



City of Coral Gables Planning and Zoning Staff Report

Applicant: City of Coral Gables
 Application: **Zoning Code Text Amendment – Single Family Residential**
 Public Hearing: Planning and Zoning Board
 Date & Time: **March 14, 2018; 6:00 – 9:00 p.m.**
 Location: City Commission Chambers, City Hall,
 405 Biltmore Way, Coral Gables, Florida 33134

1. APPLICATION REQUEST

The City of Coral Gables is requesting review and consideration of the following:

An Ordinance of the City Commission of Coral Gables, Florida providing for text amendments to the City of Coral Gables Official Zoning Code, by amending Article 4, “Zoning Districts,” Section 4-101, “Single-Family Residential (SFR) District;” and Article 5, “Development Standards,” to modify and clarify provisions regulating single-family residential standards related to garages, Floor Area Ratio (FAR) calculations, fences and walls, and accessory uses; providing for a repealer provision, providing for a severability clause, codification, and providing for an effective date.

2. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

At the request of the City Commission, Staff has prepared Zoning Code text amendments to the provisions for Single-Family Residential. These proposed text amendments preserve the unique architectural language that has been prevalent since the creation of Coral Gables, and provide provisions for sustainability and climate change adaptation.

An informal volunteer panel began meeting during the last week of September 2016 and met on a monthly basis through the remainder of the year. The group was composed of representatives from architectural firms that have experience designing single-family homes in Coral Gables. In addition, the group members have served the community in various capacities throughout the years, including as professors, Board of Architects members, and research on George Merrick’s founding design principles for Coral Gables.

The members of the advisory panel included the following representatives from architectural firms working in Coral Gables:

- Jorge L. Hernandez, Chair
- Elizabeth Plater-Zyberk
- Rafael Portuondo
- Frank Martinez
- Mike Sardinias
- Luis Jauregui
- Callum Gibbs

Over multiple meetings with the advisory panel members reviewed current Zoning Code regulations for single-family homes in Coral Gables, as well as the review processes that shape the design of those homes. Advisory group members discussed best practices in the field of architecture and urban design, and the unique role of design, review and regulation in Coral Gables.

As a result of these discussions, the advisory group developed a goal statement: establish the cultural and architectural history of Coral Gables and use this history to identify neighborhoods and establish neighborhood identity. A series of short-term, mid-term and long term action steps were also developed to enhance the design and construction of single-family homes in Coral Gables.

Board of Architects Workshop, June 29, 2017

A Single-Family Residential Workshop was also held with members of the Board of Architects (BOA) on June 29, 2017. The Board emphasized the BOA review and recommendation process as a unique process and encouraged additional authority over the performance standards of Single Family Residential. Minutes from this workshop are provided as Attachment A.

Advisory Panel Meetings and Public Meetings:

Type of Review	Date
Single-Family Residential Panel meeting	09.29.16
Single-Family Residential Panel meeting	11.17.16
Single-Family Residential Panel meeting	12.08.16
Single-Family Residential Panel meeting	02.21.17
Single-Family Residential Panel meeting	03.31.17
Board of Architects Single-Family Residential workshop	06.29.17
Single-Family Residential Panel meeting	07.24.17
Single-Family Residential Panel meeting	08.08.17
Single-Family Residential Panel meeting	09.25.17
Single-Family Residential Panel meeting	10.26.17
City Commission	11.14.17
Planning and Zoning Board	12.13.17
City Commission Workshop	01.08.18
Single-Family Residential Panel meeting	02.15.18

Short Term Action Steps

Process

- An interactive, online GIS mapping and layers of the Zoning Code
 - **Implemented**
- Best Practices Manual – for use by Board of Architects members, architects and property owners. Incorporate a checklist of Best Practices guide into the Board of Architects application package and make applicants sign it.
 - **Implemented**

- Incorporate precedents into Board of Architects recommendations.
 - **Implemented**

Mapping

- Site specifics map with color coding to assist staff and the public.
 - **Implemented**

Building Form Standards

- Update FAR calculations for courtyard houses and double height interior spaces.
 - **Proposed amendments**

Parking and Vehicular Areas

- Require driveways and garage doors to be located on the side street.
 - **Proposed amendments**
- Update the minimum width for 2-car garages so that houses and townhouses can have tighter dimensions.
 - **Proposed amendments**
- Provide standards for garage doors facing the primary street.
 - **Proposed amendments**
- Standards for the design and regulation of carports to be consistent with historic types.
 - **Proposed amendments**
- Clarify FAR calculations for carports.
 - **Proposed amendments**
- Regulate detached garages.
 - **Proposed amendments**
- Exempt garages from FAR calculation if they meet desired design standards, such as being detached.
 - **Proposed amendments**

Landscape and Site Plan Standards

- Examine setbacks for pools, walls, and decks from the side and rear property line.
 - **Proposed amendments**
- Regulate artificial turf for single-family homes.
 - **Proposed amendments**

Private Frontage Standards

- Limit fences and walls to a maximum height of four feet in the front yard.
 - **Proposed amendments**

Mid Term Action Steps

Architectural Education

- Creation of the “Building in Coral Gables Guide” booklet. Included history and design principles behind the founding of Coral Gables.
 - **Implementing**
- Develop a Lecture Series at the Coral Gables Museum or the Fink Design Studio, including analyzing landmark homes in Coral Gables and their architectural principles.
 - **Implementing**

Building Form Standards

- Look at building site areas throughout the City – provide a more nuanced range of zoning districts with setbacks, FAR lot coverage tailored to different areas of the City.
 - **Implementing site specific regulations revision**

Long Term Action Steps

Architectural Education

- Look at other examples of 20th century planned towns that promote unique character – tailor a message of many well-loved places that acknowledge and protect their architectural character.

Mapping

- Maps that explain the current Zoning Regulations including site specifics and Zoning Districts.
 - **Implemented**
- Undertake a neighborhood-by-neighborhood illustrative mapping of the existing character of Coral Gables to enhance Board of Architects recommendations to be more specific to the character of each neighborhood.
- Incorporate all mapping into an interactive GIS map that can be accessed by the public online.
 - **Implemented**

The City will be undertaking a strategic Zoning Code update in the coming year, in which mid-term and long-term recommendations can be addressed.

The Best Practices Manual was updated to include inspiration for single-family residences as recommended by the committee. Urban Standards as specified by the Zoning Code, Architecture, and Checklists comprise the handbook for aesthetic review by the Board of Architects.

3. PROPOSED ZONING CODE TEXT AMENDMENT

The proposed Zoning Code text amendment is provided below in ~~strikethrough~~/underline format.

ARTICLE 4 - ZONING DISTRICTS

Section 4-101. Single-Family Residential (SFR) District.

D. Performance standards. The following performance standards shall ~~govern~~ regulate design provisions for the general development of structures in the District. The Board of Architects shall have authority over the following performance standards and shall make any adjustments as required by compatibility with neighboring properties, site characteristics, and design goals in the Comprehensive Plan. The Board of Architects may deny any proposed project based on aesthetic design as applied to the unique conditions of each building site. Where there are specific standards for properties that are specifically set forth in the Site Specific Zoning Regulations, the regulations in the Site Specific Zoning Regulations shall apply (see Appendix A).

4. Setback requirements. To create high quality public spaces and promote neighborhood character, all buildings shall meet the following setback requirements. ~~No building or structure, or any part thereof, including porches, projections, or terraces, but not including uncovered steps, shall be erected at a lesser distance from the front, side or rear line of any building site than the front, side or rear setback distance, respectively, prescribed and established herein for such building site. Nothing herein shall prohibit a building or structure from having more than the minimum required setbacks.~~

a. Front setback. ~~A front setback of \pm Twenty-five (25) feet shall be maintained and required on all building sites, except when otherwise permitted by the Board of Architects pursuant to the Best Practices Manual. that on existing building sites on platted lots less than seventy five (75) feet in depth, a minimum front setback of fifteen (15) feet shall be required.~~ The Board of Architects may recommend approval of variances to the Board of Adjustment or the Historic Preservation Board, as applicable.

b. Side setbacks.

i. Interior side:

~~Inside lots shall have minimum side setbacks, which total \pm Twenty (20%) percent of the lot width, of the lot measured across the front setback line with a minimum total of ten (10) feet minimum and up to a maximum of twenty (20) feet. An existing contextual condition may allow an uneven distribution, but in no case shall a side setback be less than five (5) feet.~~

ii. Side street: A minimum side setback of \pm Fifteen (15) feet, shall be required and maintained from any side line of a building site that abuts upon a street provided, however, that buildings

~~on corner lots which have one (1) side abutting upon a street on which other lots in the same block face, shall setback a minimum distance from such side street as is provided herein as the minimum front setback for buildings facing such side street. The required side setbacks shall be equal on both sides unless an uneven distribution is used to mitigate an existing contextual condition on the property as determined by the Board of Architects. An existing contextual condition may include but shall not be limited to the location of tree(s), existing structures on the property, or existing non-conforming setback conditions. In no case shall a side setback be less than five (5) feet.~~

c. ~~Rear setback. A minimum rear setback of t-Ten (10) feet. shall be maintained and required on all buildings~~ If compatible with the neighborhood character, the Board of Architects may recommend approval of variances to the Board of Adjustment or the Historic Preservation Board, as applicable, to allow a rear setback of five (5) feet for one-story structures.

Uncovered steps and walkways may be located at a lesser distance than the setback. All other structures, pool equipment, and mechanical systems shall comply with setback requirements.

5. Setback requirements for auxiliary, accessory buildings ~~and/or~~ structures. Except as specifically prescribed herein ~~to the contrary~~, auxiliary, accessory buildings ~~and/or~~ structures shall be governed by the same minimum setback requirements as provided for the ~~main or~~ principal building, provided that:
 - a. Except as may be otherwise noted, no accessory or auxiliary building or structures may be located in the area between the street and the main residential building ~~or any part thereof~~.
 - b. In no case shall an auxiliary building or structure be located closer to the front or side street of a lot or building site than the main or principal building, unless approved by the Board of Architects.
 - c. One (1) story detached garages located in the rear yard area, with ~~a height that does not exceed sixteen (16) feet above established grade~~ and a floor area that does not exceed three hundred-and-fifty (350) square feet, may have a side setback of five (5) feet and a rear setback of five (5) feet.

6. Height: Two (2) stories or twenty-five (25) feet, measured from finished floor to the tie-beam on the top floor, excluding a raised floor of thirty (30) inches. of single family residence buildings and height of special use buildings. ~~No single family building shall be constructed in the City that is more than two (2) stories in height.~~
~~No subordinate or accessory building permitted by this code as an auxiliary use shall exceed in height the maximum height of the principal building on the building site. Except in Journey's End where single family residences may have a permitted height of thirty four (34) feet above established grade, said two (2) stories shall not exceed a height of twenty nine (29) feet above established grade in all instances including domes, steeples, towers, cupolas, decorative features and such other similar structures and excluding chimneys having a maximum height of three (3) feet above the ridgeline and a maximum area of seventeen (17) square feet.~~

7. Height of residences ~~in flood hazard districts~~ vulnerable to rising water. Two (2) stories or twenty-five (25) feet, measured from the finished floor to the tie-beam on the top floor, excluding forty-two (42) inches in a VE Zone and two (2) feet of freeboard. Residence must meet the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) requirements. Single-family residences in flood hazard

~~districts shall not exceed a height of two (2) stories or thirty nine (39) feet above established grade including ridgeline, domes, steeples, towers, cupolas, decorative features and such other similar structures, and excluding chimneys having a maximum height of three (3) feet above the ridgeline and a maximum area of seventeen (17) square feet.~~ That portion of a single-family residence located above the garage in the coastal flood hazard district may in no case be more than one (1) story in height, and may be one (1) story in height, subject to the following conditions and restrictions:

- a. That the elevation of the garage floor shall not be more than six (6) inches above ~~established~~ grade.
 - b. That the area of the garage shall not exceed a gross floor area of greater than six-hundred ~~sixty (600)~~ (660) square feet or one-third (1/3) of the ground area of the main building on the premises, whichever is greater, including any service or storage, or access area located within the garage.
8. Ground area coverage. A maximum of thirty-five (35%) percent of the building site shall be covered by the main building ~~Buildings or structures designed and constructed shall not occupy more than thirty five (35%) percent of the ground area of the building site upon which the building or structure is erected. The area utilized for calculating the maximum ground area coverage for the principal building shall be computed from the exterior face of exterior walls and the exterior face of exterior columns of the ground floor of the building and shall include—~~ C ~~cantilevered~~ portions of the building except balconies. ~~above the ground floor or~~ Also included are roof overhangs that are greater than five (5) feet ~~shall be computed in the calculation of the ground area coverage of the principal building.~~ Auxiliary buildings or structures, including swimming pools, may occupy additional ground coverage, but the total ground area occupied by the main building or structure and auxiliary structures shall not exceed forty-five (45%) percent of the building site. ~~upon which the structures are located. In no case shall the main building or structure exceed thirty five (35%) percent of the lot or lots composing the building site. Special Use buildings or structures which may be permitted by ordinance to be located in the SFR District subject to the same minimum ground area coverage as set forth for single family residences in the SFR District. To encourage historic designation, the Board of Architects shall have authority to grant a ten (10) percent increase of ground area coverage to accommodate historically designated structures in accordance with the design standards of that Board.~~

9. ~~Maximum square foot floor area for single-family residences. The maximum square foot floor area permitted for single-family residences shall be equal to forty eight (48%) percent for the first five thousand (5,000) square feet of building site area and thirty five (35%) percent for the next five thousand (5,000) square feet of building site area and thirty (30%) percent for the remainder of the building site area.~~

<i>Square feet of building site area</i>	<i>Maximum FAR</i>
<u>5,000 sqft or less</u>	<u>48%</u>
<u>Next 5,000 sqft</u>	<u>35%</u>
<u>Remainder of the building site area</u>	<u>30%</u>

10. Determination of maximum square foot floor area. The maximum square foot floor area of a single-family residence shall be the sum of the ~~gross~~ areas of all the floors of the building or buildings, and shall include any building area not specifically excluded by this section. measured from the exterior faces of exterior walls and exterior faces of supporting columns for any floor not enclosed by exterior walls. The Board of Architects may require such changes in the plans and specifications for single-family residences as are necessary or appropriate to the maintenance of a high standard of construction, architecture, beauty, and harmony with the aesthetic quality of the surrounding neighborhood in the carrying out of the provisions of this section of the "Zoning Code." The determination of a building's floor area ratio shall exclude the following:

- ~~a. In particular, gross floor area shall include the following:~~
- ~~i. All floor space used for dwelling purposes, such as living rooms, bedrooms, kitchens, utility rooms, mechanical equipment rooms, and any other similar space, no matter where located within a building, including the following:~~
 - ~~ii. Elevator shafts and stairwells at each floor.~~
 - ~~iii. The floor space in penthouses, interior balconies and mezzanines.~~
 - ~~iv. The floor space in auxiliary or accessory buildings.~~
 - ~~v. The floor space in screened porches located on the second floor. The floor space in screened porches located on the first floor shall be computed at one-half (1/2) of the square foot floor area contained therein; provided, a covenant is submitted stating that such screen porch will not be enclosed if it will cause the residence to exceed the maximum permitted floor area.~~
 - ~~vi. The floor space in any garage and/or garage storage area shall be computed at three-quarters (3/4) of floor area for one (1) story detached garages located in the rear yard area with a height that does not exceed sixteen (16) feet above established grade and a floor area that does not exceed three hundred and fifty (350) square feet.~~
 - ~~vii. In those cases where the average floor to the bottom of the structural member of roof support height exceeds thirteen (13) feet clear, without intermediate structural floor members, then that area shall be counted twice in the maximum floor area factor computation.~~
 - ~~viii. The floor space in roofed terraces, breezeways, and porches located on the second floor.~~

- ~~ix. The floor space in interior courtyards and if a portion of the interior court yard is created in whole or in part with a two (2) story portion of the residence then the interior court yard shall count twice.~~

- ~~b. The following areas or structures shall not be computed into the gross floor area of the building except as stated herein:~~
 - ~~i. Thickness of exterior walls, measured from the interior face of structure.~~
 - ~~ii. Floor space in one (1) story roofed terraces, breezeways, and porches with an average floor to ceiling height less than or equal to that do not have an average floor to ceiling height that exceeds thirteen (13) feet shall also be exempt. provided, a covenant is submitted stating that such roofed terrace, and breezeway or porch will not be enclosed if it will cause the residence to exceed the maximum permitted floor area.~~
 - ~~iii. Floor space in screen enclosures. Detached one- and two-story carports and garages located in the rear yard, or where determined by the Board of Architects, that is less than or equal to four-hundred (400) square feet. Any additional area will not be excluded.~~
 - ~~iv. Stacked or two (2) story porches, as approved by the Board of Architects.~~
 - ~~v. Upper volume of interior spaces or courtyards.~~
 - ~~vi. Carports that consist of a roofed structure, that is open on three (3) sides and attached to the main building, for the purpose of providing shelter for one (1) or more motor vehicles.~~
 - ~~vii. Basements and attics within a pitched roof.~~

- ~~11. Determination of maximum square foot floor area in flood hazard districts. The maximum square foot floor area of a single family residence in a flood hazard district shall be the sum of the gross areas of all the floors of the building or buildings, measured from the exterior faces of exterior walls and exterior faces of supporting columns for any floor not enclosed by exterior walls. The Board of Architects may require such changes in the plans and specifications for single family residences as are necessary or appropriate to the maintenance of a high standard of construction, architecture, beauty and harmony in the carrying out of the provisions of this section of the "Zoning Code."~~
 - ~~a. In particular, gross floor area shall include the following:~~
 - ~~i. All floor space used for dwelling purpose, such as living rooms, bedrooms, kitchens, utility rooms, mechanical equipment rooms, and any other similar space, no matter where located within a building.~~
 - ~~ii. Elevator shafts and stairwells at each floor.~~
 - ~~iii. The floor space in penthouses, interior balconies and mezzanines.~~
 - ~~iv. The floor space in auxiliary or accessory buildings.~~
 - ~~v. Screened porches shall be computed at one half (1/2) of the square foot floor area contained therein; provided, a covenant is submitted stating that such screen porch will not be enclosed if it will cause the residence to exceed the maximum permitted floor area.~~
 - ~~vi. The floor space in any garage or garage and storage area.~~
 - ~~vii. In those cases where the average floor to the bottom of the structural member of roof support height exceeds fifteen (15) feet clear, without intermediate structural floor~~

~~members, then that area shall be counted twice in the maximum floor area factor computation.~~

~~b. The following areas or structures shall not be computed into the gross floor area of the building except as stated herein:~~

~~i. Floor space in roofed terraces, breezeways, and porches, provided, a covenant is submitted stating that such roofed terrace, and breezeway or porch will not be enclosed if it will cause the residence to exceed the maximum permitted floor area.~~

~~ii. Floor space in screen enclosures.~~

~~iii. Carports that consist of a roofed structure that is open on three (3) sides and attached to the main building for the purpose of providing shelter for one (1) or more motor vehicles.~~

~~iv. Basements.~~

~~1211. Garage facades. The full width of the garage facade A garage that faces upon a street shall be less than or equal to ~~not exceed~~ one-third (1/3) of the width of the front façade of the residence that faces upon a primary street and the remaining ~~two third (2/3)~~ of the façade shall ~~not include other garage areas or detached garages visible from the front of the street.~~ In the event a building site has ~~less than~~ fifty (50) feet of street frontage ~~or does not have sufficient depth on a side street to provide a garage,~~ then a one (1) car garage with a maximum interior dimension of twelve (12) feet by twenty-five (25) feet deep shall be permitted to face upon the front street. On corner lots, garage facades shall face the side street, when appropriate for consistency with the neighborhood character, and may not exceed one-half (1/2) of the width of the façade. In multiple car garages facing upon any street, each single garage door shall be separated by at least a sixteen (16) inch column.~~

~~12. Garage doors and carports. To be compatible with neighborhood character, the Board of Architects shall approve the location of garage doors and carports. When located on a corner lot, the garage and carport shall be accessed from a side street when appropriate for neighborhood compatibility. If the garage is turned or angled, the garage may be set forward of the front façade providing that the side facing the street contains windows, pedestrian entryways, or other features that mimic the living portion of the house. The Board of Architects shall direct design of garage door location. Carports may be enclosed using shutters or screening as approved by the Board of Architects.~~

~~13. Driveways. Driveways and associated curb-cuts shall only be permitted when providing access to a garage, carport or porte-cochere. Building sites less than one-hundred (100) feet of street frontage shall be limited to one (1) curb-cut. To accommodate street trees and minimal sidewalk disruption, driveways and curb-cuts shall not exceed eleven (11) feet in width in the public right-of-way. Where an alley or side street is present, curb-cuts or driveways with access provided from the front property line shall be discouraged.~~

~~134. Carport canopies are prohibited in SFR zoning districts. Existing carport canopies in SFR zoning districts shall be considered as nonconforming and are subject to the provisions in Article 6.~~

145. Architectural style and design review. ~~See Pursuant to Article 5, Division 6, “Design Review Standards,”~~ the Board of Architects shall review applications for aesthetic design and compatibility. Board of Architects shall have the authority to deny proposed designs that do not comply with aesthetic standards. Applicants are required to submit and describe the proposed architectural style, with adequate documentation of precedents and aesthetic goals.

ARTICLE 5 – Development Standards

Division 1. Accessory Uses

Section 5-104. Cabana.

A cabana shall be permitted as an accessory use in a single-family district subject to the following conditions and restrictions:

- A. Such cabana is used by members of the family residing in the main residence.
- B. Such cabana shall be of masonry construction ~~with tile roof~~ and shall be designed so as to tie in architecturally with the main building.
- C. The area of such cabana shall not exceed one hundred (100) square feet.
- ~~D. The plumbing facilities shall be limited to shower and toilet facilities.~~
- E. The setbacks and ground coverage shall be in accordance with the underlying zoning district.
- F. The cabana shall not be used for living or sleeping quarters.
- G. ~~Cabanas which are attached to the main building shall not be required to be inter-connected with the main building.~~ Cabanas shall only be attached to the main building by use of breezeway or other open air connection.

Section 5-108. Swimming pool and/or spa.

A private swimming pool and spa is permitted as an accessory use in any district, subject to the following conditions and restrictions:

- E. Unless the pool is entirely screened in, it must be surrounded by a protective wall or fence four (4) feet in height, to comply with existing ordinance for walls and fences. ~~and provided, further, that~~ In all cases where a swimming pool ~~is constructed which~~ will be visible from a street, a four (4) foot wall shall be erected upon the premises between the street and the swimming pool.

Section 5-114. Wood decks.

Wood decks shall be permitted as an accessory use in a single-family residential district or to a duplex subject to the following conditions and restrictions:

- F. The setback for the wood decks shall be governed by the same minimum setbacks as required for the main or principal building, provided, however, that on waterfront property no rear setback shall be required for such wood decks and in no case shall a wood deck project over the waterway or extend beyond the property line.

Section 5-118. ~~Moveable p~~Pavers and walkways.

~~Moveable pavers~~ Walkways shall be permitted in the required setback area, but shall only be ~~allowed to serve as~~ used for the function of a walkways, or approved driveways, and not for patios or off street parking. A walkway is an aggregated width of pavers, stones, wood, or other permeable hardscape not exceeding ~~three (3)~~ five (5) feet in width in a setback area ~~of up to ten (10) feet and a maximum width of five (5) feet in setback areas of ten (10) feet or greater.~~ In all cases a minimum of eighteen (18) inches shall be provided between a walkway and the driveway, deck, pool deck, patio, or property line.

