hardship that was not created by us.

And as staff has noted, we meet, at least as far as they're concerned, we meet all of the variance criteria required for the granting of a variance.

The alterations we'll introduce, again, the carriage doors, the front facade of the structure, which is currently glass French windows. The design will incorporate, and we've agree to all the comments of the Board of Architects and, additionally, the comments made by staff.

Again, there's the variance criteria, and staff believes we meet all the criteria. We certainly agree with staff.

There are 13 -- there are 12 required that we're supposed to meet all required features to designate it as a cottage. We qualify for over 13 of those features, according to staff, and then we'd certainly meet that requirement, as is in the staff report.

Again, the home, there you see it's really a beautiful structure in great condition and in great
shape from the original construction. You can see the back left, that is the auxiliary structure from behind. The carport, it has those French doors, which will also be replaced by the carriage doors, and from the perception of the street, very little else will change.

We're in agreement with everything in the staff's report. We're asking for the granting of the COA and designation as a cottage and granting of the variance.

If you have any questions, the property owner is available, as is our architect, Michael Reinstein.

And with that I ask you to consider and approve our request. Thank you so much.

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Thank you.
MS. KAUTZ: It's unusual for a Fink home. It doesn't like look like a typical H. George Fink house. It's a very handsome house.

MR. FULLERTON: A beautiful house.
MS. ROLANDO: Is the owner receptive to the staff conditions?

MR. MARRERO: Yes.
MS. ROLANDO: Thanks, Mickey.
CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Is there anyone in the
audience that would like to speak in favor of this case? No?

Is there anyone in the audience who would like to speak in opposition to the case? No? Okay.

This now closes the public hearing portion of this case.

Ms. Bache-Wiig, what do you think?
MS. BACHE-WIIG: It's very straightforward.
MS. SPAIN: Yeah, do you think we need to discuss this? Because it's really pretty simple.

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Yeah. We have to make a motion. Somebody make a motion.

MS. SPAIN: I'll make a motion. I'll make a motion to approve the conditions, on the staff conditions, the design proposal for the alterations to the property located at 1212 Obispo Avenue.

MR. FULLERTON: I love that house. I love that house. I'll second.

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Do I have a second?
MS. KAUTZ: It was Fullerton.
CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Okay, thank you. Can we call the roll.

MR. DURANA: Ms. Bache-Wiig?
MS. BACHE-WIIG: Yes.
MR. DURANA: Mr. Menendez?

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Yes.
MR. DURANA: Ms. Rolando?
MS. ROLANDO: Yes.
MR. DURANA: Mr. Garcia-Pons?
MR. GARCIA-PONS: Yes.
MR. DURANA: Mr. Ehrenhaft?
MR. EHRENHAFT: Yes.
MR. DURANA: Ms. Spain?
MS. SPAIN: Yes.
MR. DURANA: Mr. Fullerton?
MR. FULLERTON: Yes.
MR. DURANA: Mr. Durana?
Yes.
MS. KAUTZ: I need a motion for the --
MS. SPAIN: I would like to make a motion to approve the variance, to waive the requirement that a Coral Gables cottage property must have a street footage no greater than 65 feet as required by the zoning code.

MR. FULLERTON: I would like to second that one also.

MR. DURANA: Ms. Rolando?
MS. ROLANDO: Yes.
MR. DURANA: Mr. Garcia-Pons?
MR. GARCIA-PONS: Yes.

MR. DURANA: Mr. Ehrenhaft?
MR. EHRENHAFT: Yes.
MR. DURANA: Ms. Spain?
MS. SPAIN: Yes.
MR. DURANA: Mr. Fullerton?
MR. FULLERTON: Yes.
MR. DURANA: Mr. Menendez?
CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Yes.
MR. DURANA: Mr. Durana?
Yes.
Ms. Bache-Wiig?
MS. BACHE-WIIG: Yes.
MS. KAUTZ: Thank you.
MR. MARRERO: Thank you very much. Have a great evening.