Division 6. Design Review Standards

Section 5-603. Architectural style.

- H. Specific Standards. ~~The owner shall require that his plans be designed in such a manner as to~~ designs shall enhance the overall architectural character of the city, neighborhood and street. Building systems and finishes should be consistent with the use and character of the natural material. Exterior materials shall have final approval by the Board of Architects.

All new buildings, alterations, additions or changes to the façade in any nature shall conform to the following regulations:

12. Windows shall be designed in accordance to the guidelines set forth in the Best Practices manual and appropriately to the style of the structure, as determined by the Board of Architects or the Development Review Official.

- a. Windows shall be oriented and proportioned in ways consistent with the architectural style of the structure.
- b. The glass color shall be clear or lightly-tinted, non-reflective, and allowed by the Florida Energy Efficiency Conservation Code.
- c. Window materials may include painted or stained solid wood, metal clad, or metal.
- d. Based on compatibility with the neighborhood, the Board of Architects may require casement windows to be placed on every façade of a single-family residence that faces a street.

13. All interior walls of garages and carports shall be stucco.

Division 8. Docks, Wharves, Mooring Piles and Watercraft Moorings

Section 5-802. Docks, wharves and mooring piles - canals, lakes, or waterways.

The construction, erection or installation of mooring piles and/or watercraft docks or similar landing facilities for watercraft, in any water body, or on land abutting thereon, shall be subject to the following conditions and restrictions:

- A. No dock, wharf or similar structure shall be constructed over or in any canal, waterway or lake ~~or~~ more than five (5) feet outward from the bank or seawall, whichever is most restrictive, except as described for specific properties and the Mahi Canal in Appendix A.
- H. No dock, wharf or similar structure shall be covered or multi-level, including platforms or balconies.

Division 11. Landscaping

Section 5-1104. General requirements.

- A. The following are general requirements that are applicable to all rights-of-way (r.o.w.) and private properties within the City, unless exempted herein:

	Type	Minimum Requirements

6.	Plant materials.	vi. Lawn grass. All lawn areas shall be sodded. Sod shall be planted in species well adapted to localized growing

		<p>conditions in Miami-Dade County and shall be clean and reasonably free of weeds and noxious pests or diseases.</p> <p>vii. <u>Artificial Turf. The Board of Architects or the Development Review Official may approve specific applications of limited areas of recyclable artificial turf at the ground-level within a building site when it is not compatible with the neighborhood character.</u></p>
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Division 13. Miscellaneous Construction Requirements

Section 5-1302. Sustainability Standards.

D. Solar Energy. The following provides guidance to property owners, architects, contractors and others who are using solar energy in their buildings.

1. Equipment shall be located and designed to be compatible with the aesthetics of the building.
2. The parapets on flat roofs shall be used to screen solar energy systems.
3. Solar panels or modules on pitched roofs may be permitted with the approval of the Board of Architects.
4. Solar shingles on pitched roofs shall minimize the visual contrast between materials.
5. All solar panels shall be mounted on the roof and not projecting from walls or other parts of structures.
6. The aesthetic design of solar panels shall be consistent with the properties of the materials.
7. Any battery storage or solar equipment shall be visually screened from view of a street with a wall or landscaping, or retain approval by the Board of Architects for aesthetic compatibility.

Division 14. Parking, Loading and Driveway Requirements

Section 5-1402. Geometric standards for parking and vehicular use areas.

5. Dimensions of garages and carports.

- a. Twelve (12) feet minimum is recommended, ~~T~~the minimum dimensions of garages, carports and porte-cocheres are as follows:

Type	Interior Width	Interior Length
One-car garage or carport	12 10 feet	22 feet
Two-car garage or carport	22 20 feet	22 feet
One-car carport	12 feet	22 feet
Two-car carport	22 feet	22 feet
Porte-cochere	12 10 feet	22 feet

Division 16. Roofs

Section 5-1605. Pitched roofs, material.

~~Except in Golden Gate, MacFarlane Homestead and St. Alban's Park, Coconut Grove Warehouse Center, that part of the Industrial District and/or Mixed-Use District abutting South Dixie Highway (U.S. Route 1), and where plastic or glass translucent material is used as permitted elsewhere in this article, p~~ Pitched roofs shall be constructed of:

K. Barrel Tile, provided that the tile is three (3) inches in depth and fire clay material.

L. Specific exceptions include: Golden Gate, MacFarlane Homestead and St. Alban's Park, Coconut Grove Warehouse Center, the Industrial District and/or Mixed-Use District abutting South Dixie Highway, and where plastic or glass translucent material is used as permitted elsewhere in this article.

Division 18. Screening

Section 5-1804. Air-conditioning units and equipment, and other types of mechanical equipment or apparatus installed on or attached to premises.

A. Air-cooled condensing and/or compressor equipment which is a part of an air-conditioning system or a water cooling tower, and any other type of mechanical equipment or apparatus installed on or attached to premises shall meet setback requirements for the principal structure with the following conditions:

1. Air-conditioning units in the front yard are prohibited, unless approved by the Board of Architects when no other location is available and the proposed location is compatible with the neighborhood.

- 2. All air-conditioning units or equipment shall meet noise level requirements in the City Code, Chapter 38 Article II, Section 38-29 as amended.
- 3. Any air-conditioning unit or equipment, except for window wall units, shall be visually screened from view from a canal, waterway, lake, bay, golf course or street view with a wall or landscaping.
- 4. Air-conditioning units or equipment shall comply with required setbacks of the building site.

Division 24. Walls and fences.

Section 5-2403. Height of wall and fences.

~~No other W~~ walls or fences in the front yard shall not exceed be permitted over four (4) feet in height high from the established grade, or over four (4) feet high from the actual ground level at such wall or fence, whichever is higher unless granted by the Board of Architects to a maximum of twelve (12) inches to account for topography, except in the following cases:

- A. Wing walls, hereby defined as a wall or walls which extend parallel from a building to or toward the property line, parallel to and in line with the front of said building, may exceed four (4) feet in height in residential districts, as approved by the Board of Architects. Gates may be incorporated into the wing wall.
- ~~B. Subject to the prior approval of the Development Review Official, concrete block, stuccoed or natural stone walls or chain link type wire fences may be erected to a maximum height of seven (7) feet upon property lines abutting Red Road of all lots facing or abutting upon Red Road from Coral Way to Southwest Eighth Street in cases where such walls or fences do not, in the opinion of the City Manager, create a hazard to pedestrian or vehicular traffic.~~
- B. Walls confined completely within The courtyard or patio a U-shaped configuration of a residence, duplex or multi-family dwellings may exceed four (4) feet in height in residential districts.
- C. Walls used for screened enclosures in connection with residences, duplexes or multi-family dwellings in residential districts not included in subsection 3 above, may exceed four (4) feet in height, provided such walls meet the setback requirements for screened enclosures, and provided further that the enclosed ground area covered by the walls, the accessory buildings and the main buildings does not exceed forty-five (45%) percent of the enclosed area of the site.
- ~~D. Ornamental wrought iron, cast iron and/or aluminum fences may be erected to a maximum height of six (6) feet.~~
- D. Subject to the approval of the Board of Architects, Ornamental wrought iron, cast iron and/or aluminum fences may be erected on top of a masonry wall provided that the height of the masonry wall shall not exceed four (4) feet and the maximum height of the wrought iron, cast iron, aluminum and masonry wall shall not exceed six (6) feet.
- E. Columns in connection with a fence and wall may include a cap or architectural feature as a vertical extension of the column up to a maximum of four (4) inches above the maximum permitted fence or wall height.

- E. Where residential and commercial districts adjoin each other, a six (6) foot high wall shall be constructed along the property line between the commercial and residential properties. The wall shall be constructed and maintained by the commercial property owner; however, the abutting residential property owner may construct and maintain the wall.
- ~~G. Residential gates and fence features may be erected to a maximum height of up to eight (8) feet on property in a residential district which has a street frontage of one hundred (100) feet or greater and when constructed with a masonry, or coral rock wall or wrought iron fence as permitted in this Division.~~
- G. On buildings sites with less than seventy-five (75) feet of street frontage, solid walls located in the rear yard may exceed four (4) feet in height to a maximum of six (6) feet for increased privacy.
- H. Subject to the approval of the Board of Architects or Development Review Official, wall motifs and other architectural details may exceed the wall height.
- I. Access to rear yard garbage and recycling shall be accessible for authorized personnel.

ARTICLE 8 – Definitions

Basement is that portion of a building below the natural grade and/or floors of which at least one-half (1/2) of the gross surface area of the basement’s exterior walls are below the established/existing natural grade. When facing any street, the height shall not exceed thirty (30) inches.

APPENDIX A – Site Specific Zoning Regulations

Section A-56 – Hammock Lakes.

D. Ground coverage. No single-family residence shall occupy more than ~~fifteen (15%)~~ twenty-five (25%) percent of the ground area of the building site upon which the residence is erected. In addition, up to five (5%) percent of the rear yard may be used for accessory uses and structures.

4. SUMMARY OF AMENDMENTS

Section in the Zoning Code	Text Amendments
4-101. D – Performance standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specify Board of Architects’ authority;
4-101.D.4 – Setback requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Board of Architect recommend approval to Board of Adjustment & Historic Preservation Board for front

	<p>porches</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simplified side street setback to be 15 feet; • Specified rear setback to be 10 feet, or 5 feet for 1-story structures if recommended by BOA
4-101.D.6 - Height	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Height to tie beam limited to 25 feet • Removed Journey’s End site specific language • Removed overall height limitation
4-101.D.7 – Height in Flood Hazard Districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exclude recommended freeboard of 2 feet from height • Removed overall height limitation
4-101.D.8 – Ground area coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarify language regarding cantilevers and roof overhangs • Simplify language regarding coverage and auxiliary structures • 10% increase for historically designated structures
4-101.D.10 – Determination of max square foot floor area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removal of detailed list of included floor space • Exclude thickness of walls; front porches; upper volume of 2-story interior spaces or courtyards; and detached, 1-story garages and carports in rear yard in floor area calculation • Include attached carports in floor area calculation
4-101.D.11 – Determination of max square foot floor area in flood hazard districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removal of subsection
4-101.D.11 (revised) – Garage facades	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarify garage façade language • Require corner lots to face garage on side street and not exceed one-half the façade width • Require 16 inch separation for multiple car garages
4-101.D.12 – Garage doors and carports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New subsection to regulate position of garages • Require angled or turned garages to have windows, entrances, etc
4-101.D.13 – Driveways	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit driveways to only access a garage, carport or porte-cochere • Limit 1 curb-cut per building site of 100 feet or less • Limit driveway width in ROW to 11 feet • Encourage driveways on alleyways or side streets
4-101-D.15 – Architectural style and design review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarify design review process • Allow Board of Architects to deny non-compliant proposals • Require applicants to submit proposed architectural style
5-104 - Cabana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removal of tile roof requirement • Removal of limiting plumbing facilities to shower and toilet facilities
5-108 – Swimming pool and/or spa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Require protective wall/fence to be 4 feet on both sides of barrier
5-118 – Pavers and walkways	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removal of the word ‘movable’ • Specify pavers to only be used as walkways • Widen maximum from 3 feet to 5 feet • Allow walkways to access driveway, deck, pool deck, and

	patio
5-603 – Architectural style	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exterior materials require Board of Architects approval
5-1302 – Sustainability Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New section that lists guidelines and standards for solar energy
5-1605 – Pitched roofs, material	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addition of barrel tile as roof material and requiring 3 inches in depth and fire clay material
5-802.A – Docks, wharves mooring piles – canals, lakes, or waterways	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusion of waterway with canal requirements Addition of seawall with bank requirements
5-1104.A – General requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allow limited use of recyclable artificial turf
5-1402.5a – Garage dimension minimums	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction of minimum interior width to 10 feet for one-car, and 20 feet for two-car garages
5-1804.A – Air-conditioning units and equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prohibit A/C units in front yard Require equipment to meet noise level requirements Require units to be within setback
5-2403 – Height of wall and fences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Removal of site specifics for fence height Clarify language for courtyard fence height Removal of allowance of 8 foot walls on wide ROWs Allow rear privacy walls Allow wall motifs

5. FINDINGS OF FACT

In accordance with Section 3-1405 of the Zoning Code, the Planning and Zoning Board shall not recommend adoption of, and the City Commission shall not adopt, text amendments to these land Zoning Code unless the text amendment:

- A. Promotes the public health, safety, and welfare.
- B. Does not permit uses the Comprehensive Plan prohibits in the area affected by the district boundary change or text amendment.
- C. Does not allow densities or intensities in excess of the densities and intensities which are permitted by the future land use categories of the affected property.
- D. Will not cause a decline in the level of service for public infrastructure which is the subject of a concurrency requirement to a level of service which is less the minimum requirements of the Comprehensive Plan.
- E. Does not directly conflict with an objective or policy of the Comprehensive Plan.

Staff finds that all five of these criteria are **satisfied**.

6. COMPREHENSIVE PLAN CONSISTENCY

In accordance with Section 3-1407 of the Zoning Code, the Planning and Zoning Board shall determine whether the Zoning Code text amendment is consistent with the Comprehensive Plan. Staff finds that the proposed text amendment **is consistent** with the Comprehensive Plan.

In accordance with Section 3-1407 of the Zoning Code, the Planning and Zoning Board shall determine whether the Zoning Code text amendment is consistent with the Comprehensive Plan. Staff finds that the proposed text amendment is consistent with the Comprehensive Plan.

7. PUBLIC NOTIFICATION

The following has been completed to provide notice of the request:

Type	Date
Legal advertisement	03.02.18
Posted agenda on City web page/City Hall	03.02.18
Posted Staff report on City web page	03.09.18

8. STAFF RECOMMENDATION

The Planning and Zoning Division recommends approval.

9. ATTACHMENTS

- A. Best Practices for Single Family Residences.
- B. Interactive Map.
- C. Legal advertisement.
- D. 06.29.17 Board of Architects Workshop Minutes.

Please visit the City’s webpage at www.coralgables.com to view all Application plans and materials, notices, applicable public comments, minutes, etc. The complete Application and all background information also is on file and available for examination during business hours at the Planning and Zoning Division, 427 Biltmore Way, Suite 201, Coral Gables, Florida 33134.

Respectfully submitted,



Ramon Trias
 Assistant Director of Development Services
 for Planning and Zoning
 City of Coral Gables, Florida

BEST PRACTICES
SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENCES



FOR AESTHETIC REVIEW BY
THE CITY OF CORAL GABLES
BOARD OF ARCHITECTS

DRAFT MARCH 2018

CORAL
GABLES
THE CITY BEAUTIFUL

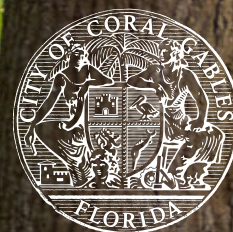


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2. Standards
3. Architecture
4. Checklist

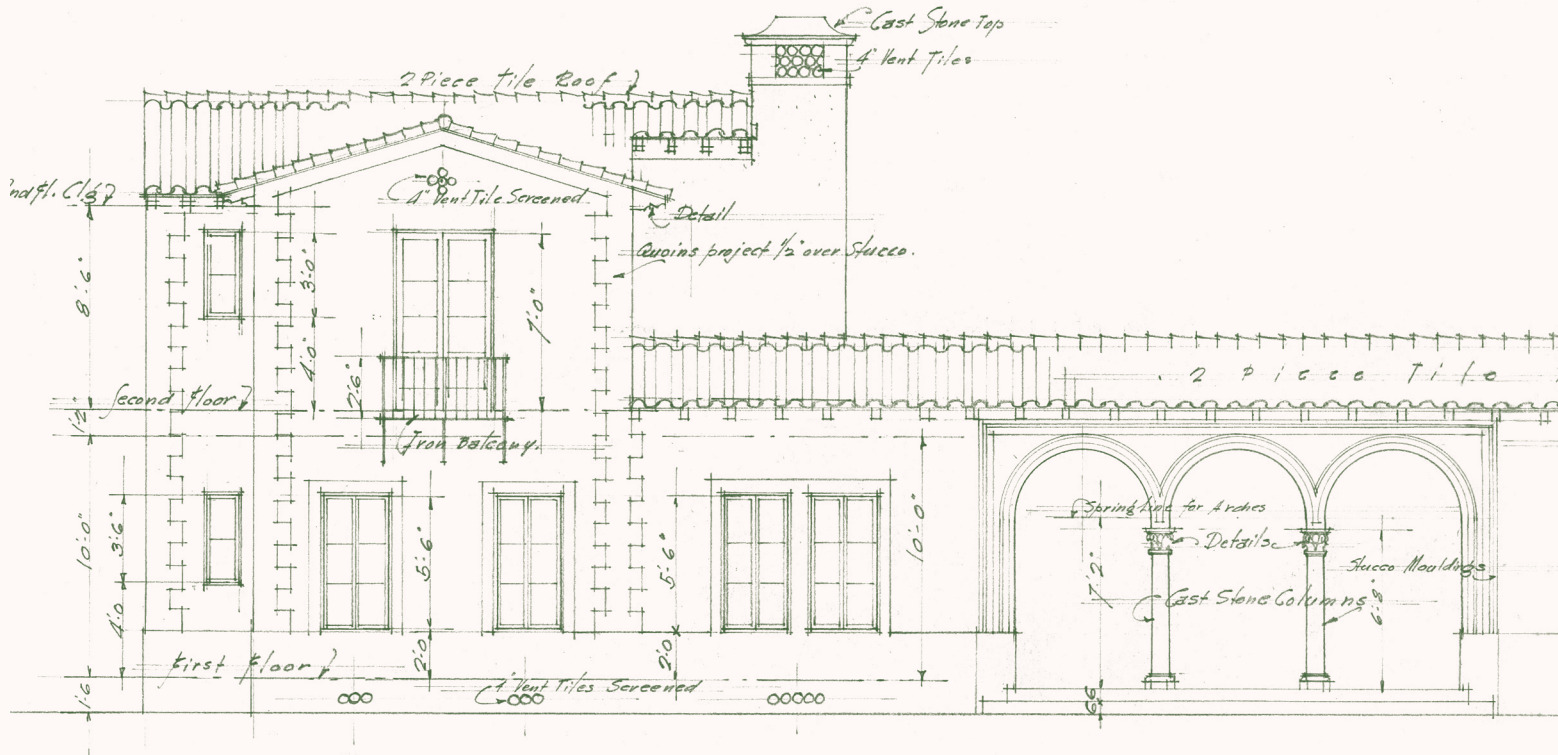


PURPOSE & USES

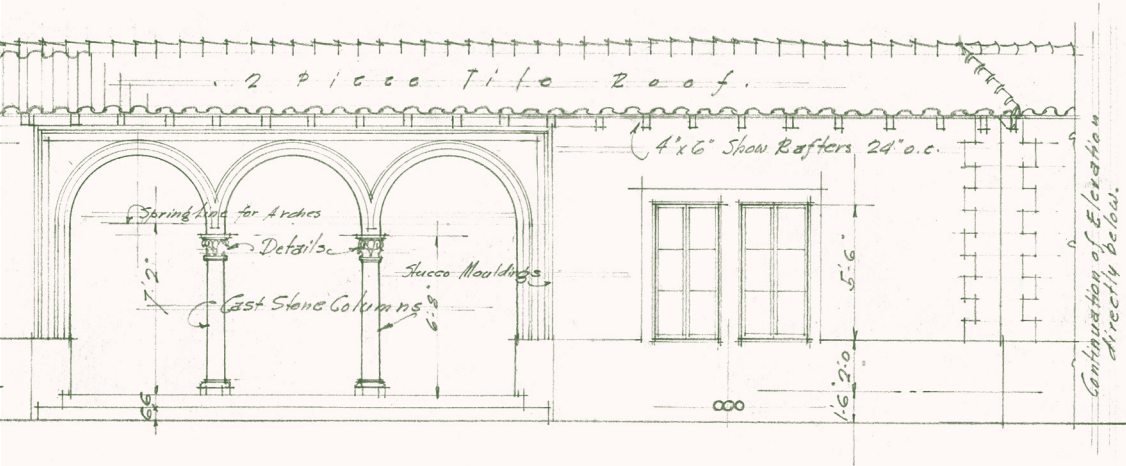


The purpose of the City of Coral Gables, Florida Zoning Code is to implement the Comprehensive Plan (CP) of the City pursuant to Chapter 163, Florida Statutes for the protection and promotion of the safety, health, comfort, morals, convenience, peace, prosperity, appearance and general welfare of the City and its inhabitants.

- Zoning Code Section 1-103 Purpose of the City of Coral Gables Zoning Code



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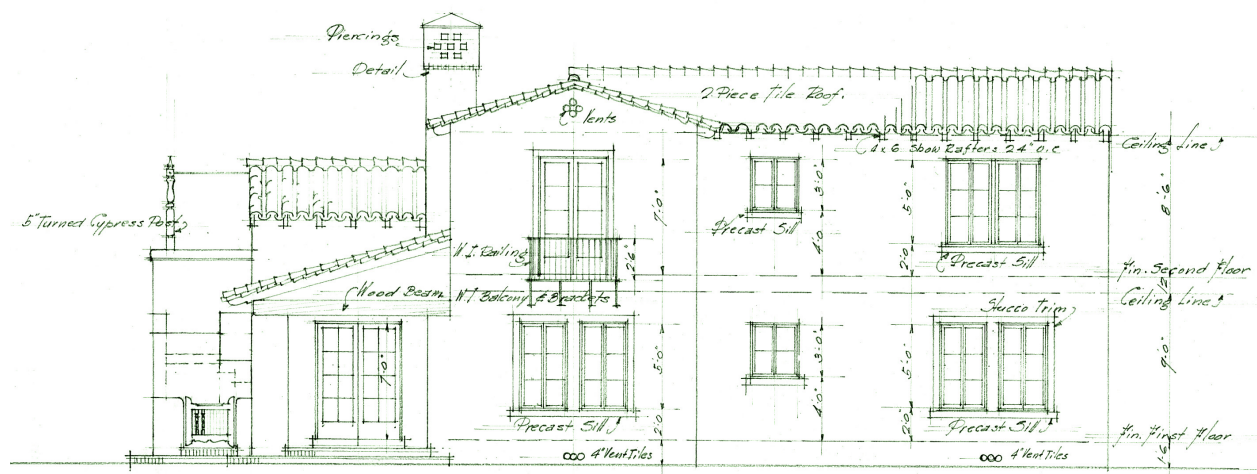
PURPOSE & USE

Single-Family Residential (SFR) District

Purpose and applicability. The Single-Family Residential (SFR) District is intended to accommodate low density, single-family dwelling units with adequate yards and open space that characterize the residential neighborhoods of the City. The City is unique not only in South Florida but in the country for its historic and architectural treasures, its leafy canopy, and its well-defined and livable neighborhoods. These residential areas, with tree-lined streets and architecture of harmonious proportion and human scale, provide an oasis of charm and tranquility in the midst of an increasingly built-up metropolitan environment.

The intent of the Code is to protect the distinctive character of the City, while encouraging excellent architectural design that is responsible and responsive to the individual context of the City's diverse neighborhoods. The single-family regulations, as well as the design and performance standards in the Zoning Code, seek to ensure that the renovation of residences as well as the building of residences is in accord with the civic pride and sense of stewardship felt by the citizens of Coral Gables. By preserving the community character of the Gables, the Zoning Code safeguards both individual property values, as well as the quality of life that best serves the collective interest. In an SFR District no use other than these listed below shall be permitted. No buildings or premises shall be used, nor shall any building or structure be erected, altered or enlarged which is arranged, intended or designed to be used for a use other than a single-family use as defined in this code.

~ Zoning Code Section 4-101 Single Family Residential District



PURPOSE & USE

B. Permitted principal uses and structures. The following uses are permitted:

- I. Accessory dwelling.
2. Accessory uses, buildings or structures as provided in Article 4, Table No. 2. Accessory uses, buildings or structures customarily associated with permitted uses within this Zoning District and not listed within the Table No. 2 may be permitted subject to Development Review Official review and approval.
3. Family day care as required and defined pursuant to Florida Statutes.
4. Parks, City.
5. Single-family dwellings.
6. Utility infrastructure facilities.

C. Conditional uses. The following uses are permitted in the SFR District as conditional uses, if approved under the provisions of Article 3, Division 4, subject to the standards in this Section and other applicable regulations in Article 5:

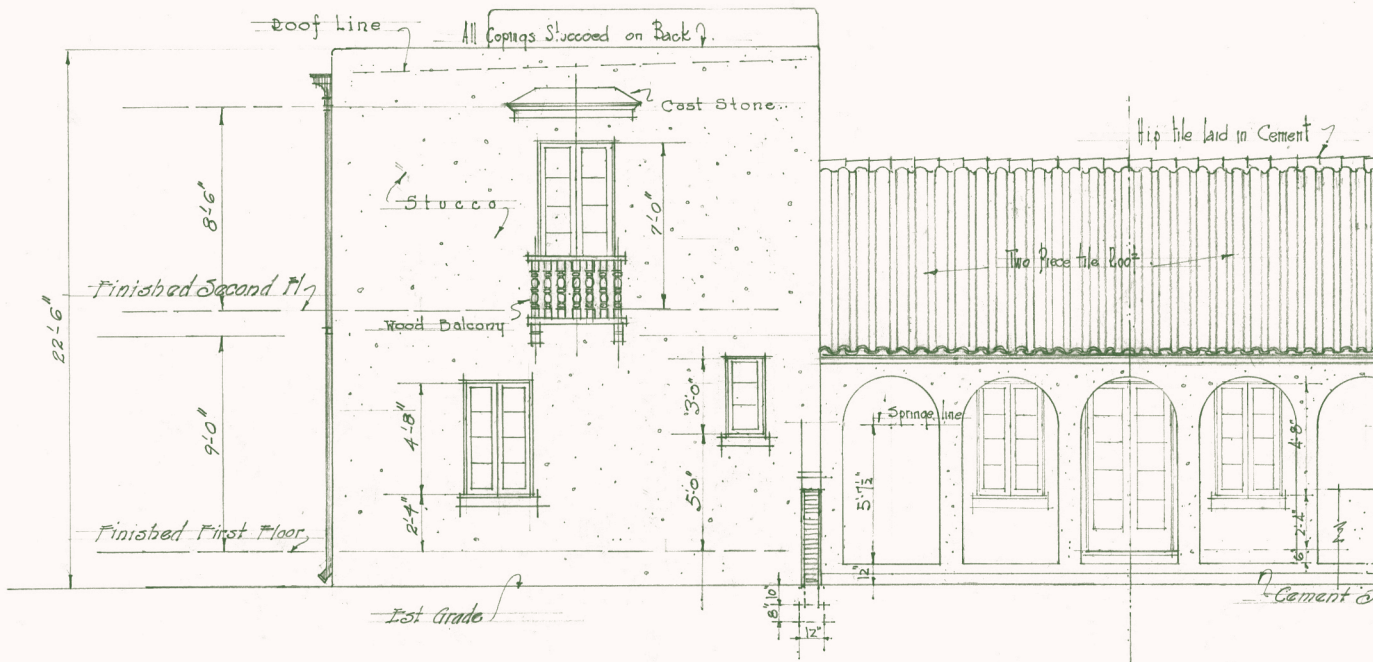
- I. Private yacht basins.

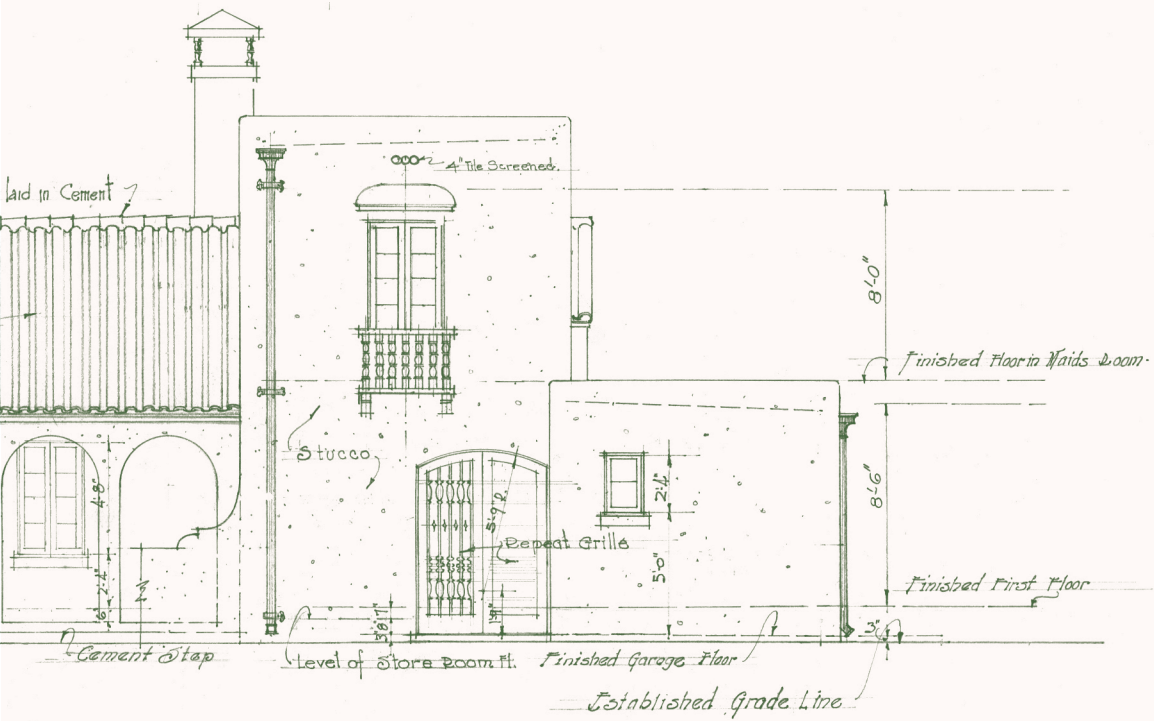


STANDARDS

The single-family regulations, as well as the design and performance standards in the Zoning Code, seek to ensure that the renovation of residences as well as the building of residences is in accord with the civic pride and sense of stewardship felt by the citizens of Coral Gables. By preserving the community character of the Gables, the Zoning Code safeguards both individual property values, as well as the quality of life that best serves the collective interest.

- Zoning Code Section 4-101 Single-Family Residential





STANDARDS

D. Performance standards. The following performance standards shall regulate design provisions for structures in the District. To meet the unique design challenges of each building site, the Board of Architects shall have authority over the following performance standards and shall make any adjustments as required by neighborhood context, site characteristics, and design goals in the Comprehensive Plan. The Board of Architects may deny approval of any proposed design found inconsistent with the standards of aesthetic design.

1. Building sites. Buildings and structures shall be constructed or erected upon a building site containing at least one (1) platted lot, and such building site shall have a minimum street frontage of fifty (50) feet. See also Section 3-206, Building site determination.

2. Density. One (1) principal building per building site.

3. Facing of lots and buildings. Every lot shall be deemed to face the street upon which it abuts; if a lot abuts upon more than one street, it shall be deemed to face the street upon which it has the shortest street line; and any building shall face the front of the lot, and be subject to the restrictions governing buildings on each street on which it is deemed to face. The facing of a building site shall be based on the platting of the lots that comprise the building site, except for specific deviations or exceptions prescribed in Section 3-905.



Walter DeGarmo Ferdinand Street Residence
Image Credit: HistoryMiami

STANDARDS

Setbacks

4. Setback or build-to requirements. To create high quality public spaces, and promote neighborhood character, all buildings shall meet the following setback requirements.
 - a. Front setback. Twenty-five (25) feet, except when otherwise permitted by the Board of Architects pursuant to the Best Practices Manual. The Board of Architects may recommend approval of variances to the Board of Adjustment or the Historic Preservation Board, as applicable.
 - b. Side setbacks.
 - i. Interior side: Twenty (20%) percent of the lot width, ten (10) feet minimum.
 - ii. Side street: Fifteen (15) feet.
 - c. Rear setback. Ten (10) feet. If compatible with the neighborhood character, the Board of Architects may recommend approval of variances to the Board of Adjustment or the Historic Preservation Board, as applicable, to allow a rear setback of five (5) feet for one-story structures.
 - d. Setback from canal, waterway, lake or bay. On all building sites abutting upon a canal, waterway, lake or bay, the minimum setback from the waterway for all buildings, or portions thereof designed or used for occupancy for residential purposes shall be thirty-five (35) feet from the canal, waterway, lake or bay as platted.

Uncovered steps may be erected at a lesser distance from the front, side or rear line of any building site.

STANDARDS

Setbacks

5. Setback requirements for auxiliary, accessory buildings or structures. Except as specifically prescribed herein auxiliary, accessory buildings or structures shall be governed by the same minimum setback requirements as provided for the main or principal building, provided that:
 - a. Except as may be otherwise noted no accessory or auxiliary building or structures may be located in the area between the street and the main residential building.
 - b. In no case shall an auxiliary building or structure be located closer to the front or side street of a lot or building site than the main or principal building, unless approved by the Board of Architects.
 - c. One (1) story detached garages located in the rear yard area, with a floor area that does not exceed three hundred-and-fifty (350) square feet, may have a side setback of five (5) feet and a rear setback of five (5) feet.



STANDARDS

Building Height

6. Height: Two (2) stories or twenty-five (25) feet, measured from the finished floor to the tie-beam on the top floor, excluding a raised floor of thirty (30) inches.

7. Height of residences vulnerable to rising water. Two (2) stories or twenty-five (25) feet, measured from the finished floor to the tie-beam on the top floor, excluding forty-two (42) inches in a VE Zone and two (2) feet of freeboard. Residence must meet the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) requirements.

That portion of a single-family residence located above the garage in the coastal flood hazard district may in no case be more than one (1) story in height, and may be one (1) story in height, subject to the following conditions and restrictions:

- a. That the elevation of the garage floor shall not be more than six (6) inches above grade.
- b. That the area of the garage shall not exceed a gross floor area of greater than six-hundred sixty (660) square feet or one-third ($1/3$) of the ground area of the main building on the premises, whichever is greater, including any service or storage, or access area located within the garage.



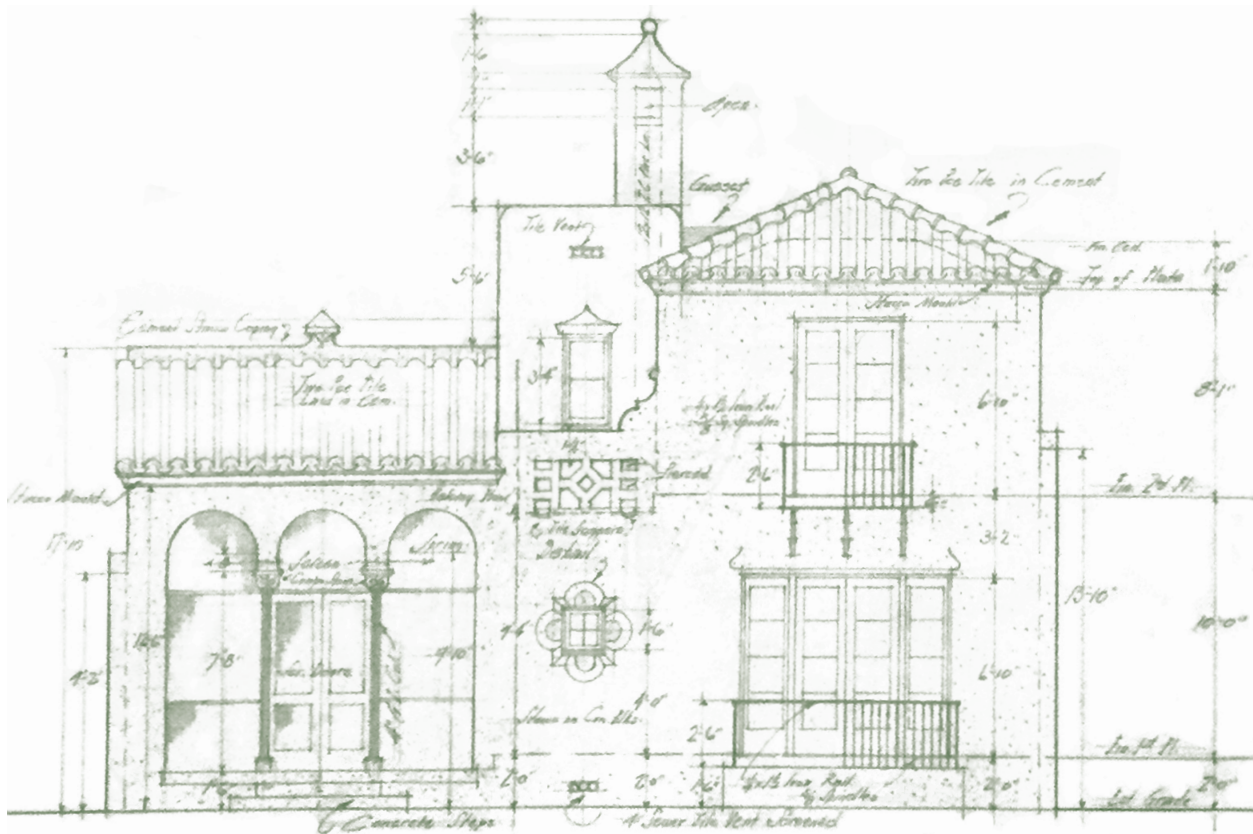
Walter DeGarmo Residence No. 216
Image Credit: HistoryMiami

STANDARDS

Ground Area Coverage

8. Ground area coverage. A maximum of thirty-five (35%) percent of the building site shall be covered by the building and shall include cantilevered portions of the building. Also included are roof overhangs that are greater than five (5) feet. Auxiliary buildings or structures, may occupy additional ground coverage to not exceed ten (10%) percent, but the total ground area occupied by the main building or structure and auxiliary structures shall not exceed forty-five (45%) percent of the building site.

To encourage historic designation, the Board of Architects shall have authority to grant a ten (10) percent increase of ground area coverage to accommodate historically designated structures in accordance with the design standards of that Board.



Walter DeGarmo Residence No. 205
Image Credit: HistoryMiami

STANDARDS

Floor Area

9. Maximum square foot floor area for single-family residences.

Square feet of building site area	Maximum FAR
5,000 sqft -	48%
Next 5,000 sqft	35%
Remainder of building site area	30%

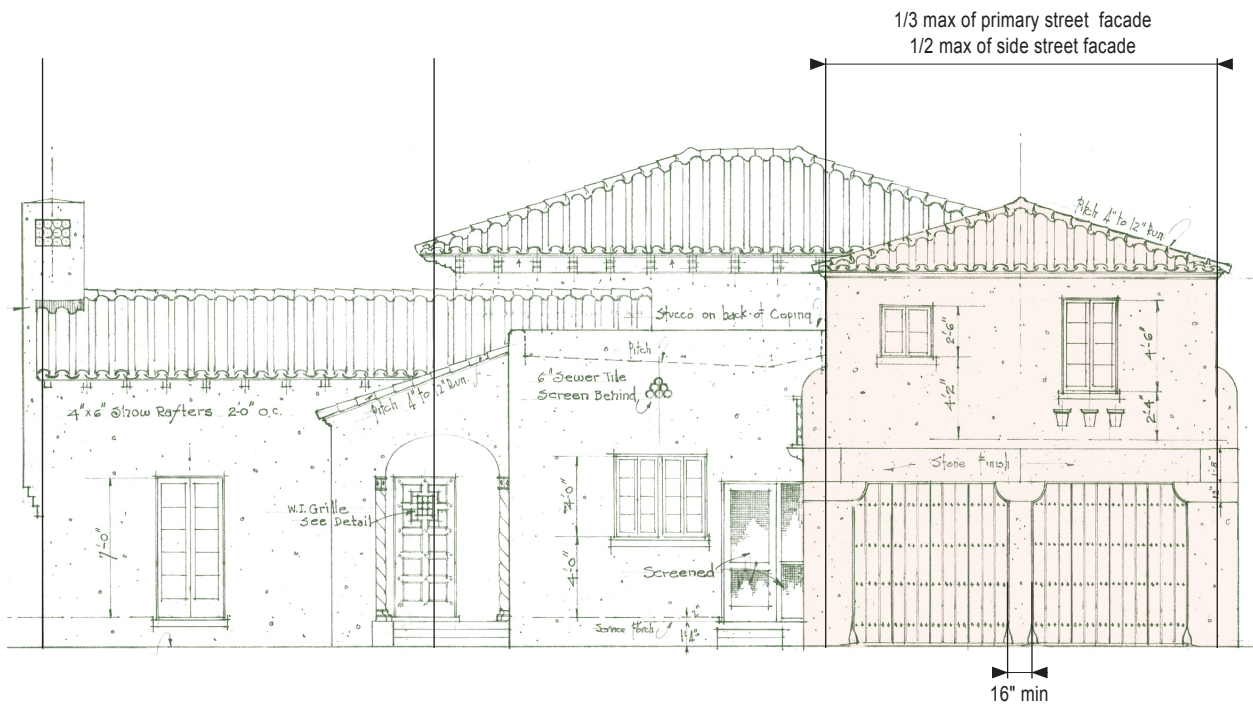
10. Determination of maximum square foot floor area. The maximum square foot floor area of a single-family residence shall be the sum of the areas of all the floors of the building or buildings, and shall include any building area not specifically excluded by this section. The Board of Architects may require such changes in the plans and specifications for single-family residences as are necessary or appropriate to the maintenance of a high standard of construction, architecture, beauty, and harmony with the aesthetic quality of the surrounding neighborhood in the carrying out of the provisions of this section of the “Zoning Code.” The determination of a building’s floor area ratio shall exclude the following:

- i. Thickness of exterior walls, measured from the interior face of structure.
- ii. Floor space in one (1) story roofed terraces, breezeways, and porches with an average floor to ceiling height less than or equal to thirteen (13) feet shall also be exempt.
- iii. Detached one (1) and two-story carports and garages located in the rear yard, or where determined by the Board of Architects, that is less than or equal to four-hundred (400) square feet. Any additional area will not be excluded.
- iv. Upper volume of interior spaces or courtyards.
- v. Basements and attics within a pitched roof.

STANDARDS

Garage Design

II. Garage facades. The full width of the garage facade shall be less than or equal to one-third ($1/3$) of the width of the front facade of the residence that faces upon a primary street. In the event a building site has less than fifty (50) feet of street frontage, then a one (1) car garage with a maximum interior dimension of twelve (12) feet by twenty-five (25) feet deep shall be permitted to face upon the front street. On corner lots, garage facades shall face the side street, when appropriate for consistency with the neighborhood character, and may not exceed one-half ($1/2$) of the width of the facade. In multiple car garages facing upon any street, each single garage door shall be separated by at least a sixteen (16) inch column.

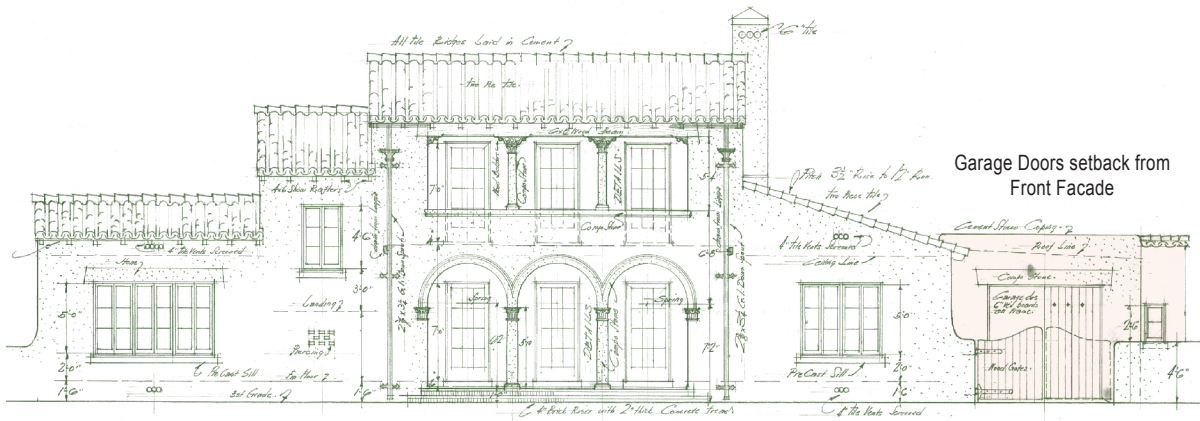


Walter DeGarmo Residence No. 709
Image Credit: HistoryMiami

STANDARDS

Garage Design

12. Garage doors and carports. To be compatible with neighborhood character, the Board of Architects shall approve the location of garage doors and carports. When located on a corner lot, the garage and carport shall be accessed from a side street when appropriate for neighborhood compatibility. If the garage is turned or angled, the garage may be set forward of the front façade providing that the side facing the street contains windows, pedestrian entryways, or other features that mimic the living portion of the house. The Board of Architects shall direct design of garage door location. Carports shall have a flat roof or pergola design, unless roof form is an extension of the principal building. Carports may be enclosed using shutters or screening as approved by the Board of Architects.