MS. KAUTZ: If we can have the main PowerPoint back up for the next one.

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Next is CASE FILE COA (SP) 2020-016: An application for the issuance of a Special Certificate of Appropriateness for the property at 427 Alhambra Circle, a contributing resource within the "Alhambra Circle Historic District," legally described as Lot 19, Block 5, Coral Gables Section "B," according to the Plat thereof, as recorded in Plat Book 5, at Page 111 of

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1 the Public Records of Miami-Dade County, Florida.

The application requests design approval for the installation of an S-tile roof.

MS. KAUTZ: Thank you. 427 Alhambra Circle is a contributing resource within the Alhambra Historic District. It was permitted in 1928. An addition was -- I'm sorry, it was permitted in 1925. A second story addition was, you can see here, was put on in 1928 very early. So it was originally a one-story house, and in 1928, they expanded it be what it is now.

The applicant is requesting approval for the replacement of the existing S-tile roof with a Verea Spanish S-tile roof.

And I'll give you just a quick background of this. In October of this year, a current application was submitted to replace the existing tile on the residence and the gazebo with an S-tile.

So before proceeding to the Board of Architects for review, Historic staff did not approve the choice of tile noting that the tile must be two-piece barrel tile, and the owner is wishing to install $S$-tile.

Under the code there's a procedure for this,
whereby, they applied for a standard certificate of appropriateness, which is normally what we do for roofs and things of that nature.

We denied the standard certificate of appropriateness, and they are able to apply to you all for a special certificate of appropriateness, which is how we got here.

The existing S-tile roof on the residence was installed either in 1993 or 2002. A photo from Florida Master Site File Form, which is something that's submitted to the state for historic properties, in 1985, indicates the roof at that time was a terracotta barrel tile. And, further, in 1993 the roof -- (inaudible) -- in 2002 a permit application clearly states Altusa S, you know, terracotta tile, etc., so we know, at least in 2002, it was installed.

The proposal was reviewed and deferred administratively by the Board of Architects on December 11th. With the following comment: Needs to provide two-barrel tile, two-piece.

So we find that the property does, for its integrity, it needs a two-piece barrel tile, as we stated in the report.

The owner is here, and I believe he's got a

PowerPoint.
Mr. Campos?
MR. CAMPOS: Yes, and I'm here with my wife. She needs to get sworn in too.

MS. KAUTZ: Yes, we need to swear you in, please.
(Edwin and Gloria Campos were duly sworn by the court reporter.)

MR. CAMPOS: I do.
MRS. CAMPOS: I do.
MR. CAMPOS: We would like to share our screen if possible. Can you guys see that?

MS. KAUTZ: Yes.
MR. CAMPOS: What a marathon, guys. Thank you for having us.

And I had a whole list of things I wanted to talk about first, and I really don't even know what time it is anymore. But we would like to thank everyone who helped us with this. We went at this alone, and we really had no idea what we were doing. All we knew is that this came up, and we spoke to Elizabeth and Kara, and they've been so helpful and so patient with me trying to get all this information. And so we just really want to just move forward, and $I$ know we want to end your
night as soon as possible.
So just a quick background --
MS. KAUTZ: Mr. Campos, I don't know if anybody else not in the chamber is seeing this, but for some reason, your screen is, here at least, very zoomed in, so we can't see the entire slide.

MR. CAMPOS: Let me do this.
MS. KAUTZ: That's better.
MR. CAMPOS: Yeah, we'll just do it that way. Is that better?

MS. KAUTZ: Is that okay with everyone else seeing this?

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Yes, we see $t$.
MR. CAMPOS: So just a quick background, we purchased in May 2020, pretty much spent all our pennies to try to get into the house. We did some roof maintenance, you know, typical things. There were some broken tiles. There was some pressure-washing and stuff.

And then we found the leaks in September. We've had a bunch of roofers come out. Nobody could find it. Our roofer, that we finally found, and he was able to determine that it was coming from one of the sides of where the tile is, where the tile roof is.

And he highly suggested, oh, you can repair it, but you're going to repair it four to five times, and then you're not going to be able to keep repairing it anymore, so just get a new roof at that point.

So we thought we might as well do the entire roof, have some peace of mind. You know, this is our forever home, and we weren't expecting this expense, obviously. So now we find out that we have to go a barrel S-tile.

This is just basically how we went across and we found what we needed, you know, times and dates on here.

Basically this is the 400-block of Alhambra. I am sure all you guys know this area very well. It's a mix of contributing and non-contributing homes.

To the west is our wonderful neighbor, Dave, and then to the east, our other neighbors, we're pretty much flanked by two non-contributing homes with like brand new roofs, that look beautiful. And our contractor says, oh, yeah, your roof is going to look just like that. It's going to be really nice, and I said, okay, fine. Let's just move forward, you know.

The statistics in this 400-block Alhambra, we have eleven contributing homes, which is 61 percent, seven non-contributing homes, which is 39 percent. And then only three of them, from what we can tell, have two-piece barrel tile. That's 17 percent of total, 27 percent of contributing. Again, this is only for the 400 block.

We have a comparison side by side. Now, you know, most of the homes have newer roofs, and most of the them probably won't need to get anything done anytime soon. Our roof was in pretty bad shape, and we thought it was only cosmetic, and then we found out it was a lot worse and had leaks and stuff.

But, you know, we found that two homes, by permit search on line, we were able to see that, in the 400 block, pretty much two of them were approved. I mean, we don't have any further information, just what you can see on line with a regular search.

We went literally address by address, checking, like, how many were approved S-tile, and apparently there were two of them, one in 2008 and one in 2016.

And, like I said, like, by the time someone
else needs to be a contributing and needs to re-tile, I mean, the complete roof, like, you know, rip it out and put in a new roof and new tiles, that might change.

And I feel that, I don't know, I mean, you know, we have like sword tiles coming out now. We have all these other things, and it really narrows it down to have something that --

Obviously, I understand we know that you guys are here for a reason, and we really value the historic -- I mean, we knew this house was historic.

Everyone told us, don't buy a historic house in Coral Gables. And we said, well, we love it. We don't want to do anything to the house. The house is pretty much perfect. We just want to buy it, paint it, and, you know, live in it.

So, you know, we understand. The reason why you guys are here is why we fell in love with this house to begin with.

That being said, we're both engineers. We don't have any sort of art degree. We don't know anything about architecture, and we definitely don't know anything about roof tiles.

And I wanted to point this out. As you're
heading west on Alhambra, you can barely see our house. There's a big tree, which has more rights than we do. And the roof tile is just barely -that little area is what you see. And once you get to the house, you pretty much almost pass it by the time you can tell what roof you're looking at. Now, I guess it's because of how the eaves drop or whatever. I mean, I don't know. I guess. I'm not an architect.

Here we have a photo of what appears to be one of them is a Spanish $S$ and one is two-piece barrel.

And then we have another photo of a local property here in Coral Gables on the left, that everyone, I guess, knows. That has Spanish S.

And then here's another example of a two-piece barrel.

The reason why we are concerned here is that -- our main concern is that it's very expensive for us right now. It's expensive to change the roof, and now we have to pay easily another 40 to 45 percent more just to get the two-piece barrel.

On top of the long lead time that our contractor says that he probably can't get enough, source enough of it from his suppliers, for the
two-piece barrel, on top of the amount of delay that we're going to have well into the new year, he says that Spanish $S$, we can probably have done in early January, and if it's two-piece barrel, if we're lucky, maybe February at that point.

So we're definitely concerned about the increased lead time, the amount of time it's going to take to install.