Walter DeGarmo Residence No. 615
Image Credit: HistoryMiami



Garage Doors set back from
Front Facade

Walter DeGarmo Residence No. 206
Image Credit: HistoryMiami

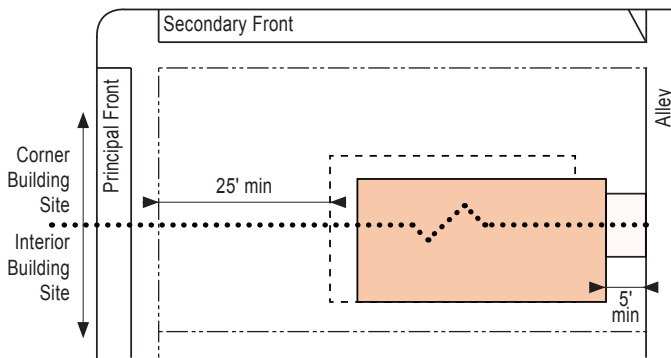
STANDARDS

Garage Design

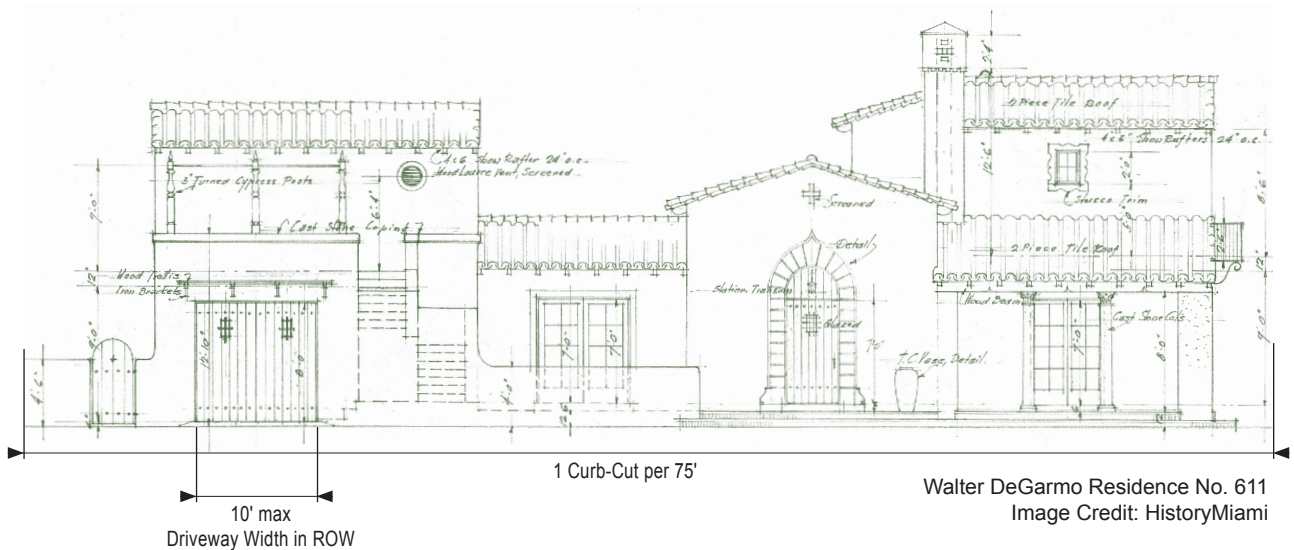
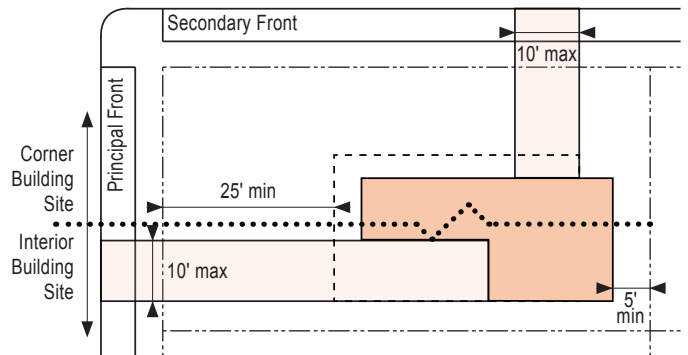
13. Driveways. Driveways and associated curb-cuts shall only be permitted when providing access to a garage, carport or porte-cochere. Building sites with less than one-hundred (100) feet of street frontage shall be limited to one (1) curb-cut. To accommodate street trees and minimal sidewalk disruption, driveways and curb-cuts shall not exceed eleven (11) feet in width in the public right-of-way. Where an alley or side street is present, curb-cuts or driveways with access provided from the front property line shall be discouraged.

14. Carport canopies are prohibited in SFR zoning districts. Existing carport canopies in SFR zoning districts shall be considered as nonconforming and are subject to the provisions in Article 6.

Garage & Driveway Placement

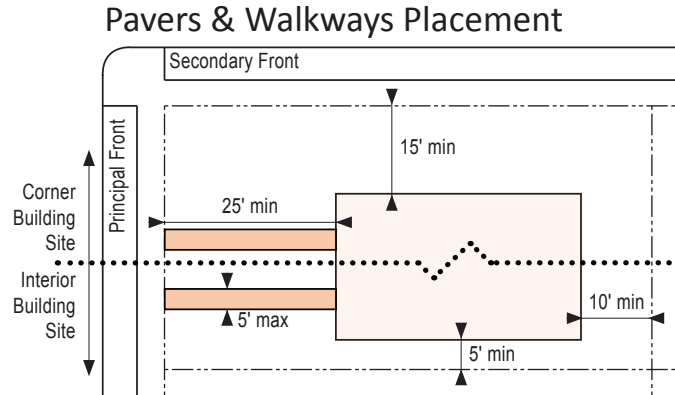


Garage & Driveway Placement



STANDARDS

Pavers & Walkways



Pavers

Pavers and walk ways shall be permitted in the required setback area, but shall only be used for the function of a walkway.

Walkways

A walkway is an aggregated width of pavers or hardscape not exceeding five (5) feet in width in a setback area. In all cases a minimum of eighteen (18) inches shall be provided between a walkway and the property line, driveway, deck, pool deck, or patio.

Materials

Surfacing of all access aisles, driveways and off-street parking areas shall be composed of one or more of the following:

1. Asphalt.
2. Chattahoochee gravel laid in asphalt with all loose gravel removed.
3. Clay or cement brick.
4. Concrete.
5. Decorative concrete pavers.
6. Loose gravel, provided that areas of loose gravel are set back five (5) feet from all property lines and bordered by another permitted driveway material.
7. Rock laid in asphalt with all loose gravel removed.
8. Wood block.

STANDARDS

Summary

Lot Occupation*	
Building Site Street Frontage	50' min
Ground Area Coverage	35% max Principal Building 45% max all structures
Floor Area Ratio (FAR)	Building Site < 5,000sf = 0.48 max Building Site 5,000 - 10,000sf = 0.35 max Building Site > 10,000sf = 0.3 max
Open Space	40% min
Building Configuration	1 Principal Building / Building Site

Building Setback*	
Principal Front Setback	25'
Secondary Front	15' min
Side	5' min Combined total: 20% of Bldg Site Width
Rear	10' min; 5' min if recommended
Encroachment into Front Yard	10' max

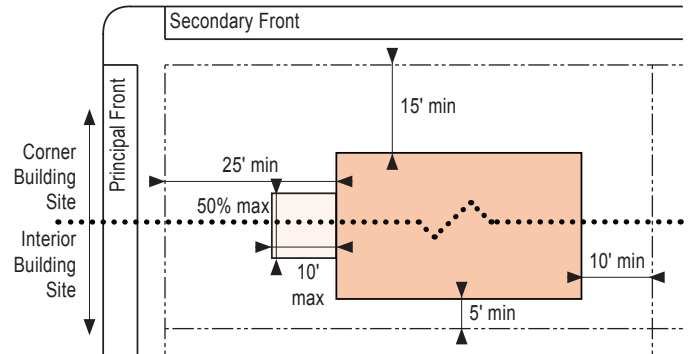
Accessory Building Setback*	
Principal Front	5' min from Principal Front
Secondary Front	> Principal Building Location
Side	5' min Combined total: 20% of Bldg Site Width min
Rear	10' min

Parking Placement	
Principal Front Facade Width	30% max
Secondary Front Facade Width	30% max

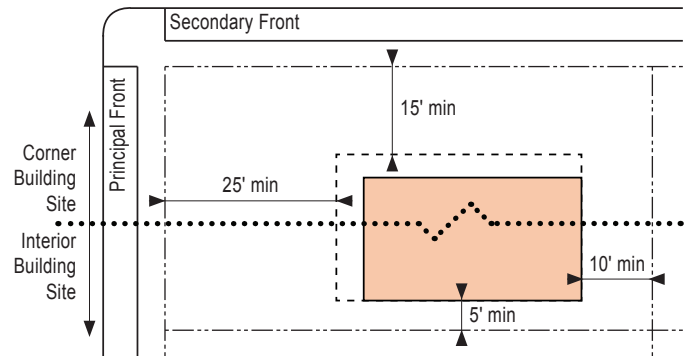
Building Height**	
Principal Building	2 Floors or 25'
Accessory Building	may not exceed Principal Bldg Height

* Additional regulations may apply. Always consult **Zoning Code Appendix A: Site Specifics** before designing your project.

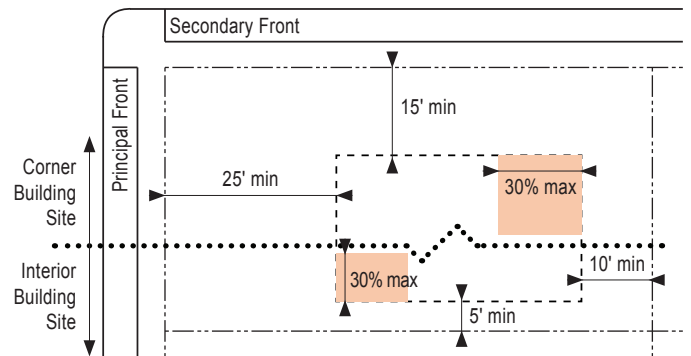
Building Placement



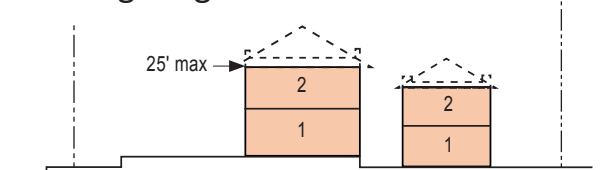
Accessory Building Placement



Parking Placement

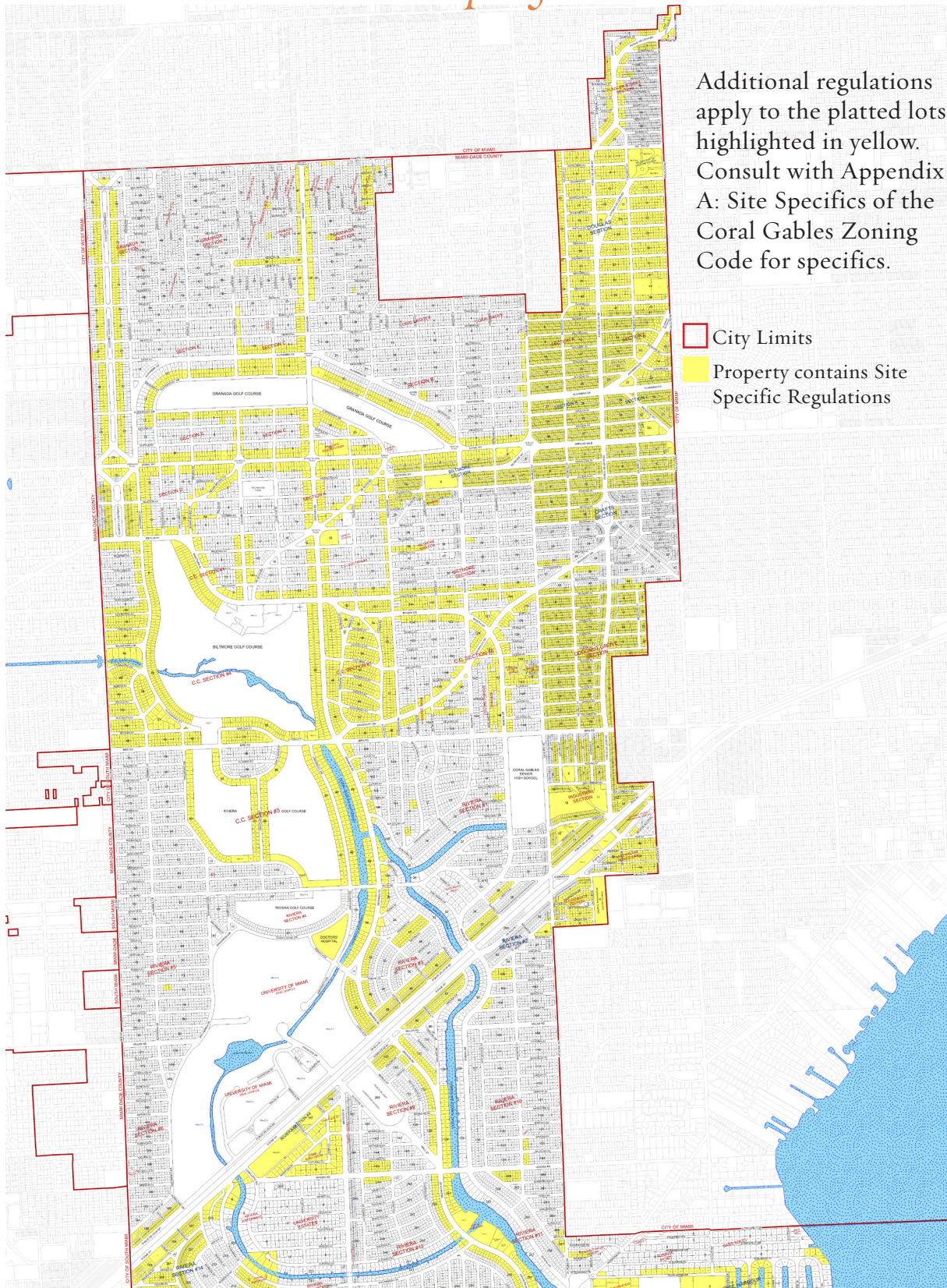


Building Height



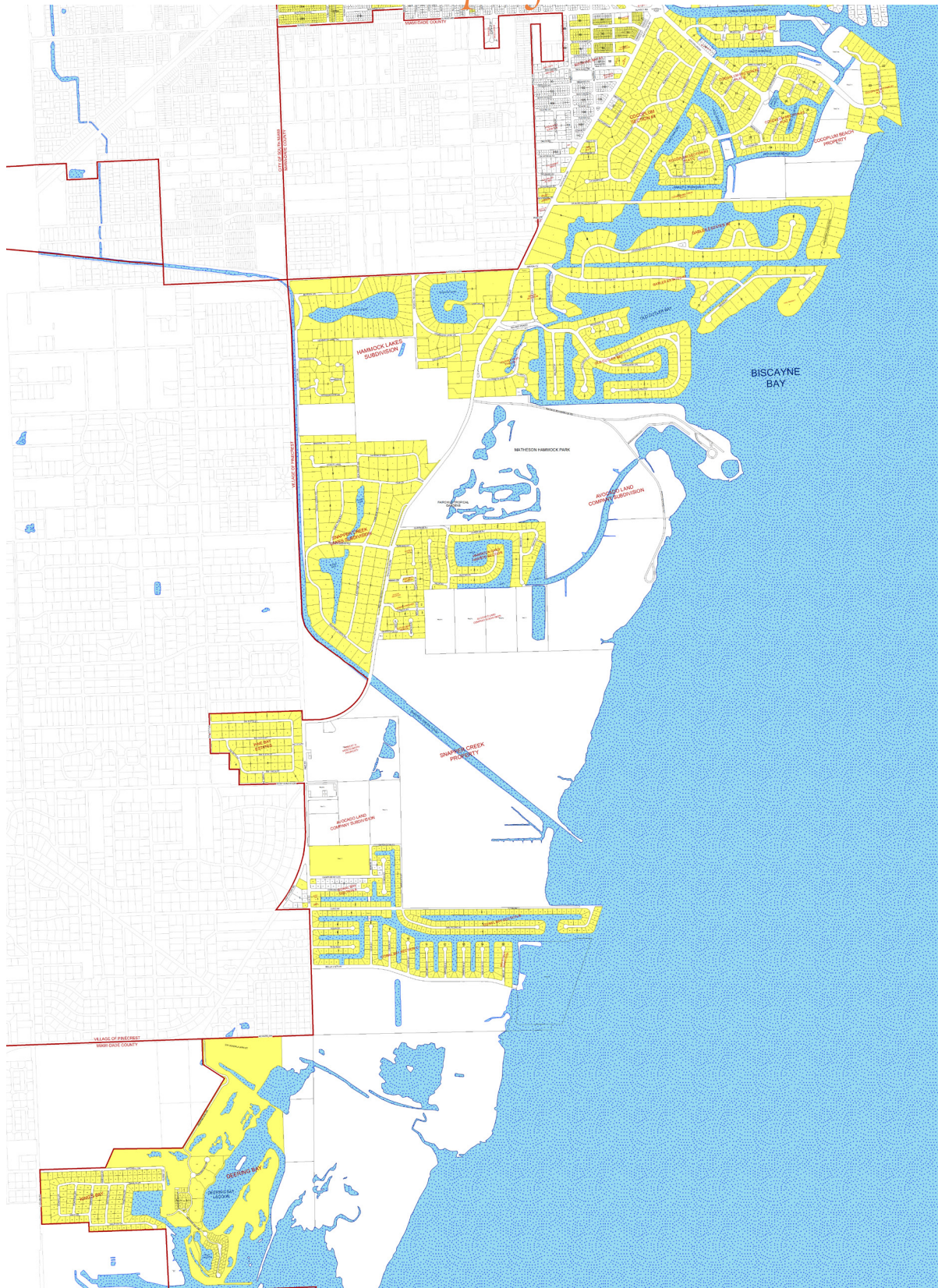
STANDARDS

Site Specifics



STANDARDS

Site Specifics



ARCHITECTURE



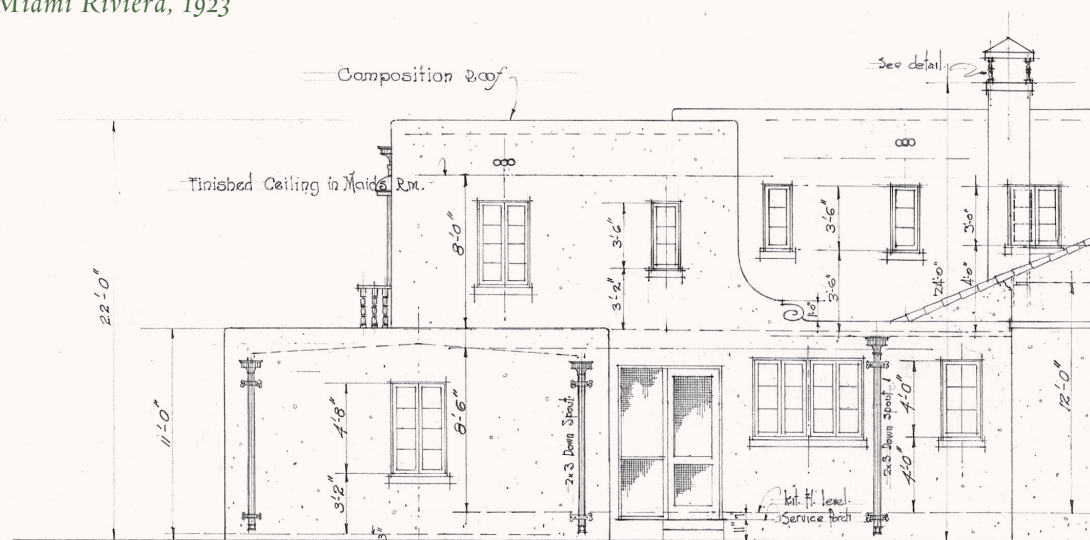
"The homes of Coral Gables then are noteworthy as a new development of American architecture. They represent the solution of a unique problem.

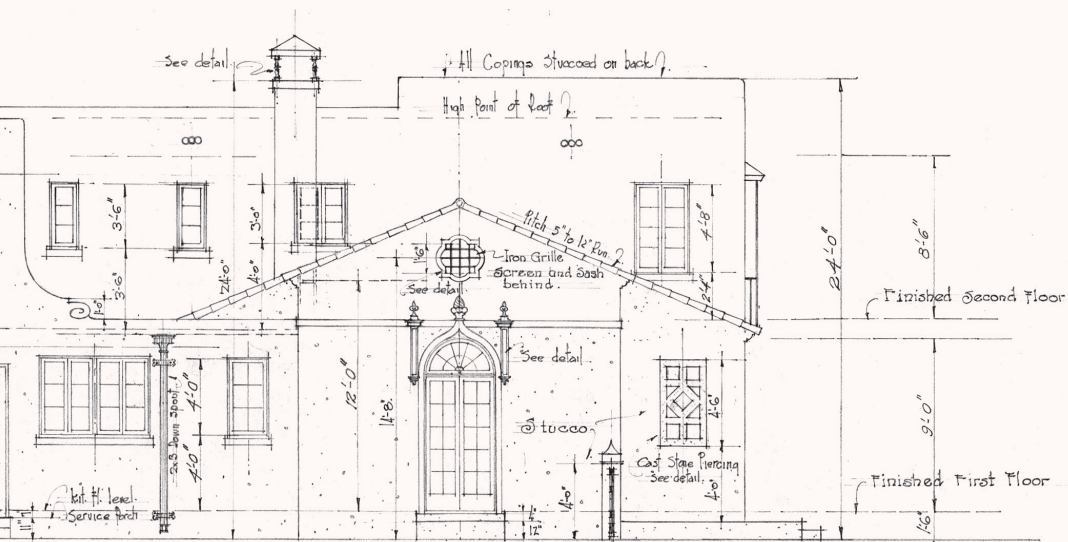
It would have been easier for their architects to have copied lavishly good things which have been built in more ancient places. They could have set the Colonial porticos of New England next to Swiss chalets suited to some craggy Alpine ledge. They could have jumbled together squat California bungalows with pillars made massive against possible earthquakes and half-timbered Elizabethan cottages from Stratford by way of Philadelphia suburbs, and alternated the whole hodge-podge with the ugly square cement packing boxes which have been the habit of the cheap Florida builder.

Coral Gables by that method could have been made a dime museum of architectural abnormalities, a glorified architectural zoo. But by that method it could never have been Coral Gables.

For the directing intelligence behind the whole creation of Coral Gables wisely and rightly understood that in its future lay the opportunity of developing a great new architecture, American because it was living and original, unique because it could express the most unique region in America, sub-tropical Florida."