And, realistically, I would say, I would venture to say, that probably one percent of people know the difference. We didn't know. I had to literally Google this, because I did not understand what the difference between a two-piece barrel tile and a Spanish $S$ was. You know, I look at a tile, I just see tile, you know. Sorry, I may be uncultured or whatever, but that's just -- that's all --

You know, for what it's costing us and how I can't tell the difference, being the owners, you know, it really hurts to know that it's that much more money, when, you know, if you drive around -we've driven around, and we've looked at the beautiful homes and, like, okay, that's a two-piece barrel tile, but $I$ had to really look and really think about it to actually tell the difference. I

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mean, in aerial views, they look the same pretty much.

I understand, you know, that our house is historic. We're a contributing historic, actually, because the houses, you know, on both sides of our home are 1970 homes, and they're historic. So, I mean, I totally understand. I get the whole contributing/non-contributing thing.

And I do feel like we're not even trying to change the facade. We're not going to change the windows. We, actually, don't even want to change the door. Like we're not trying to do anything that -- you know, our deal was to just buy this house and just live in it and enjoy it for what it is.

So that's pretty much what we're here to say. And thank you guys for your time. I know it's late. I know everyone is tired and hungry like we are.

Are there any questions, I guess, that you guys have for us?

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Is there anyone in the audience who would like to speak in favor of this case?

No?

Is there anyone in the audience who would like to speak in opposition of this case?

MR. DURANA: Yes, we do have someone in the audience requesting to speak.

It's Ms. Karelia Carbonnel, I believe. It's a phone number right now. It's just a phone number. It' needs to be un-muted.

MS. KAUTZ: Elizabeth, can you un-mute her?
Ms. Carbonell?
CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: She's muted again. Can you try one more time?

MS. GUIN: Karelia, can you talk?
MS. CARBONNEL: I'm here now, yes. I would like -- again, my name is Karelia Martinez Carbonnel. I belive I was sworn in before. I am the president of the Historic Preservation Association of Coral Gables.

And I would like to read a letter that was submitted on behalf of the Historic Preservation Association board. And it says, and I'm going to read it:

On behalf of the Historic Preservation Association of Coral Gables, please accept this letter in support of the historic resources department staff's recommendation to deny the
design proposal for the installation of an S-tile roof on the property located at 427 Alhambra Circle.

The residence was constructed in 1925 in the Mediterranean Revival style. And roofing is considered had character-defining feature of the style.

The homeowner originally had a two-piece barrel-style roof, which is the appropriate roofing material for a contributing resource of this style within a historic district.

We ask the Historic Preservation Board to accept the recommendation of the City's Historic Resource Department and deny the special certificate of appropriateness for 427 Alhambra Circle.

Thank you.
CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Thank you.
Is there anyone else who would like to speak in favor or in opposition?

No? That's it.
Okay. Well then I will close the public hearing portion.

MS. SPAIN: So I would like to make a couple of comments. If the roof was redone in 1993, that
was right after Hurricane Andrew, and I can tell you from personal experience that, the two-piece barrel tile, you couldn't get it. It was months and months and months of waiting, and just was not available. So if, in fact, it was done in 1993, that was probably the reason why.

In addition, when I came to Coral Gables in 1994, the roof tile approval did not go to the Board of Architects or the Historic Prevention Board. It only went to the building official.

And they didn't look at the style of tile. They could do a flat tile, a grey tile on a Mediterranean home. It didn't matter. They only looked at the method of attachment. Fortunately, that's changed.

And so I think, honestly, particularly if this
is your forever home, which I so appreciate, I mean, I just so appreciate what you're going through, because I also came to Coral Gables thinking that -- as a single mother and bought my forever home, and now I'm in a townhouse, but, oh, well.

But I honestly believe, if this is your forever home, it deserves to have a two-piece barrel tile. And it will last for a long, long

1 time. We have some of the original barrel tile 2 roofs that were done in the 1920s. I mean, they're 3 obviously leaking.

But your home is beautiful, and it deserves to have the two-piece barrel tile. That's my thought for the day.

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Mr. Garcia-Pons?
MR. GARCIA-PONS: I agree with Ms. Spain.
CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Okay. Ms. Rolando?
MS. ROLANDO: Yes. I too am a homeowner on Alhambra Circle, and I too was house-poor for many years after $I$ bought my first and second home in Coral Gables. So I completely understand the sticker shock in this price when you have an unexpected repair.

If you were to drive up and down Alhambra Circle, which is one of the great streets of Coral Gables, you would recognize that your house is a great house. People see it. They walk by it, even if they drive by it too quickly. And it deserves having an authentic cut.

And it's been the policy of the Historic Preservation for quite some time now to require the two-piece tile. It's authentic. It looks better. And once you know the differences, you recognize
right away that the $S$-tile is inauthentic and doesn't look right.

So, one, I suggest that you go back and re-bid the roof, and two, that if it does cost more, that you spring for doing it right.

I will also say I have a double -- you know, the two-piece roof, and my roof is over 20 years old, and I've never had a bit of trouble with it.

So when you amortize the roof over that period of time or longer, the additional cost is de minimis, and it doesn't matter. It's just difficult when you encounter it when you've just bought your house and you have a lot of other expenses.

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Any other comments from board members?

MS. BACHE-WIIG: I have an additional comment that I notice came up from recently with the barrel tile. We were going to look into this quantifying? I don't know. I'm not sure where that's at. Or even just putting it on, like, the permit application.

MS. ROLANDO: That's right.
MS. BACHE-WIIG: We were going to do something about that, just to make sure that it's in -- that
it's codified.
MS. KAUTZ: We'll ask the assistant city attorney to weigh in on that, please.

ATTORNEY CEBALLOS: At the moment, there is no policy, and there is no codification. If the board chooses at another time, after this particular item is heard, to make a motion to direct staff or to direct staff to present some type of code change to the commission, they're more than welcome to do so.

But as of right now, as of to date, we have to take these requests on a case-by-case basis. There is no uniform policy that everybody gets S-tile, everybody gets two-piece. It's on a case-by-case basis as of today.

But if you do seek codification, that's within the board's right. You can make that request, and then, you know, we can follow that up to the commission, and they can choose whether to codify it in the new code or not.

MS. SPAIN: But the Board of Architects has a policy that, on the Mediterranean homes, they require two-piece barrel tile. So to have the historic homes not doesn't really make any sense. So you'll have something that's not designated over at the Board of Architects, and they require
two-piece barrel, and then someone will come to the Historic Board and be able to do S-tile really doesn't make any sense.

MS. KAUTZ: Dona, they're changing what applications go to the Board of Architects versus those that are done administratively.

MS. SPAIN: Oh, really? So are roof tiles going to them?

MS. KAUTZ: I believe not, no.
MS. SPAIN: Well, but are they going to be administratively approved by the staff?

MS. KAUTZ: I believe so.
MS. SPAIN: Okay. Well, then hopefully it'll be the same thing.

MS. KAUTZ: Hopefully.
CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Would anyone like to make a motion?

MS. ROLANDO: I move to deny the application for the approval of $S$-tiles.

MS. SPAIN: I'll second it.
CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Okay, Ms. Spain seconded it.

Can we call the roll.
MR. DURANA: Mr. Durana?
Yes.

| 1 | Mr. Ehrenhaft? |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 | MR. EHRENHAFT: Yes. |
| 3 | MR. DURANA: Ms. Spain? |
| 4 | MS. SPAIN: Yes. |
| 5 | MR. DURANA: Mr. Fullerton? |
| 6 | MR. FULLERTON: No. |
| 7 | MR. DURANA: Ms. Bache-Wiig? |
| 8 | MS. BACHE-WIIG: Yes. But can I put a |
| 9 | condition that we direct, you know, what the |
| 10 | assistant -- the attorney suggested, to direct |
| 11 | staff? |
| 12 | CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Can we do that afterwards? |
| 13 | MS. ROLANDO: Why don't we do that afterwards? |
| 14 | MS. BACHE-WIIG: Okay, okay. My vote is yes. |
| 15 | MR. DURANA: Ms. Rolando? |
| 16 | MS. ROLANDO: Yes. |
| 17 | MR. DURANA: Mr. Menendez? |
| 18 | CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Yes. |
| 19 | MR. DURANA: Mr. Garcia-Pons? |
| 20 | MR. GARCIA-PONS: Yes. |
| 21 | MS. BACHE-WIIG: What do we need to, what |
| 22 | official action do we need to take to recommend to |
| 23 | the city that the true barrel tile, two-piece |
| 24 | barrel tile, be codified or placed on the |
| 25 | application? What do we need to advise or |

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recommend, so that we don't keep having these requests, so that home owner is adequately advised?