- *Coral Gables Miami Riviera, 1923*





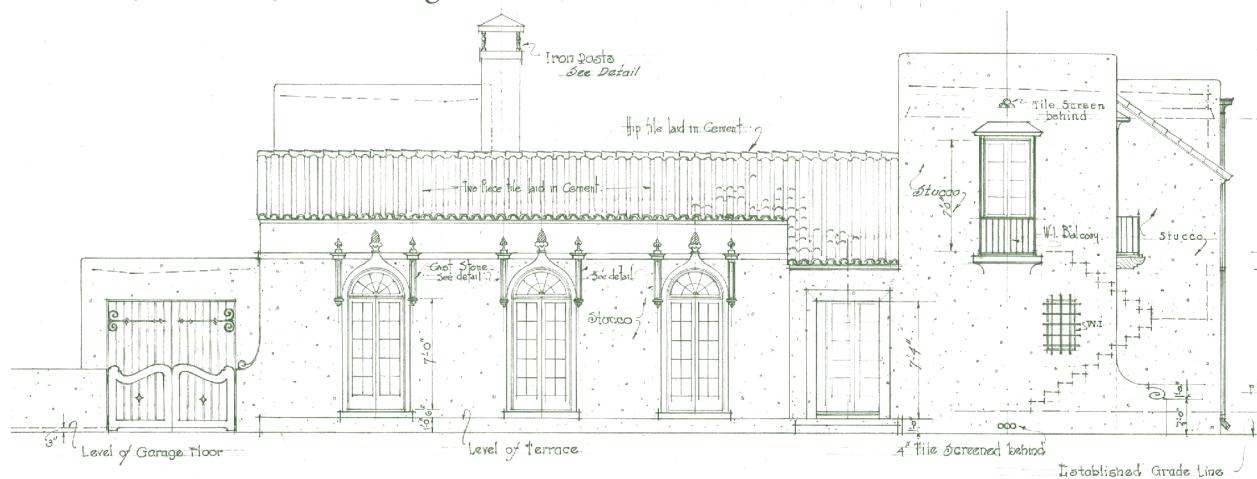
ARCHITECTURE

Design Review Standards

The Board of Architects shall determine if an application satisfies the following design review standards:

1. Whether the color, design, finishes, fenestration, texture, selection of architectural elements of exterior surfaces of the structure are compatible and the relationships of these items in comparison to building base, middle and top with the hierarchy of importance being the base, top and middle.
2. Whether the planning and siting of the various function and structures on-site provides the following:
 - Creates an intrinsic sense of order between buildings, streets and pedestrian movements and activities.
 - Provides a desirable environment for occupants, visitors and the general community.
3. Whether adjacent existing historic features, natural features and street level pedestrian view corridors are appropriately integrated or otherwise protected.
4. Whether the amount and arrangement of open/green space [including urban open space (i.e. plazas) or unimproved areas (i.e. open lawns, etc.)] are appropriate to the design, function and location in relationship to the function of the structures and surrounding properties.
5. Whether sufficient buffering (including hard and softscape) is provided when non-compatible uses abut or adjoin one another.
6. Whether the proposed lighting provides for the safe movement of persons and vehicles, provides security, and minimizes glare and reflection on adjacent properties.
7. Whether access to the property and circulation is safe and convenient for pedestrians, cyclists and vehicles, and is designed to interfere as little as possible with traffic flow on these roads and to permit vehicles a prompt and safe ingress/egress to the site.
8. Whether waste disposal facilities adversely affect adjacent properties.
9. Whether the application provides improvements, public open space, pedestrian amenities which benefit the public.
10. Whether the proposed application is in conformity with provisions of this Division.

~ Article 5, Section 5-602 Design Review Standards



ARCHITECTURE

Context

The architectural style for a given location, unless specified to the contrary, shall be in harmony with the architecture of its particular neighborhood. The Board of Architects shall review a new building or structure or a substantial addition to an existing building or structure that is to be constructed in context within an area that includes both sides of the street, on the block where it is located and surrounding properties. The Board of Architects shall require that photographs of both sides of the street, on the block where a new building or structure or a substantial addition to an existing building or structure is to be constructed and surrounding properties, is submitted for their review.

The architectural context of an area includes the height, scale, massing, separation between buildings, and style, in regard to how buildings and structures relate to each other within a specified area. Architectural context allows for differences in height, scale, massing, and separation between building and style, when such differences contribute to the overall harmony and character of the area....

~ Zoning Code Section 5-603 Architectural style



Mediterranean Style Houses in Context
Image Credit: Coral Gables Historical Resources Department



Colonial Style Houses in Context
Image Credit: [Get Your House Right](#)

“Every structure in the city has had its plans approved by Mr. Paist, who has studied the building not only as an entity, but as a unit in the group which surrounds it.” - “Phineas E. Paist, National Figure” Newspaper article, November 12, 1926

ARCHITECTURE

Style

Except as provided for in Section 5-603(I) all buildings hereinafter constructed or reconstructed, shall be designed in a specific architectural style such as but not limited to Colonial, Venetian, Mediterranean, Italian, French, Bahamian or other identifiable architectural style. All buildings hereinafter altered or added to shall conform to the architectural design of the existing building provided, however, that if the architectural style of the building is being altered then the building shall be designed in a specific architectural style such as but not limited to Colonial, Venetian, Mediterranean, Italian, French, Bahamian or other identifiable architectural style.

The Architect shall include a page or pages in the plan which defines the architectural style with text and photographs and provide a statement on how the proposed building complies with the style. It shall be the duty and responsibility of the Board of Architects to determine in each and every case whether or not the submitted plans comply with the type and scale of architecture set forth hereinabove and require from the designing architect such changes as would bring the design into conformity. The Board of Architects shall require such changes in the design of the structure so as to preserve traditional aesthetic treatments and promote design excellence in the community. In considering the design of the building, the Board of Architects shall consider and render a decision as to the adequacy of the following elements in the design concept.

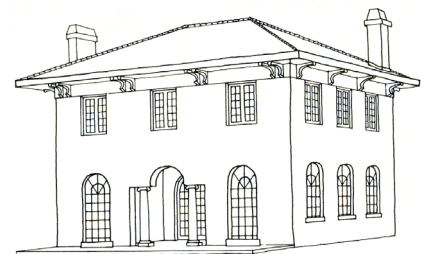
~ Zoning Code Section 5-603 Architectural style.



Mediterranean Style House
Image Credit: A Field Guide to American Houses



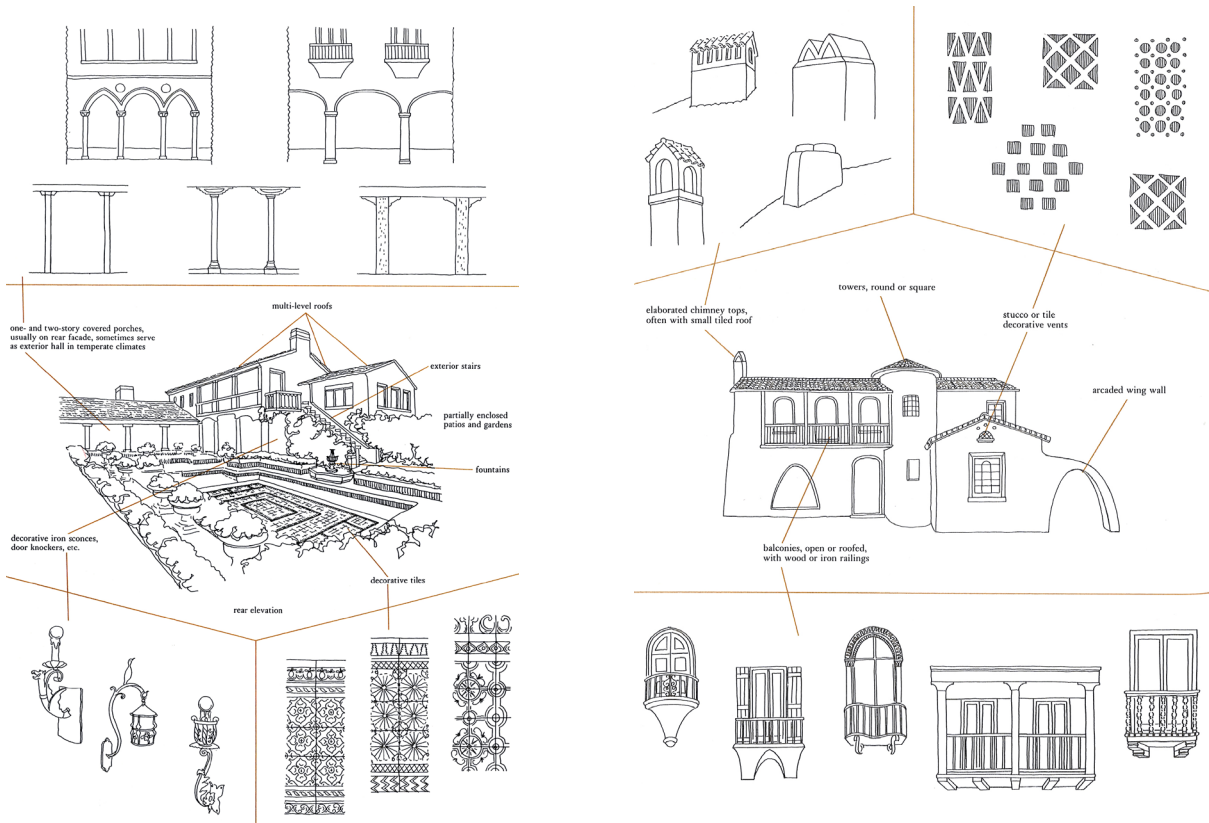
French Country Style House
Image Credit: A Field Guide to American Houses



Italian Style House
Image Credit: A Field Guide to American Houses

ARCHITECTURE

Style



Sample Diagrams Demonstrating Architectural Style
 (Mediterranean Architecture shown as an example)
 Image Credit: A Field Guide to American Houses

ARCHITECTURE

Wall Materials

"The characteristics of the architecture of Coral Gables, then, are these. Walls of tinted stucco, where also the native rock, warmed to cream and soft brown and old amber in the sun, is used as occasional window trim or ledge or wall finish, are raised to enclose rooms open at every side to the air. The rough surface of the walls catches the changing light, the shadows of decoration or leaf, until they seem a very part of the earth on which they were built."

- Coral Gables, Miami Riviera, 1923

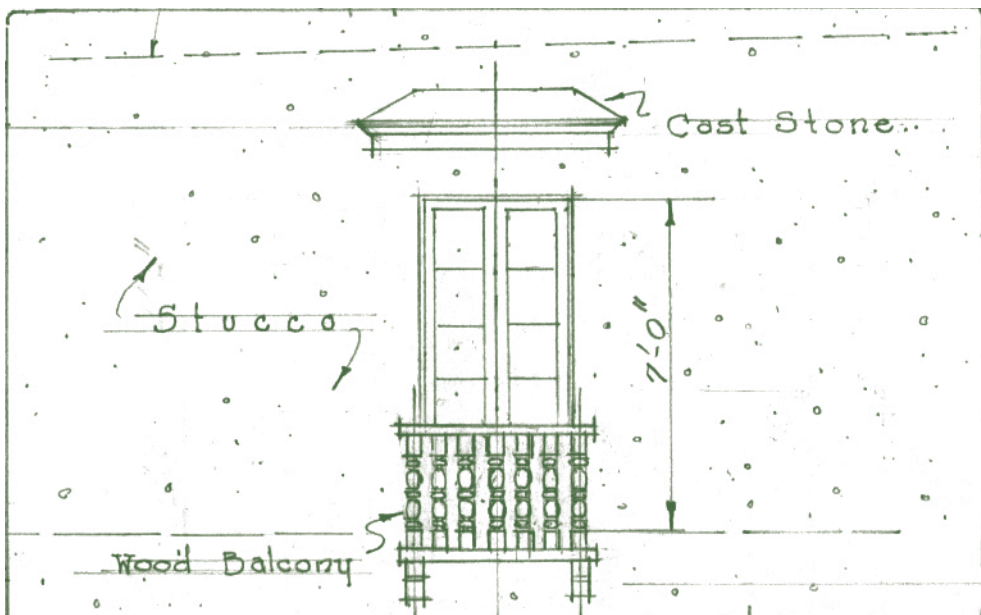
All exterior walls of all buildings shall be constructed of concrete, glass block, poured concrete, stone, hollow tile, coral rock or clay brick.

All exterior masonry surfaces shall be stuccoed and painted except those of coral rock, stone, glass, clay brick, slump brick, pebble-faced block, pebble-faced panels, pre-cast panels, and architectural concrete.

Wood facings shall be permitted on the exterior walls of single-family residences in that area of Coral Gables lying south of the Coral Gables Deep Waterway and east of Old Cutler Road, subject to certain conditions.

New products not specifically identified in this section may be permitted subject to review and approval by the City Architect and the entire Board of Architects.

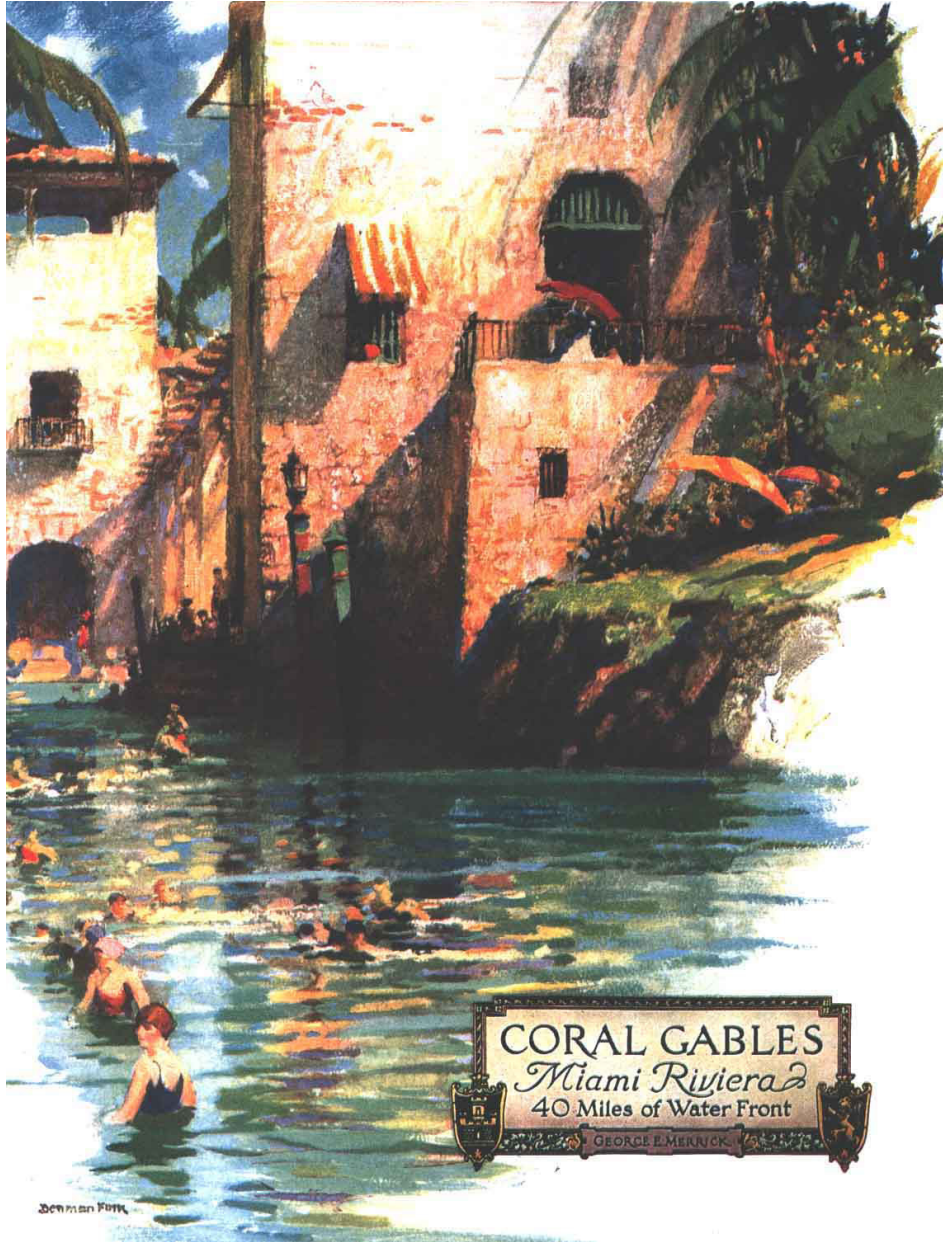
~ Zoning Code Section 5-606: Exterior Walls - material and color.



Walter DeGarmo Residence No. 722
North Elevation Scale: 1/4" = 1'
Image Credit: HistoryMiami

ARCHITECTURE

Color



Venetian Pool Promotional Painting by Denman Fink

ARCHITECTURE

Color

A controlled color palette is an essential ingredient of the Coral Gables brand.

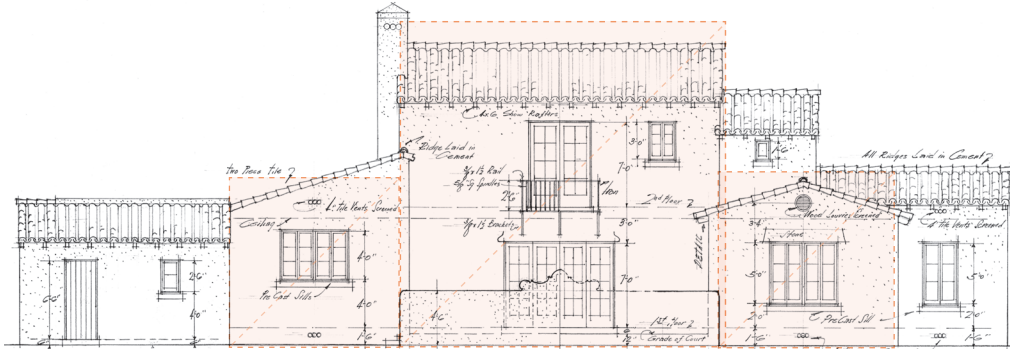
In the 1920s, before Coral Gables had a Board of Architects, it had a "Supervisor of Color." The early promotional images of the City were full color paintings with a palette that evoked weathered Mediterranean villages. The early homes were built with walls of tinted stucco, frequently rough textured so that they caught changing light and shadow.

Today, the Coral Gables Mediterranean brand is carried forward by the Board of Architects through their pre-approved color palette and their review of any colors outside of that palette. The official list of pre-approved colors is available on the Board of Architects website.

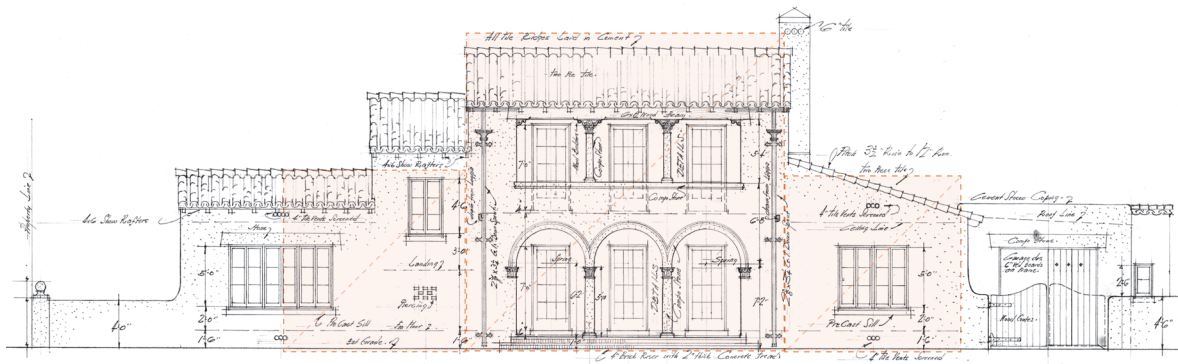
1. A pre-approved color palette is available on the Board of Architects website.
2. Special color requests outside of the pre-approved color palette shall be approved by the Board of Architects.
3. Colors should reflect the warm Mediterranean palette reflected in the original paintings of Coral Gables.
4. White should be used sparingly; if used, it should be softened with various techniques such as the use of textured stucco, accent awnings, accent roof tiles, and/or varied building massing that creates a play of shadow and light.
5. Bright hues and primary colors shall not be permitted on structures.
6. Colors should be harmonious with their surroundings.
7. No one color may be applied to the entire structure; there should be at a minimum one main body color and one trim color.
8. The color palette should be restrained; no more than four different colors should be applied to a structure.
9. Dark hues shall only be permitted sparingly as trimwork.
10. At no time should stone or brick be painted.
11. Trim should contrast with the main color of the structure; lighter or darker trim is permitted.

ARCHITECTURE

Proportion



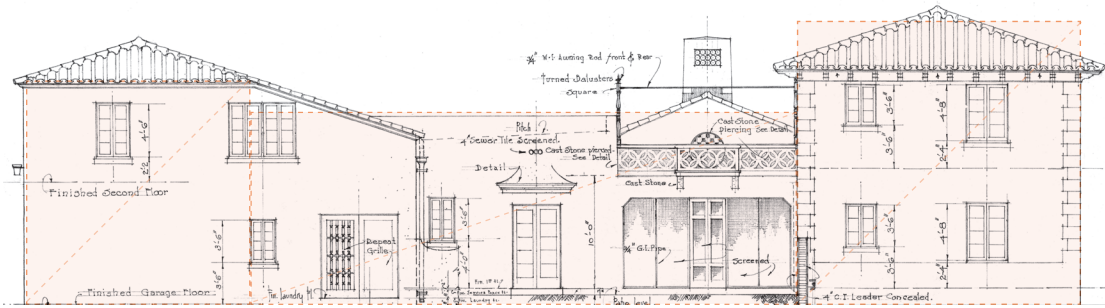
Walter DeGarmo Residence No. 615
West Elevation Scale: 1/16" = 1'
Image Credit: HistoryMiami



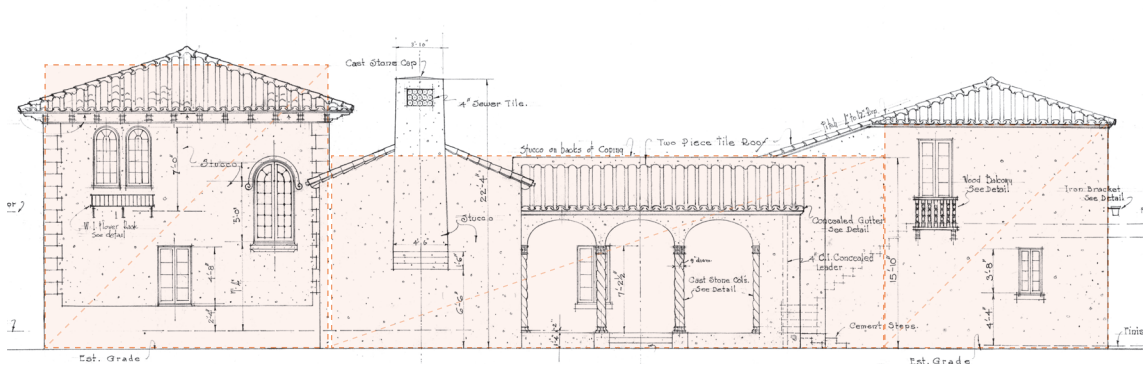
Walter DeGarmo Residence No. 615
East Elevation Scale: 1/16" = 1'
Image Credit: HistoryMiami

ARCHITECTURE

Massing



Walter DeGarmo Residence No. 615
West Elevation Scale: 1/16" = 1'
Image Credit: HistoryMiami