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Can we direct staff to get with the city attorney to see what we can --

MR. GARCIA-PONS: I would like to present a motion to direct staff specifically and then have the attorney and staff see if that solves the criteria?

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Yes, okay. Make the motion then.

MR. GARCIA-PONS: A motion that any re-roofing historic designated or contributing historic homes must be true two-piece barrel tile.

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Okay.
MR. GARCIA-PONS: The question is, does that adequately address what we think we want?

MS. SPAIN: I think it does. But $I$ think that's already happening. I mean --

MR. GARCIA-PONS: Any reroofing of historically designated or contributing historic homes must be true two-piece barrel tile.

MS. KAUTZ: See, that's difficult, because there are houses in the -- Elizabeth help me -- the Italian Village that contributing resource or individually designated, $I$ can't remember, but it
had barrel tile. And they came in to re-do the roof, and we did the research, and it was a flat, cement tile originally. And so we asked them to go back to the flat, cement tile.

So I don't believe that -- it would be back to what it was originally not --

MR. FULLERTON: The Chinese Village too. CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: If I may, what would be the descriptive adjective we're looking for? Original?

MS. SPAIN: That makes sense, the original tile on the house.

MS. KAUTZ: We did have a preliminary discussion with the attorney's office, and their emphasis was that each particular case should be on a case-by-case basis, not necessarily something that's in the code.

MS. BACHE-WIIG: But that's really a waste of resources --

MR. GARCIA-PONS: But we can still make our recommendation?

MS. KAUTZ: Yes.
MS. BACHE-WIIG: But that's a waste of many resources, of our time and --

MS. KAUTZ: I understand.

MR. GARCIA-PONS: And it gets the homeowners' hopes up too. They feel like they can --

MS. SPAIN: But they always have the ability to basically appeal to the Historic Board if staff doesn't, you know, do what they want. So that's basically what happens.

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: So do we have a motion?
MS. KAUTZ: No. It's not clear.
ATTORNEY CEBALLOS: (Inaudible) that it be done administratively, because this is a process that, going forward, would be done by staff, and that their recommendation would be always to go back to the original tile, and if not, if they choose not to, they can always appeal it.

MS. KAUTZ: Correct.
CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Okay. Is that a motion?
MS. KAUTZ: That's what's happening. That's what happens now.

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: That's what happens now?
MS. SPAIN: Because, typically, I am sure Kara has been approving two-piece barrel tile. We just don't see it as a board.

MS. KAUTZ: A lot of times that they come in and they say we want an S-tile, and we, Elizabeth and $I$, deny it, they go to the BOA, and they'll
just come back with the S-tile and move forward. MS. SPAIN: With a two-piece. MS. KAUTZ: With a permit. MS. SPAIN: Mm-hmm. MS. KAUTZ: Yeah, a lot of times it doesn't even raise an issue. It just goes forward. MS. ROLANDO: With the S-tile? MS. KAUTZ: No, with the barrel tile. We'll -- we get the permits before they go to BOA, and we get to sign okay for $B O A$ or not okay for BOA.

So if it's an S-tile and it should be a barrel, we say not okay for $B O A$, send an S-tile. And a lot of times the roofer will just scratch it out, put in barrel tile, put in the new NOA and go get a permit. It's never an issue.

MR. GARCIA-PONS: I have another shot.
MS. KAUTZ: Okay.
MR. GARCIA-PONS: Any re-roofing of historically designated or contributing structures must be replaced with the tile original to the structure.