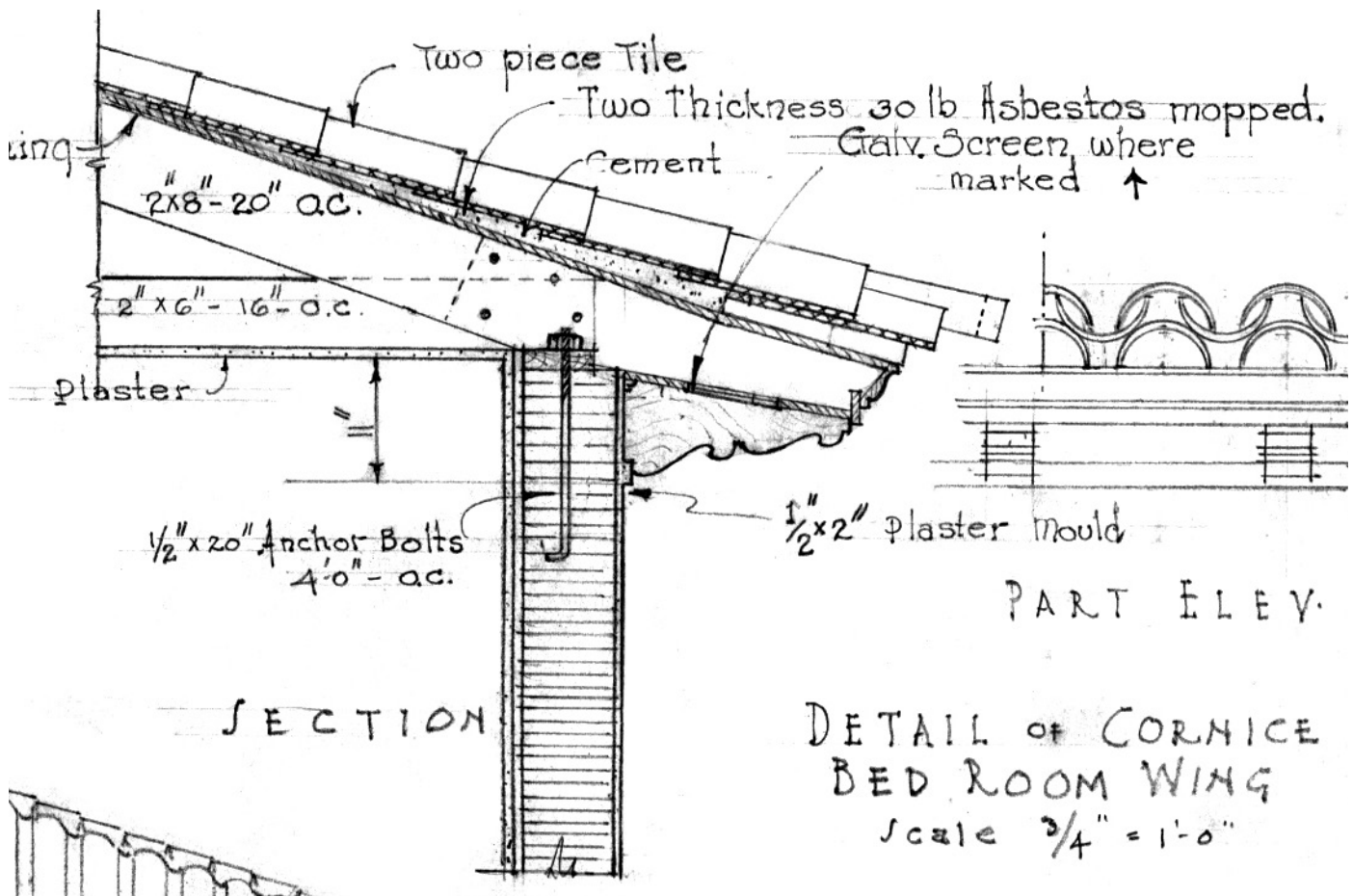


Walter DeGarmo Residence No. 615
East Elevation Scale: 1/16" = 1'
Image Credit: HistoryMiami

ARCHITECTURE

Roofs

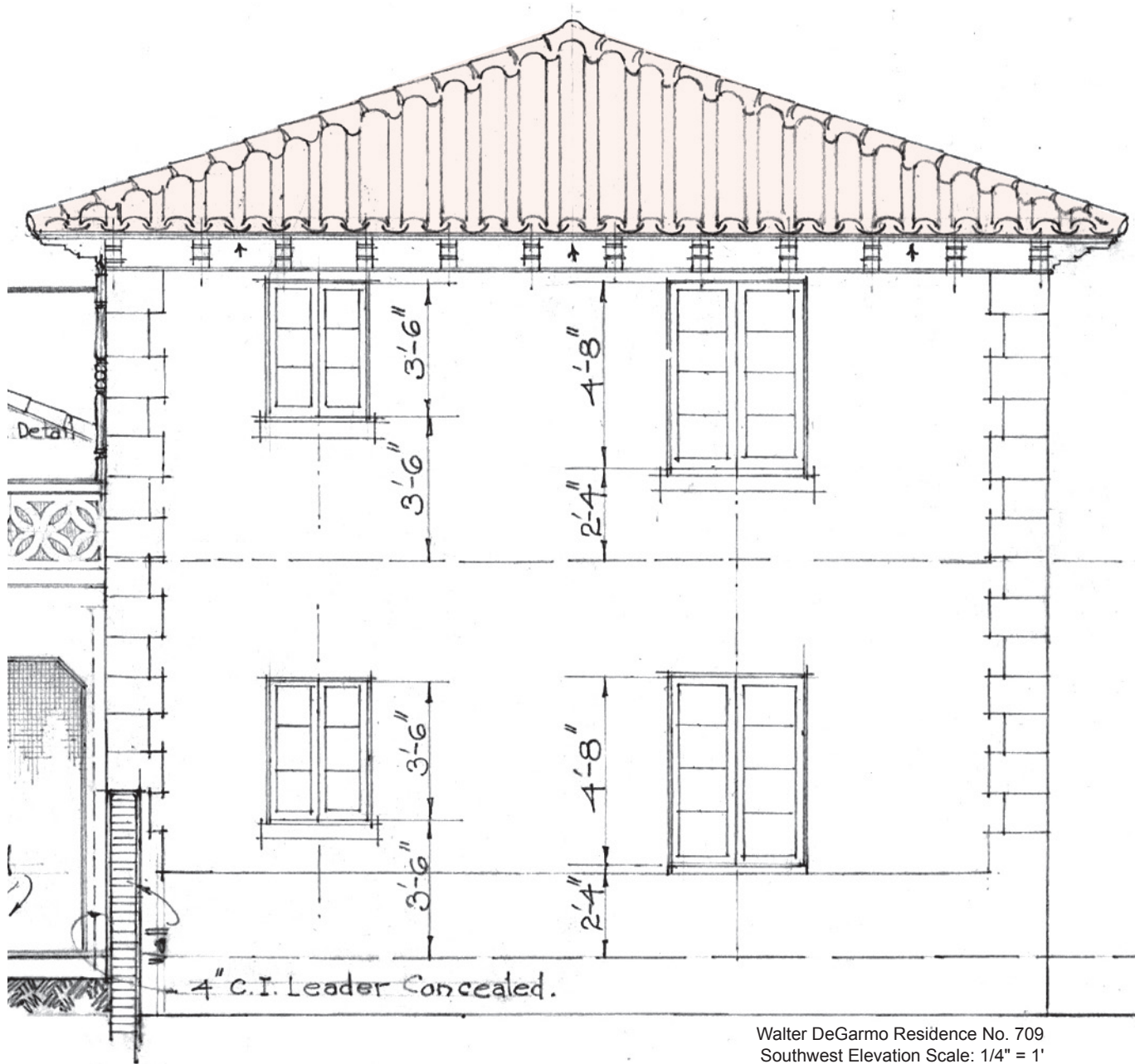
"Highly glazed, cheap commercial tiles, slate or shingles are here highly impossible. Old hand-made Spanish tiles, soft glazed, blended in the loveliest browns and dull reds and ochres and siennas in the world, top the mellow walls with exactly the right emphasis. The sun is not harsh upon them, only infinitely at home."



Walter DeGarmo Residence No. 709
Detail of Cornice, Scale: 3/4" = 1'
Image Credit: HistoryMiami

ARCHITECTURE

Roofs



Walter DeGarmo Residence No. 709
Southwest Elevation Scale: 1/4" = 1'
Image Credit: HistoryMiami

ARCHITECTURE

Roofs

Pitched roofs shall be constructed of:

- a. Vitrified clay tile
- b. White concrete tile. The finished surface for white concrete tile shall be a mixture of one (1) part Portland white cement to three (3) parts white silica sand, together with a waterproofing and plasticizer ad-mix. These ingredients shall be mixed with water to a consistency equal to that of a finishing coat of plaster. The mix thus obtained shall be pressure troweled onto the surface of the freshly extruded tile at the time of manufacture.
- c. Colored cement tile, provided the tile is color saturated with the same color intensity throughout and the color is not surface applied, and provided the color meets with approval of the Board of Architects, taken in conjunction with the surrounding areas. Such colored cement tile roofs, which have been installed according to approved plans may be painted or repainted a different color from the original color of the installed tile subject to approval of the application and the paint specifications by the Board of Architects.
- d. Coral rock slabs laid shingle fashion.
- e. Thick butt variegated colored slate as approved by the Board of Architects.
- f. White Bermuda roof, with a minimum pitch of not less than five (5) inches in twelve (12) inches.
- g. Where there exists a pitched roof of other material that was permitted at the time of the original construction, additions to or replacements to said building may use the same material.
- h. Roofs on accessory or auxiliary buildings shall conform to the roof requirements for the principal building provided, that bomb shelters and/or fallout shelters may be constructed with a flat roof that the maximum height of such shall not exceed four (4) feet above grade.
- i. Roof tiles with surfaces applied glaze under the manufacturer's process, provided, that the color meets with the approval of the Board of Architects taken in conjunction with the surrounding area and provided further that the tile shall not be painted or repainted.
- j. Copper in its natural state and allowed to oxidize and patina may be used as a roofing material for residential uses subject to approval of design, manner of installation, and conformity with the architectural design, style and composition of the proposed residential structure as shall be approved by the Board of Architects. An approved copper roof must remain in its natural state as a metal, thereby prohibiting painting, coating, surface application, or any other fabrication or manufacturing process that alters its natural metallic state.
- k. Barrel Tile, provided that the tile is three (3) inches in depth and fire clay material.

~ Zoning Code Section 5-1605 Pitched Roofs, material

ARCHITECTURE

Roofs

Although metal is not a traditional roof material in the history of Coral Gables, it can be an acceptable option in certain areas of the City, upon Board of Architects review, for reasons of sustainability, durability, and economy. Metal roofs may be permitted for the new construction of single-family homes in the areas southeast of US1, with certain conditions. Special care should be taken for aesthetic compatibility with the neighborhood character. The following design best practices should be observed when selecting a metal roof for a home :

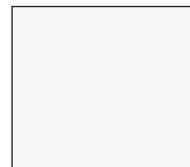
1. The architectural style of the home should be High Modern, Post-War Modern, Ranch, or Key West / Florida Vernacular.
2. The design of the roof, including pitch, form (gable, hip, etc), style, etc shall be harmonious with the architectural style of the structure, and with the context and character of the surrounding area.
3. Metal roofs shall be 24-gauge standing seam.
4. Metal roofs may not replicate traditionally non-metal roofing, such as barrel tile or cedar shakes.
5. Allowable colors are limited as follows:



Copper



White 1



White 2



Gray 1

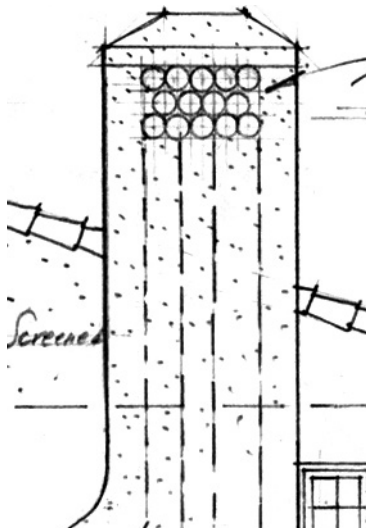


Gray 2

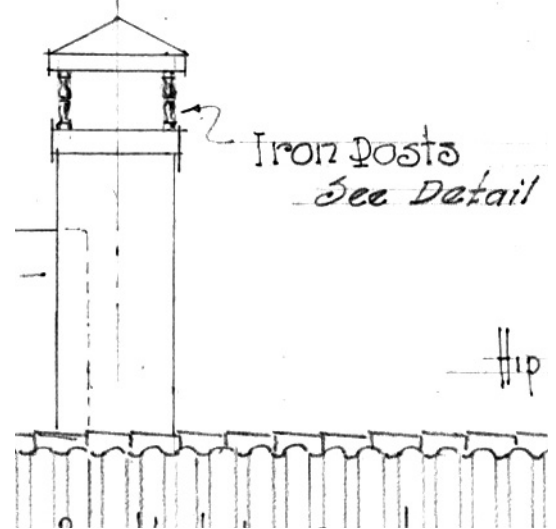
6. Metal roofs shall not be painted once installed.
7. Historically significant homes built in the Mediterranean / Mission style are prohibited from having metal roofs.

ARCHITECTURE

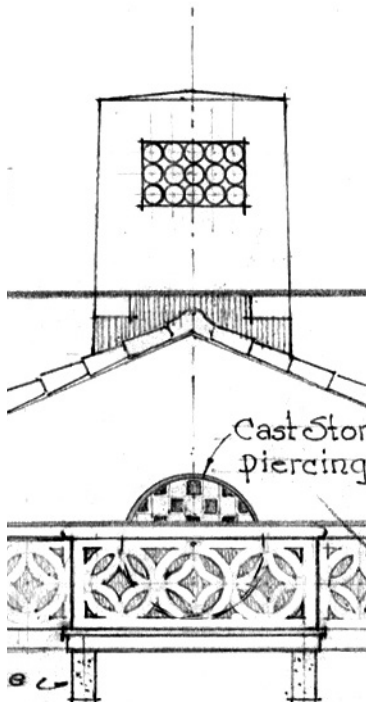
Chimneys



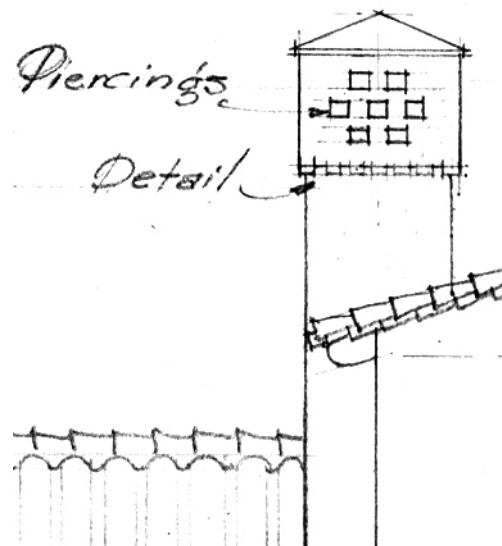
Walter DeGarmo Residence No. 615
North Elevation Scale: 1/4" = 1'
Image Credit: HistoryMiami



Walter DeGarmo Residence No. 722
South Elevation Detail, Scale: 1/4" = 1'
Image Credit: HistoryMiami

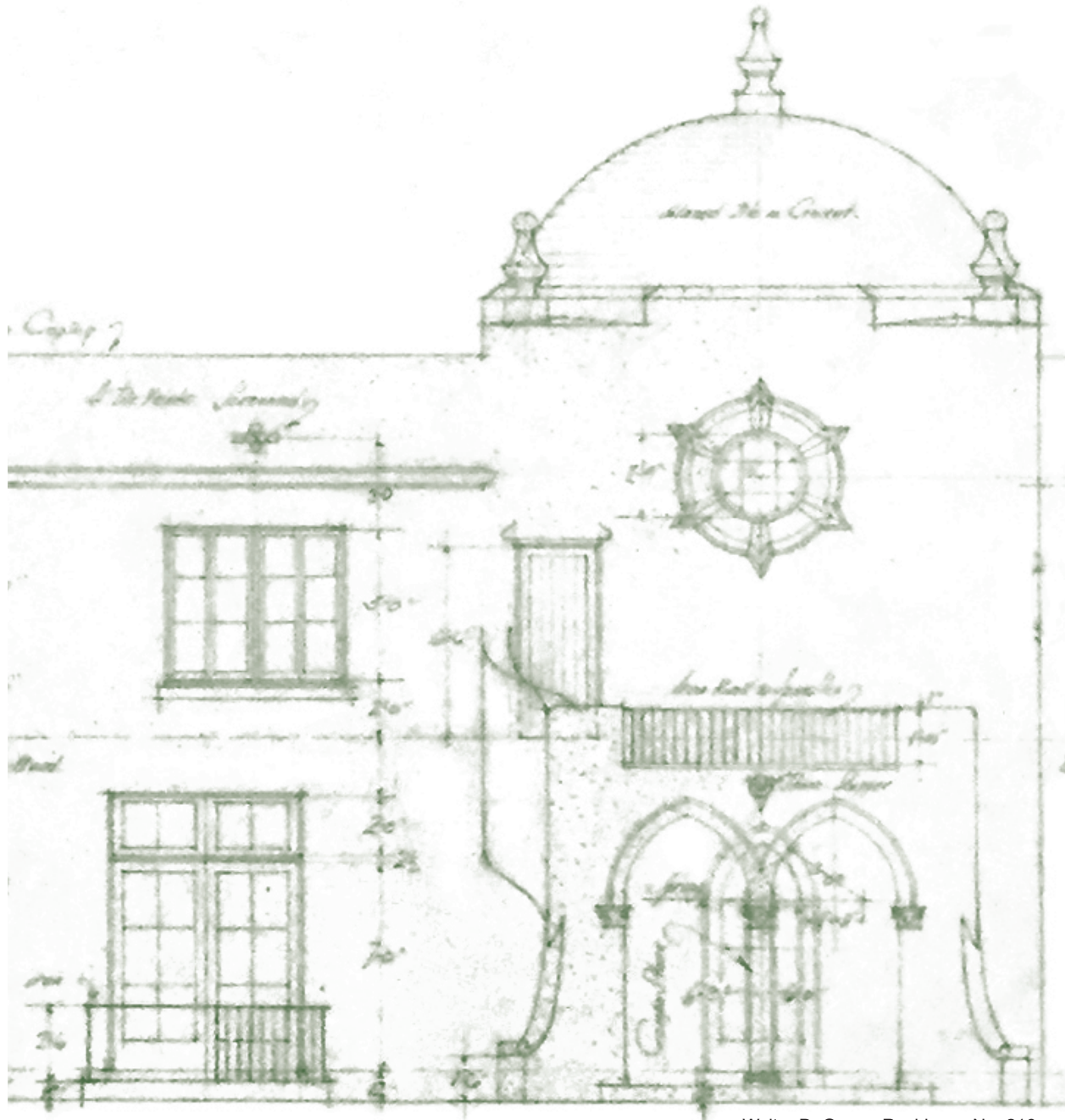


Walter DeGarmo Residence No. 709
Southwest Elevation Scale: 1/4" = 1'
Image Credit: HistoryMiami



Walter DeGarmo Residence No. 611
South Elevation Detail, Scale: 1/4" = 1'
Image Credit: HistoryMiami

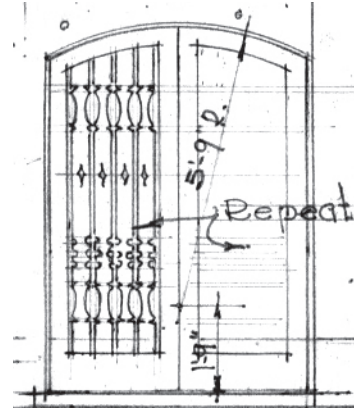
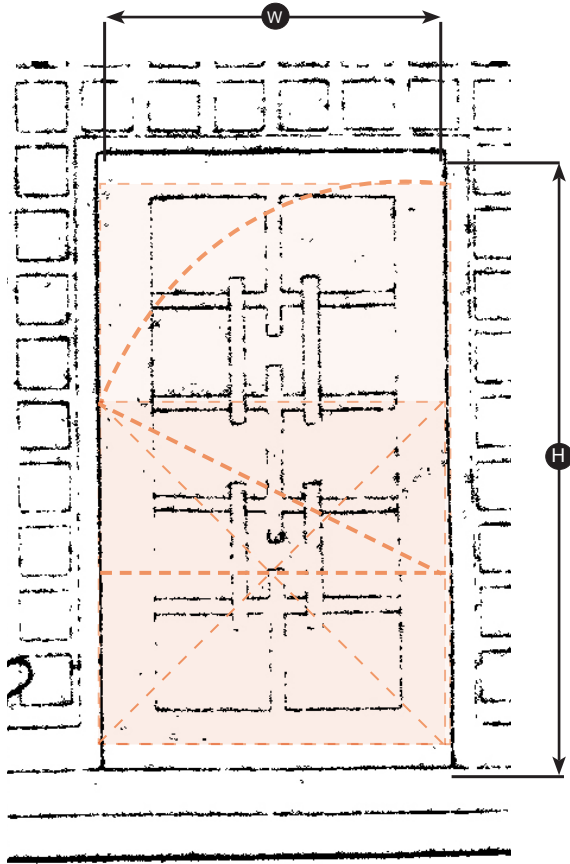
ARCHITECTURE
Rooftop Architectural Elements



Walter DeGarmo Residence No. 216
Image Credit: HistoryMiami

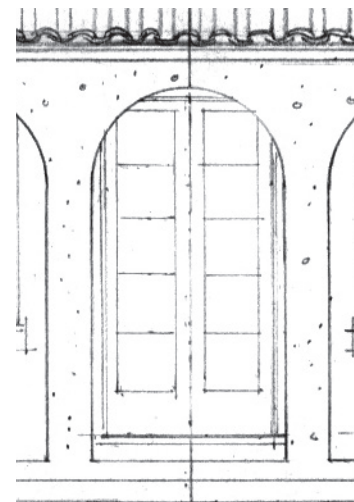
ARCHITECTURE

Entryways & Doors



Walter DeGarmo Residence No. 722
North Elevation Detail, Scale: 1/4" = 1'
Image Credit: HistoryMiami

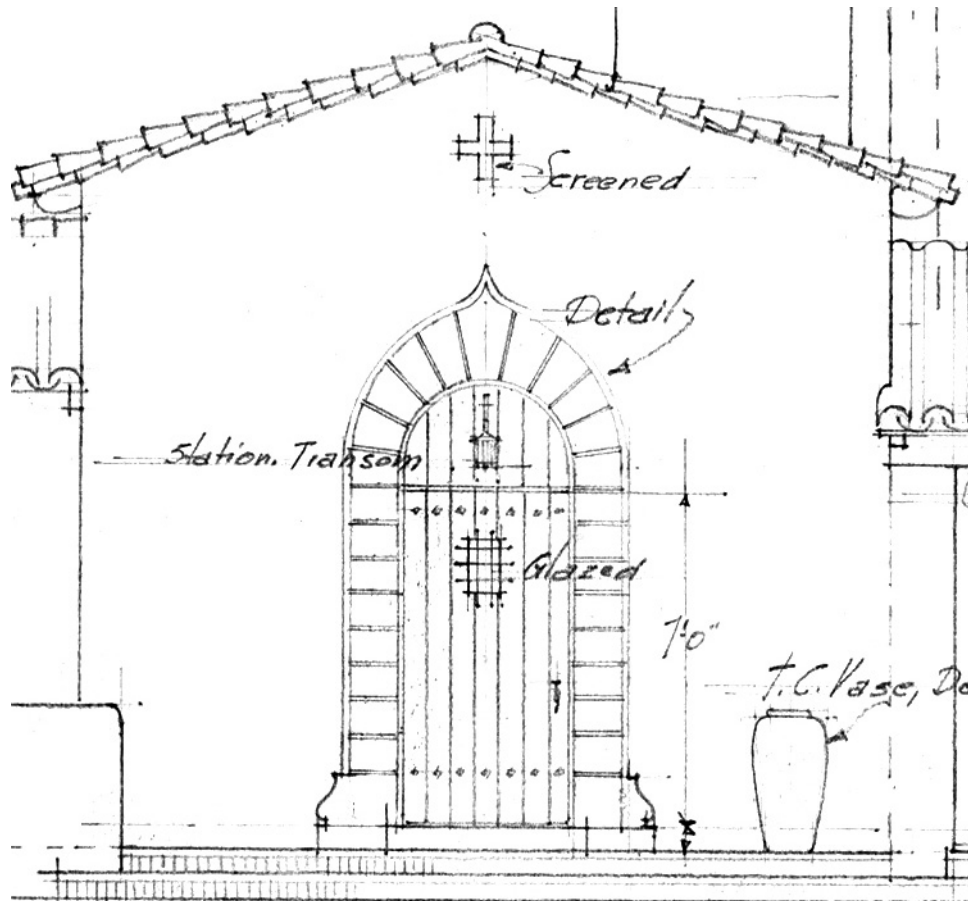
Doors	
Height:Width Ratio	Classical Proportion Height > Width (H) (W)
Material	Solid Wood, Wood Veneer, Painted, Stained Anodized Metal
Door Color	varies
Glass Color	Clear, non-reflective
Permitted Door Types	Solid, French Doors



Walter DeGarmo Residence No. 722
North Elevation Detail, Scale: 1/4" = 1'
Image Credit: HistoryMiami

ARCHITECTURE

Entryways & Doors



Walter DeGarmo Residence No. 709
Southwest Elevation Scale: 1/4" = 1'
Image Credit: HistoryMiami

ARCHITECTURE

Windows

12. Windows shall be designed appropriately to the style of the structure, as determined by the Board of Architects or the Development Review Official.