MS. ROLANDO: I think the tile style.
MR. FULLERTON: The style.
MR. GARCIA-PONS: If that makes, again, you

1 know what the intent is. If any more words, I'm happy to add them. Style of tile? Type of tile?

ATTORNEY CEBALLOS: The question is, how is that different from the current process? If the current process basically says that if you (inaudible) or repair, whatever it's purpose is (inaudible), you need to go to a two-piece, you need to go to a flat tile roof, whatever it is, because nine out of ten times I think Kara is always going to suggest or recommend that they go back to original, then obviously gets denied, and then it gets appealed before your board. So I guess it's what --

MS. ROLANDO: We had an issue a couple of meetings ago, a public meeting, an issue that a point that you raised is that we need to have something that is a flashing sign that puts the homeowner on notice that the -- that there -- the true barrel tile or --

MS. KAUTZ: Or the original tile.
MS. ROLANDO: -- or the original tile is required.

MS. BACHE-WIIG: -- is required, and it should be inviting in the code, because, that way, if, for example, a young couple or whatever is buying a

1 home, that, you know, that there's something out there that's going to inform them that, hey, you may have to re-roof with the original, and that equals dollar signs. And so the whole thing back and forth has just been the cost. You know?

MR. GARCIA-PONS: The request from the city attorney is that it be codified. The current situation is that it's not codified. So if that needs to be part of the notion, I'm happy to add that to the motion.

ATTORNEY CEBALLOS: I think your motion is fine. I just -- staff and I need to look into it and see how we can do that without minimizing any sort of liability to the city.

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Can $I$ ask staff the city attorney to review this and report back to us at the next board meeting?

MR. GARCIA-PONS: I'm sorry to the Chair. We've done this. I already made this request. We gave them very specific, and they came back and said they couldn't do it.

So I think the only way, if we want to move forward, is we have to make some sort of a motion directing them to do it, and then have them come back, as opposed to "please look into it," which is

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what we did last time.
CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Okay.
MR. GARCIA-PONS: So, again, I want to, you know, I'm trying to make a motion that says I want to make it part of the code so that you must comply, because it's in the code, not --

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: If they can do that.
MS. KAUTZ: So it can be requested.
MR. GARCIA-PONS: Right.
MS. KAUTZ: It has to go through the proper channels.

MS. SPAIN: Right.
CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Okay.
MR. GARCIA-PONS: So I don't know. Maybe Ms. Spain can help us with some of the language here.

MS. SPAIN: I think what you said was fine, that on historically designated homes in the city, roof permits should be the roof that re-roofs should be back to the original roof material and style.

MR. FULLERTON: Regardless of what roof they're taking off at that moment?

MS. SPAIN: Right.
MR. FULLERTON: I think this would solidify
it.
MS. SPAIN: Yes.
MR. FULLERTON: This would help in this situation, where these people cannot come in on a budget and they think, well, the professionals have told them they could put this other cheaper thing up, and they should know up front that they can't.

That's why I said no to that motion is because I walked up and down that street, I walked across the street, and I couldn't tell what was a barrel tile, true barrel tile, and what was the S-tiles, and there are more $S$-tiles on that street than anything else.

So I'm thinking, the owner said up front that you can hardly see his house when you're going down Alhambra Circle to the west. It's true. That is a very difficult thing to do unless you stop and really look.

Anyway, that's why I would expect that he would think, what's the difference? So we have to make sure that up front, when they buy that house, they realize --

MS. SPAIN: So they know.
MR. FULLERTON: -- they realize that this has got to be done.

And the tile people to come knocking on their doors saying we'll do it cheaper have got to know that too. They can't -- they can't sell something that can't be built.

MR. GARCIA-PONS: Kara, do you believe that the motion as made captures the intent of the board, or should we continue to work on it?

MS. KAUTZ: No, I think it does. I'm just playing this forward in my head.

ATTORNEY CEBALLOS: The way that I read this is that the board is making a recommendation to the City Commission to incorporate this particular zoning code change.