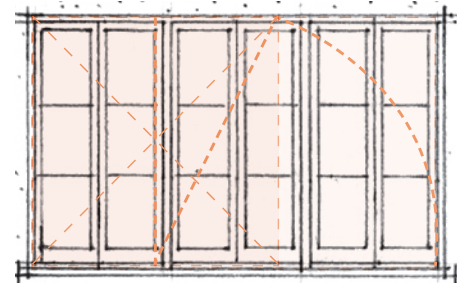
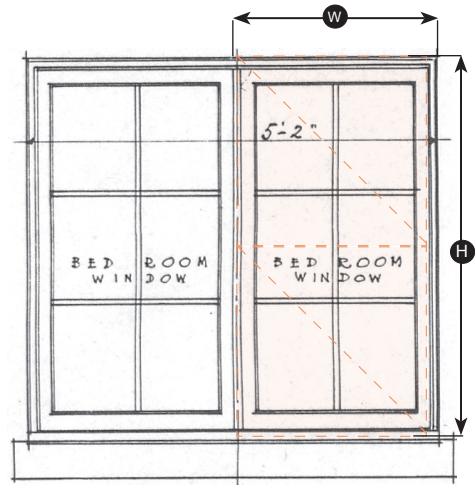
- a. Windows shall be oriented and proportioned in ways consistent with the architectural style of the structure.
- b. The glass color shall be clear or lightly-tinted, non-reflective, and allowed by the Florida Energy Efficiency Conservation Code.
- c. The frame of the window shall be setback from the façade a minimum of four (4) inches.
- d. Window materials may include painted or stained solid wood, metal clad, or metal.
- e. Casement windows may be required by the Board of Architects to be placed on the front façade of single-family residences.

~ Zoning Code Section 5-603 Architectural style, Specific Standards

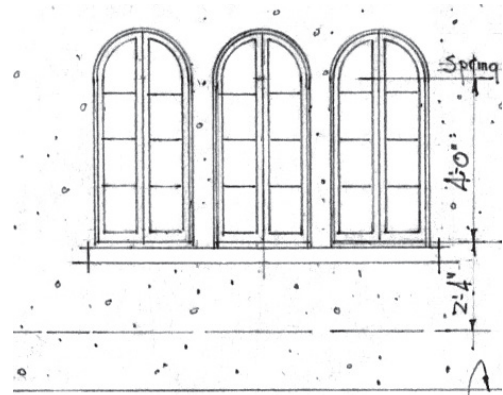
“Everywhere, breaking the plain practicalities of walls and roofs, windows and doors in Coral Gables are made not only important in the practical living plan, but parts of the whole decoration. A group of arched windows finely breaks the plain square of a wall.”

- Coral Gables Miami Riviera, 1923

Windows	
Height:Width Ratio	Classical Proportion Height > Width (H) (W)
Material	Solid Wood, Painted, Stained, or Metal Clad or Metal
Window Frame Color	Black, Bronze, White
Glass Color	Clear or lightly-tinted, non-reflective
Window Types	Sash, Casement, Fixed, Transom
Window Grouping	Paired Windows, Horizontal bands of vertically-proportioned Windows
Lights	Divided Lights with Vertical Proportion
Frame Setback from Facade	4" min (S)



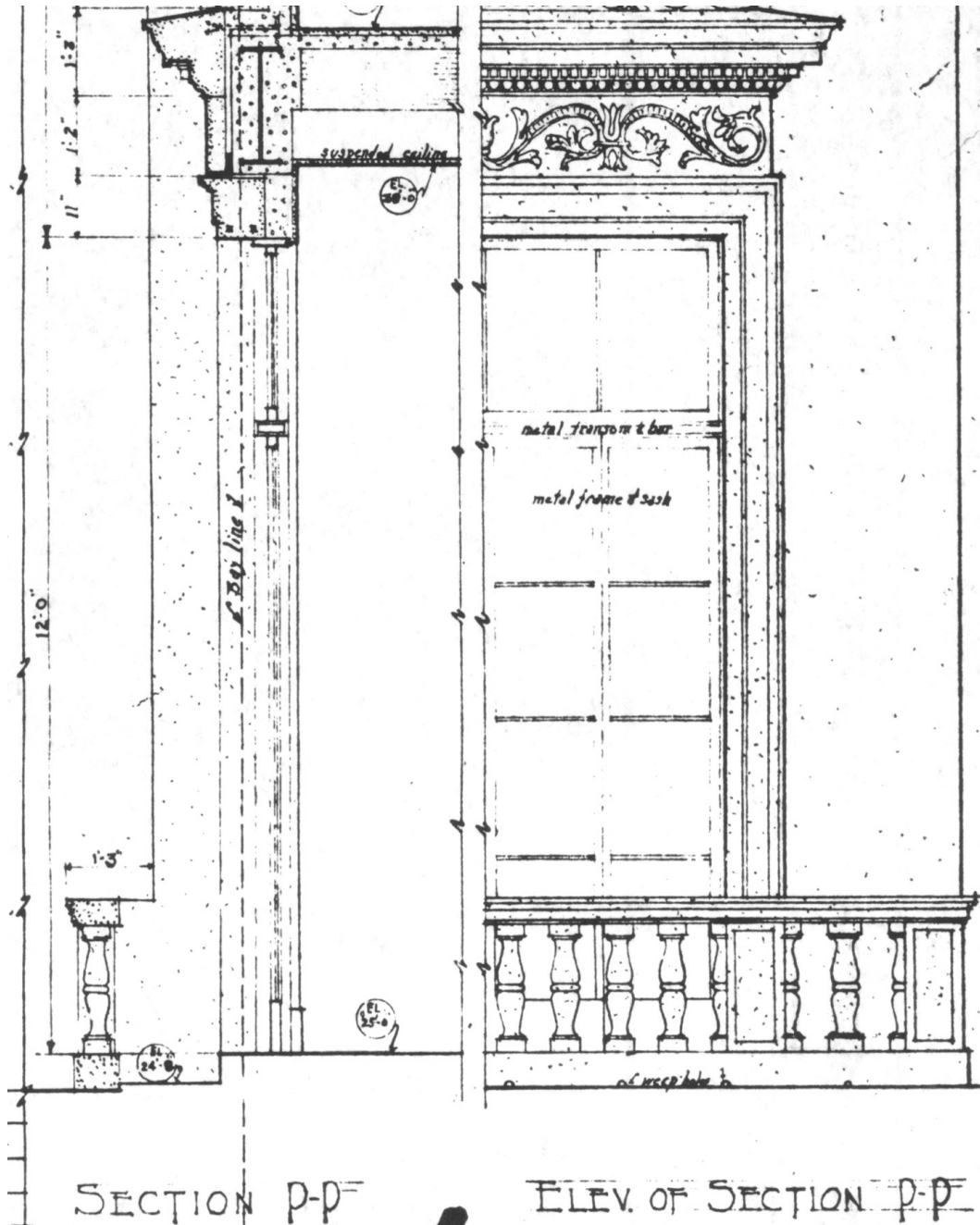
Walter DeGarmo Residence No. 615
East Elevation Detail, Scale: 1/4" = 1'
Image Credit: HistoryMiami



Walter DeGarmo Residence No. 722
North Elevation Detail, Scale: 1/4" = 1'
Image Credit: HistoryMiami

ARCHITECTURE

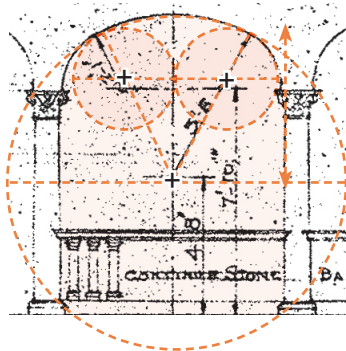
Windows



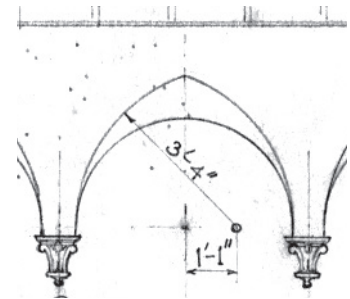
ARCHITECTURE

Arches

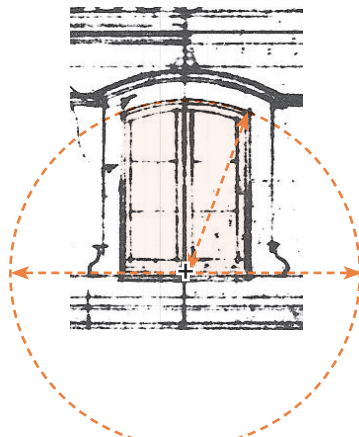
Arches shall be used sparingly to emphasize important elements on a building. Arches shall be designed with Classical Proportion and according to the common sense rules of tectonics. All elements of the Arch shall align to a center point and the springing of the Arch shall align with its means of support, as shown in the illustrations on this page.



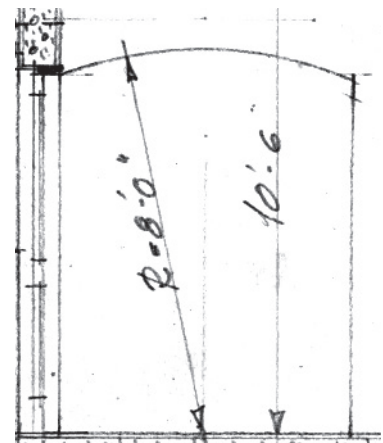
Elliptical Arch



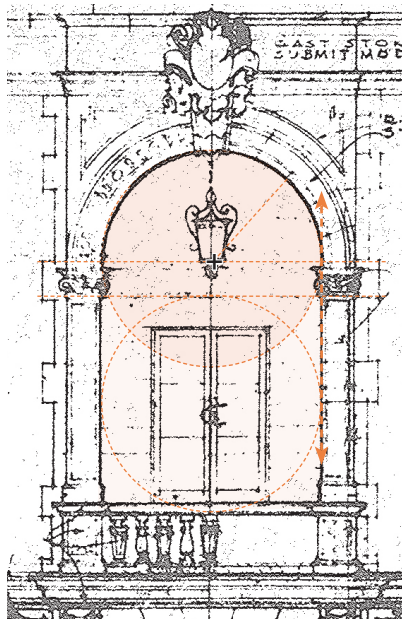
Walter DeGarmo Residence No. 709
Section BB Detail, Scale: 1/4" = 1'
Image Credit: HistoryMiami



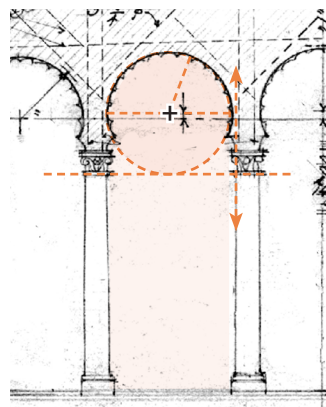
Segmental Arch



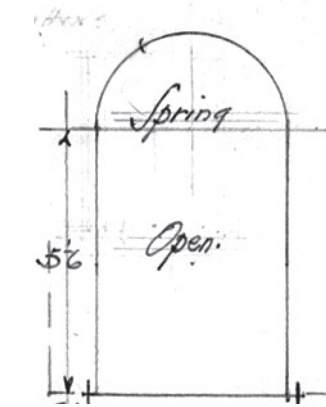
Walter DeGarmo Residence No. 613
Section Detail, Scale: 1/4" = 1'
Image Credit: HistoryMiami



Semi-Circular Arch



Horseshoe Arch



Walter DeGarmo Residence No. 615
North Elevation, Scale: 1/4" = 1'
Image Credit: HistoryMiami

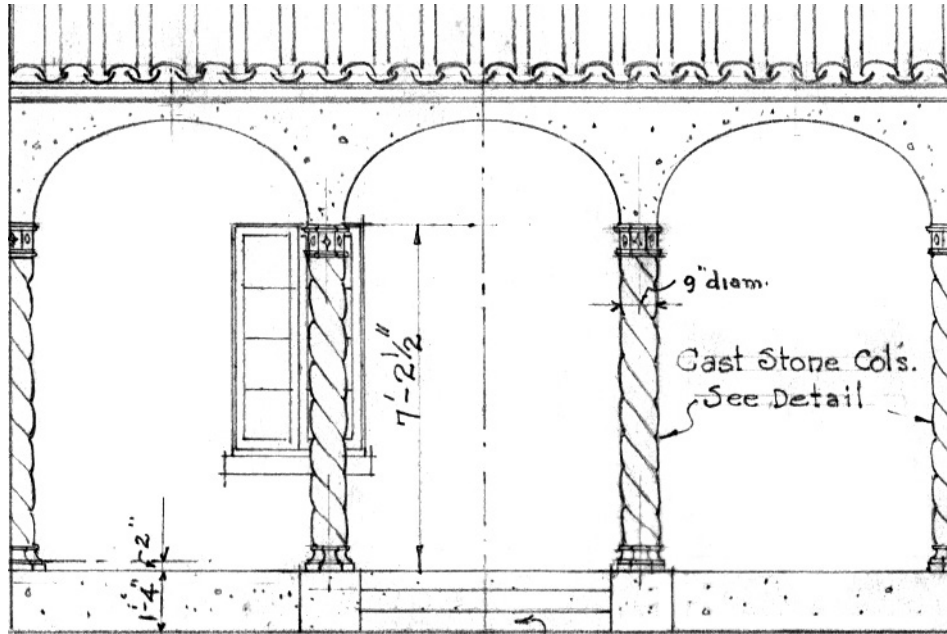
Arches, Table 5.13

Arch Center point	Elements of Arch point towards Center	+
Arch Springing	Aligns with Support Column or Pier	←→

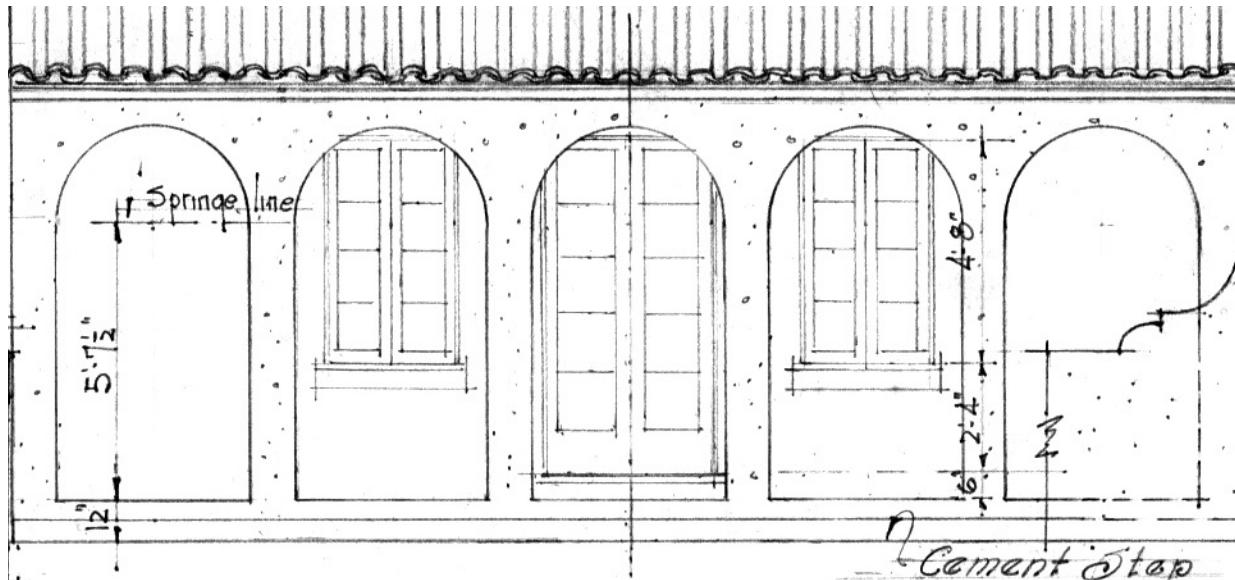
A still, no shorter than the width of the window casement, shall be added to the Arch to insure true half circle transom windows

ARCHITECTURE

Arches



Walter DeGarmo Residence No. 709
Northeast Elevation Detail, Scale: 1/4" = 1'
Image Credit: HistoryMiami



Walter DeGarmo Residence No. 722
North Elevation Detail, Scale: 1/4" = 1'
Image Credit: HistoryMiami

ARCHITECTURE

Columns

"The whole front of one house, with exquisitely simple roof lines and wall mass, is opened by a tripled arched verandah topped by a loggia whose delicate columns repeat the decoration of the capital of the arches below."

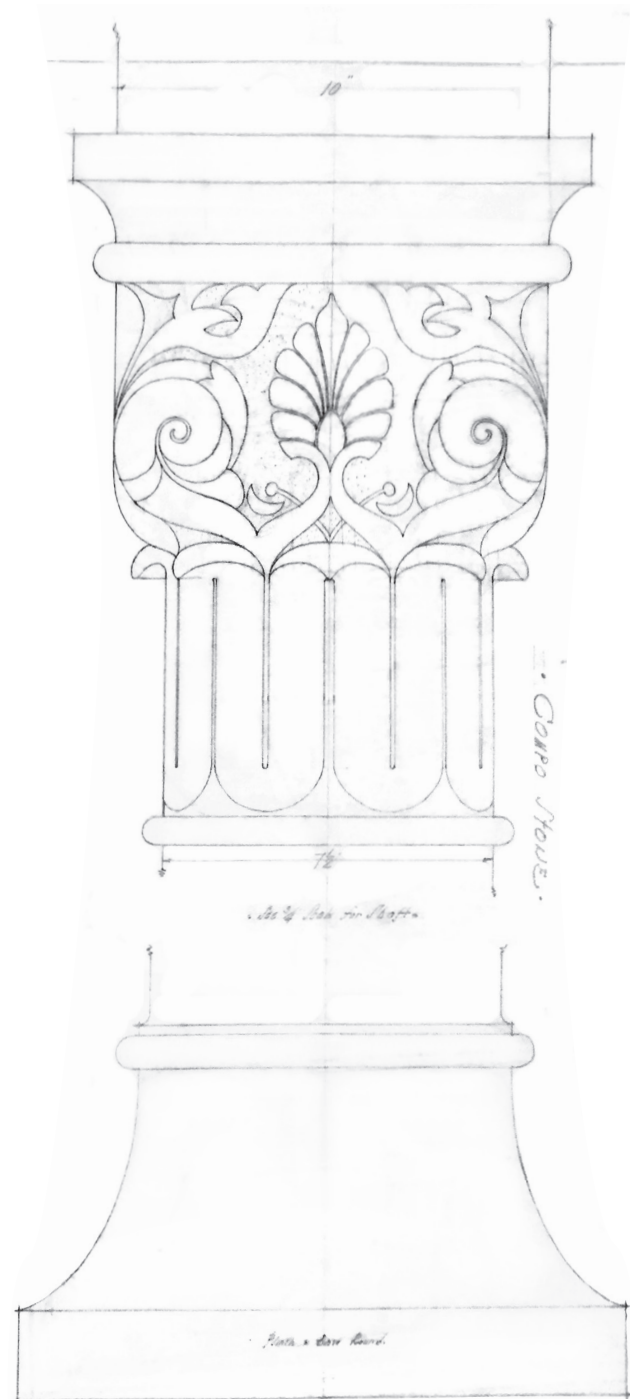
"A small house, in which every detail is a joy, is made beautiful with a cloistered entrance whose slightly pointed arched and carved columns lead to an open patio, as finely thought out and executed as a Renaissance palace, and as beautiful in its setting."

"Another small house whose wall spaces are unusually simple, has as its chief decoration an entrance loggia with a group of three round arches, the middle slightly higher than the other two, separated by twisted columns so delicate and right that no other decoration is necessary."

- Coral Gables, Miami Riviera, 1923

Coral Gables Zoning Code provisions:

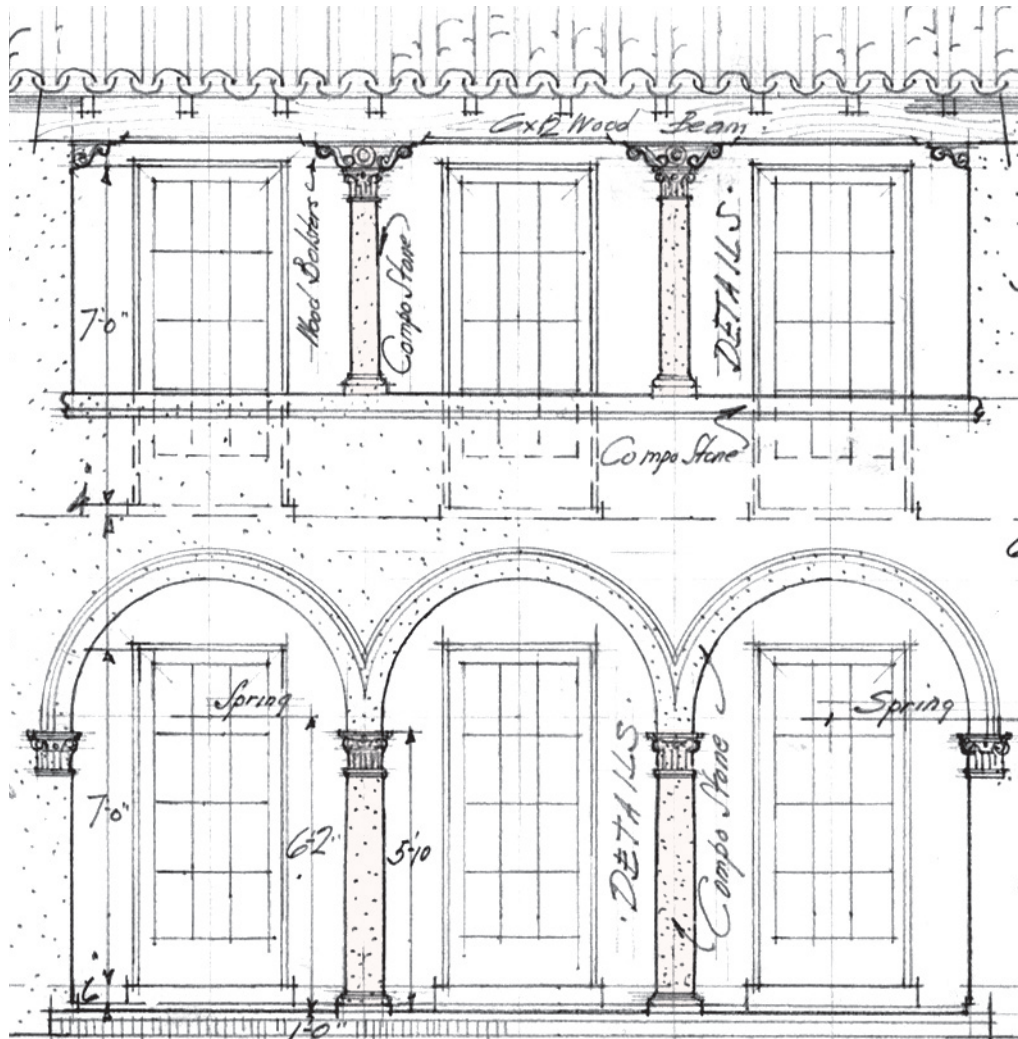
"Where wood or metal columns are used, the same shall be well proportioned."