So what we would do is, from here, the staff will work on presenting this item as a recommendation as part of the board actions as part of the next City Commission item.

Then the City Commission can decide whether to direct staff to actually draft the legislation to adopt and make change. Does that make sense to everyone?

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: That is fine.
MS. SPAIN: That makes sense, or it can go to the Planning and Zoning Board.

MR. FULLERTON: I don't know. I think that's
been done before. I think there's got to be more to it. It's got to be more like a requirement.

Because if we give them the choice of doing it or not, I think they'll take the easy route out. They'll say, wait a minute, we've already got enough information in the code.

So if we want it to say specifically these words, I think we should ask for it to be done that way, not for their recommendation.

MS. SPAIN: But it's already --
MR. FULLERTON: Because we're the ones that have to deal with it.

MS. SPAIN: By them, you mean City Commission?
MR. FULLERTON: Yeah. We're the ones that have to deal with it, though.

ATTORNEY CEBALLOS: Maybe you missed -- no, my statement is that the board is recommending that this code change happen. So this language would be incorporated, but the direction for staff to draft the legislation to actually make the code change has to come from the City Commission.

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Okay.
MS. SPAIN: Okay. So who made the motion? Did I make the motion? And if I did, then they need a second, and we need to vote on it, so it's
actually legitimate.
MR. GARCIA-PONS: I'm happy to have made it.
It's my motion, Dona. You can second it. MS. SPAIN: Okay, good. I'll second it.

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Okay, roll call please. MR. DURANA: Mr. Menendez?

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Yes.
MR. DURANA: Mr. Ehrenhaft?
MR. EHRENHAFT: Yes.
MR. DURANA: Mr. Durana?
Yes.
Ms. Spain?
MS. SPAIN: Yes.
MR. DURANA: Mr. Fullerton?
MR. FULLERTON: Yes.
MR. DURANA: Ms. Bache-Wiig?
MS. BACHE-WIIG: Yes.
MR. DURANA: Ms. Rolando?
MS. ROLANDO: Yes.
MR. DURANA: Mr. Garcia-Pons?
MR. GARCIA-PONS: Yes.
CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Okay. Any other items?
MS. SPAIN: I have one thing. I apologize.
But I just want to congratulate Cesar Garcia-Pons for being hired as the planning

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director for the City of Miami. That is a big deal.

THE BOARD MEMBERS: Really? Good for you. Congratulations. (All separately)

MS. SPAIN: And it's such a good thing for the City of Miami, and it's such a good thing for you. So I'm really thrilled about it.

MR. GARCIA-PONS: Thank you.
MS. KAUTZ: Mine is not that exciting. So you all got a letter from the mayor. It was a letter informing the city that La Palma had received national historic registered status.

So it was at the behest of the owner. It had nothing to do with staff or the city, so the owner actually hired someone and requested it and got it listed on the national register.

MS. ROLANDO: Isn't it under construction?
MS. KAUTZ: Yeah. And then I also just want to let you guys know that that the Think Studio (phonetic) restoration/renovation has begun.

THE BOARD MEMBERS: Good. Very good. Bravo. Thank goodness (all separately)

MS. KAUTZ: And happy holidays, and let's get rid of this year and start fresh. Thank you all for your patience and time today. I really
appreciate it.
CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Motion to adjourn.
MR. GARCIA-PONS: Adjourn.
THE BOARD MEMBERS: Okay. Happy holidays,
everybody. Have a good one. Have a great one.
Cheers. Good night. (All separately)
(The Videoconference Meeting was concluded at
8:47 p.m.)
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C ERTIFICATE

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    STATE OF FLORIDA)
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COUNTY OF MIAMI-DADE)

I, Chloe Leroux, Florida Professional Reporter, certify that $I$ was authorized to and did stenographically report the foregoing proceedings and that the transcript is a true and complete record of my stenographic notes.

Dated this 10th day of January, 2021.


Chloe Leroux, FPR