Walter DeGarmo Residence No. 216
Columns of First Floor Porch
Image Credit: HistoryMiami

ARCHITECTURE

Columns



Walter DeGarmo Residence No. 615
East Elevation Detail, Scale: 1/4" = 1'
Image Credit: HistoryMiami

ARCHITECTURE

Structure

1925 Charter: "Wooden buildings shall not be constructed, removed, added to or enlarged, and to direct that any or all future buildings within such limits shall be constructed of stone, natural or artificial, concrete, brick, iron or other fireproof material."

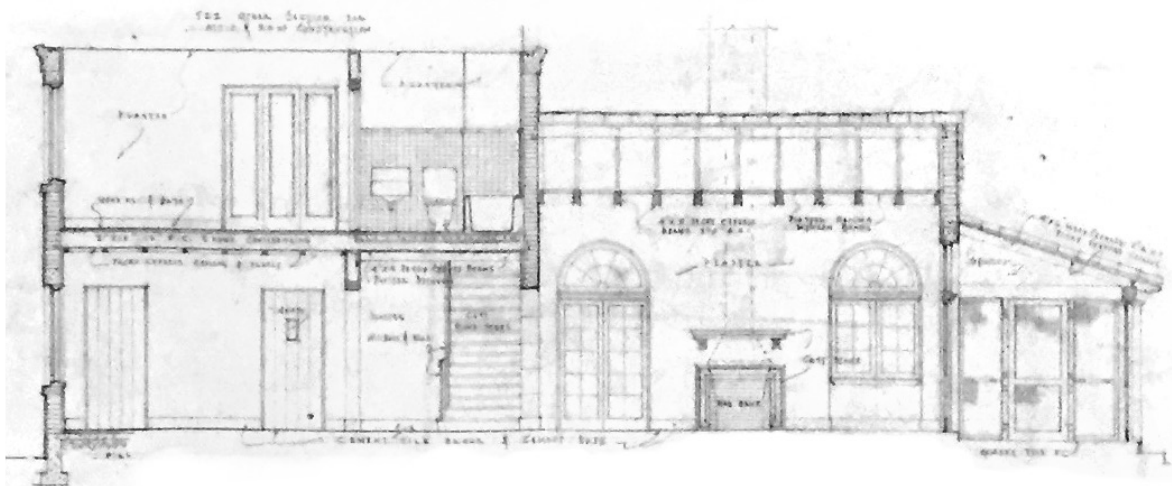
1925 Building Code: "Height of Load Bearing Walls. No part of an eight inch wall shall be of greater height than fourteen feet between horizontal supports."

1925 Building Code: "Reinforced Concrete. Reinforced concrete will be approved for all types of building construction, provided the design conforms with good engineering practices, and the working stresses do not exceed those herein specified."

1925 Building Code: "Arches. Opening for all doors, windows or vents shall have arches of masonry or lintels of reinforced concrete or metal, which shall have a bearing at end of not less than eight inches on the wall. Tie-rods shall be used in all arches where necessary to resist the thrust."

1925 Building Code: "Length of Columns. The length of columns shall be taken as the maximum unsupported length. The unsupported length of columns shall not exceed fifteen times the least side or diameter, and in no case shall the least side or diameter be less than 12 inches. The length shall include any corbel or knee brace attached to the column."

1925 Building Code: "Facing. Stone or architectural terra cotta ashlar, or other approved material used for the facing of any building or structure, shall be not less than 4 inches thick... No wall faced with ashlar shall be less than 12 inches thick."

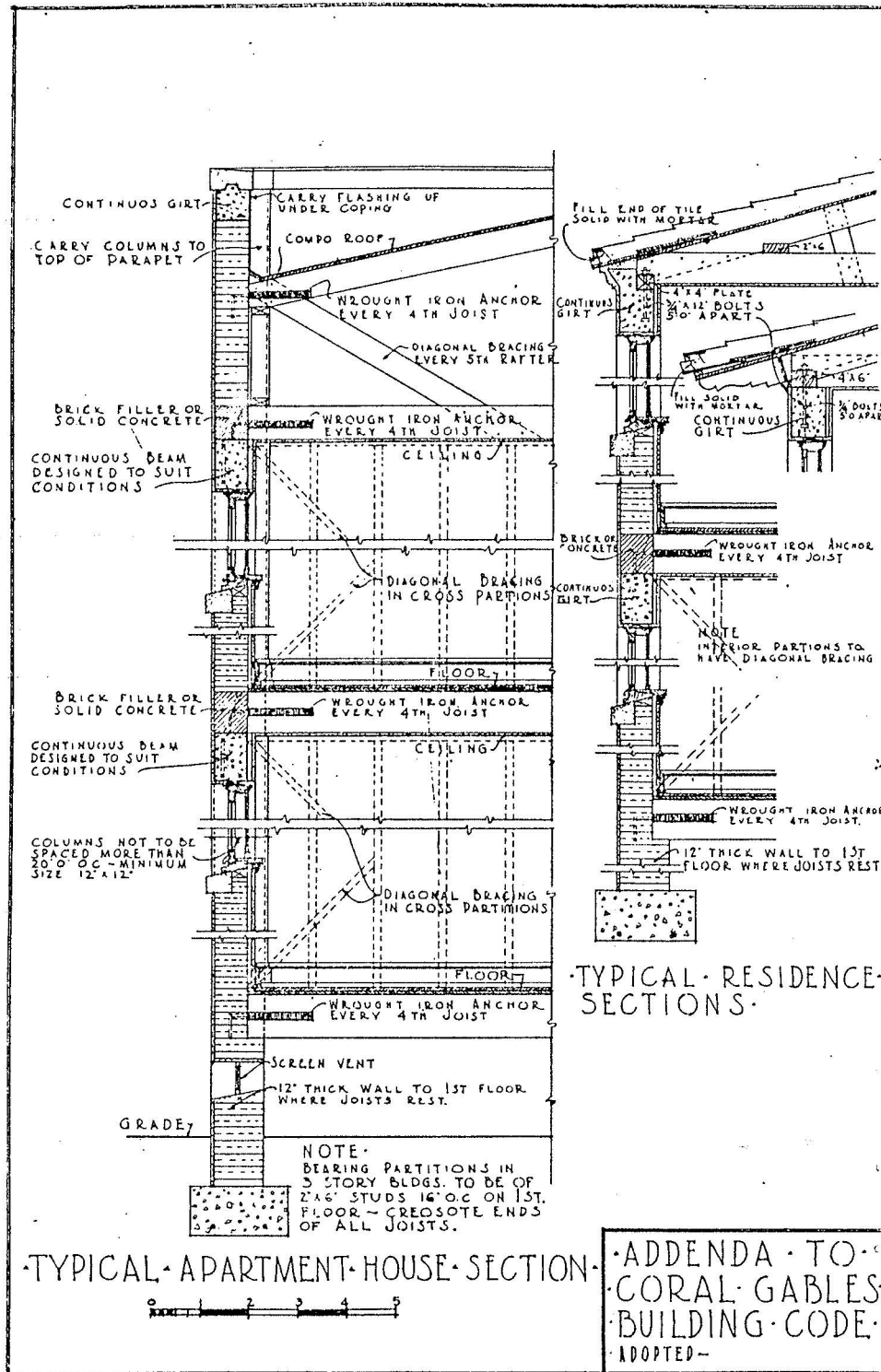


Walter DeGarmo Ferdinand Street Residence
Columns of First Floor Porch
Image Credit: HistoryMiami

ARCHITECTURE

Structure

CORAL GABLES BUILDING CODE



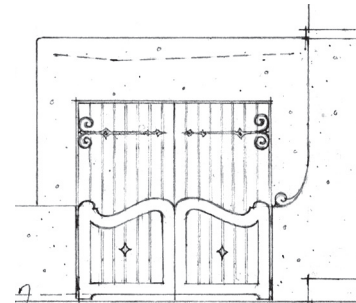
1925 Coral Gables Building Code Illustration

ARCHITECTURE

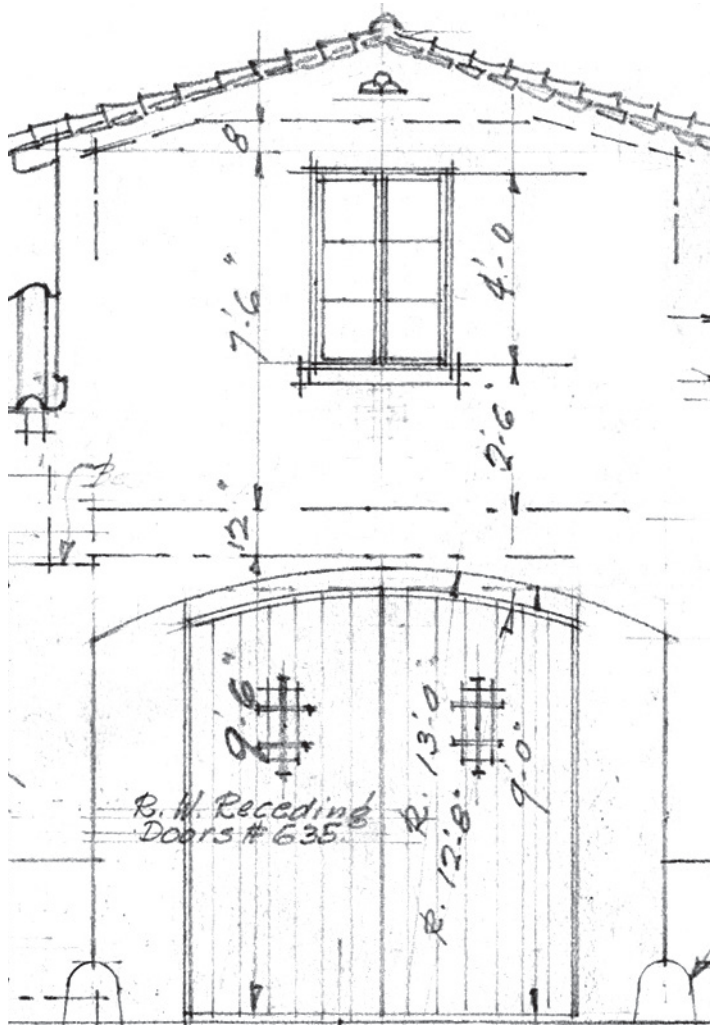
Garage Doors

A garage shall not exceed one-third ($1/3$) of the width of the front facade of the residence that faces upon a primary street. In the event a building site has less than fifty (50) feet of street frontage, then a one (1) car garage with a maximum interior dimension of ten (10) feet by twenty-two (22) feet deep shall be permitted to face upon the front street. On corner lots garage facades shall face the side street and may not exceed one-half ($1/2$) of the width of the facade. In multiple car garages facing upon any street each single garage door shall be separated by at least an sixteen (16) inch column.

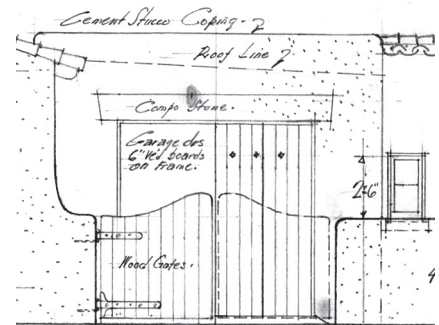
~ Zoning Code Section 4-101 Garage Facades



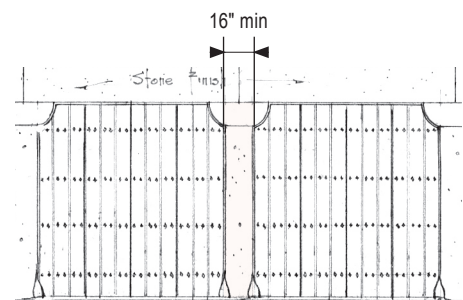
Walter DeGarmo Residence No. 722
South Elevation Detail, Scale: $1/8" = 1'$
Image Credit: HistoryMiami



Walter DeGarmo Residence No. 615
East Elevation Detail, Scale: $1/4" = 1'$
Image Credit: HistoryMiami



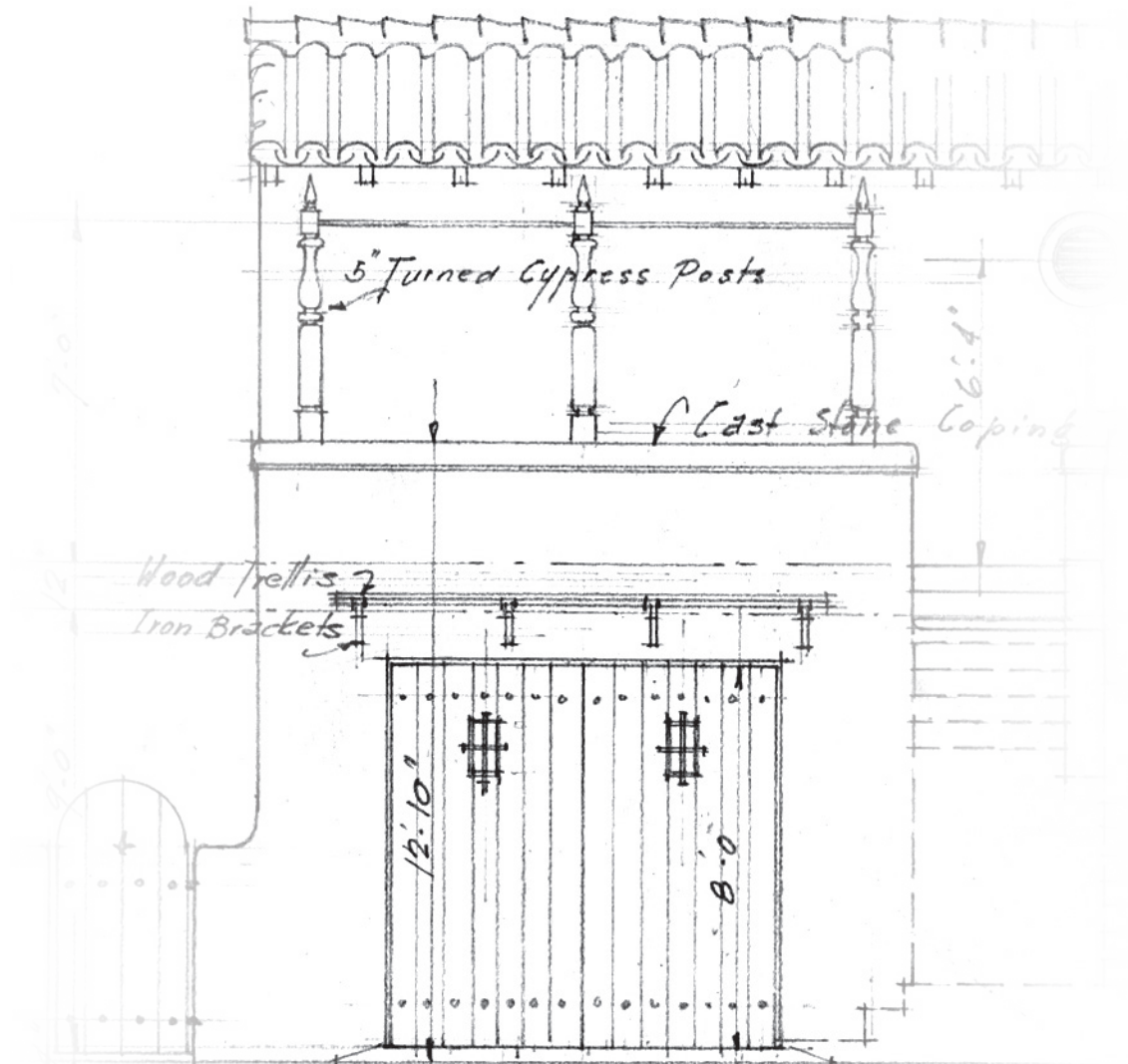
Walter DeGarmo Residence No. 615
East Elevation Detail, Scale: $1/8" = 1'$
Image Credit: HistoryMiami



Walter DeGarmo Residence No. 709
Northwest Elevation Detail, Scale: $1/8" = 1'$
Image Credit: HistoryMiami

ARCHITECTURE

Garage Doors



Walter DeGarmo Residence No. 611
West Elevation Detail, Scale: 1/4" = 1'
Image Credit: HistoryMiami

ARCHITECTURE

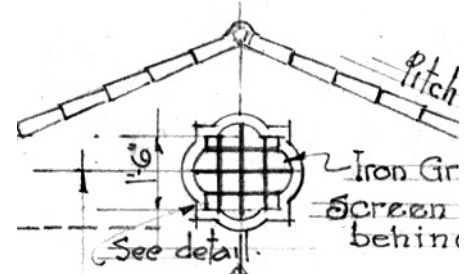
Railings & Ironwork

"Such inconspicuous details as the ironwork of a window... are harmonious, stylized, architecturally right."

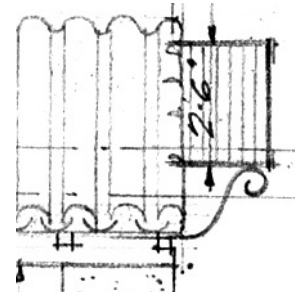
- Coral Gables, Miami Riviera, 1923

The use of redwood, cedar or cypress wood on single-family and duplex-residence buildings fastened to a continuous metal support shall be permitted as the top handrail only of railings on exterior balconies. Except as provided above, the use of wood for railings or any part of railings on exterior balconies is hereby prohibited.

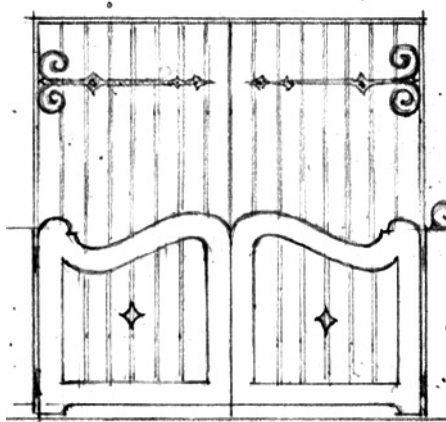
~ Zoning Code Section 5-608. Railings on exterior balconies.



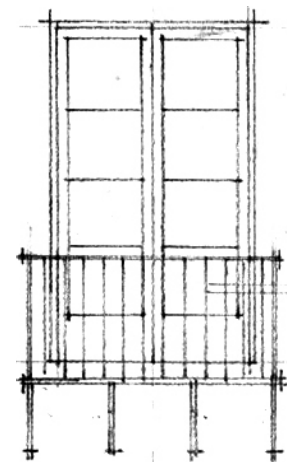
Walter DeGarmo Residence No. 722
South Elevation Detail, Scale: 1/4" = 1'
Image Credit: HistoryMiami



Walter DeGarmo Residence No. 611
West Elevation Detail, Scale: 1/4" = 1'
Image Credit: HistoryMiami



Walter DeGarmo Residence No. 722
South Elevation Detail, Scale: 1/4" = 1'
Image Credit: HistoryMiami



Walter DeGarmo Residence No. 611
West Elevation Detail, Scale: 1/4" = 1'
Image Credit: HistoryMiami

ARCHITECTURE

Shutters

Shutters shall be architecturally designed to enhance the structure and all tracks and housings shall be concealed from view to the maximum extent practicable when not in use.

a. Plans for all new construction shall incorporate or make provisions for hurricane shutters.

b. Storm panels with removable horizontal tracks shall be permitted on all structures without Board of Architects review and approval.

c. The Board of Architects may approve a hurricane shutter type or system for multi-unit buildings (residential and commercial) as a whole, thereby allowing individual owners or tenants to install pre-approved hurricane shutters without additional Board of Architects review and approval.

d. No shutter shall be placed on a structure so that it will alter or conceal architectural features or details of a structure.

e. Shutters shall not be installed in such a way as to prevent the intended or normal operation of any window or door.

f. In every area of a structure required by the Florida Building Code to have egress, there shall be at least one (1) manually operable (non-electric) method of egress when completely enclosed by hurricane shutters.

~ Zoning Code Section 5-603 Architectural Style

ARCHITECTURE

Fences & Walls

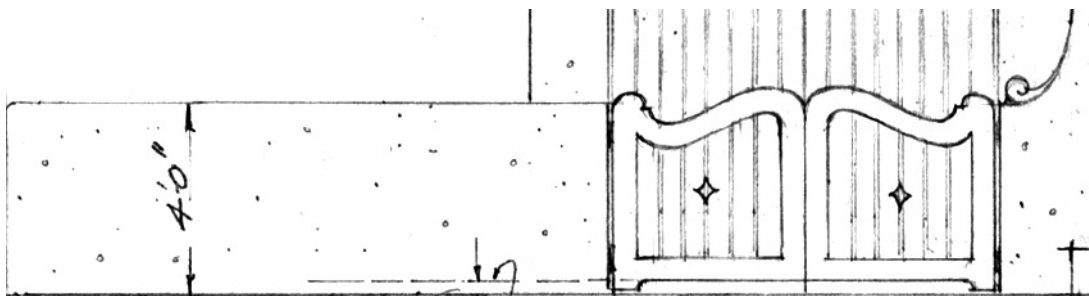
To encourage open and landscaped front yards in residential districts, walls or fences should be setback a minimum of two (2) feet from the front property line and shall not exceed four (4) feet in height from the actual ground level, except in the following cases:

A. Wing walls, hereby defined as a wall or walls which extend from a building to or toward the property line, parallel to and in line with the front of said building, may exceed four (4) feet in height in residential districts. Gates may be incorporated into the wing wall.

C. The courtyard or patio of a residence, duplex or multi-family dwellings may exceed four (4) feet in height in residential districts.

D. Walls used for screened enclosures in residential districts may exceed four (4) feet in height, provided such walls meet the setback requirements for screened enclosures, and provided that the enclosed ground area, the accessory buildings and the main buildings does not exceed forty-five (45%) percent of the enclosed area of the site.

G. Columns in connection with a fence and wall may include a cap or architectural feature as a vertical extension of the column up to a maximum of four (4) inches above the maximum permitted fence or wall height.



Walter DeGarmo Residence No. 722
South Elevation, Scale: 1/4" = 1'
Image Credit: HistoryMiami

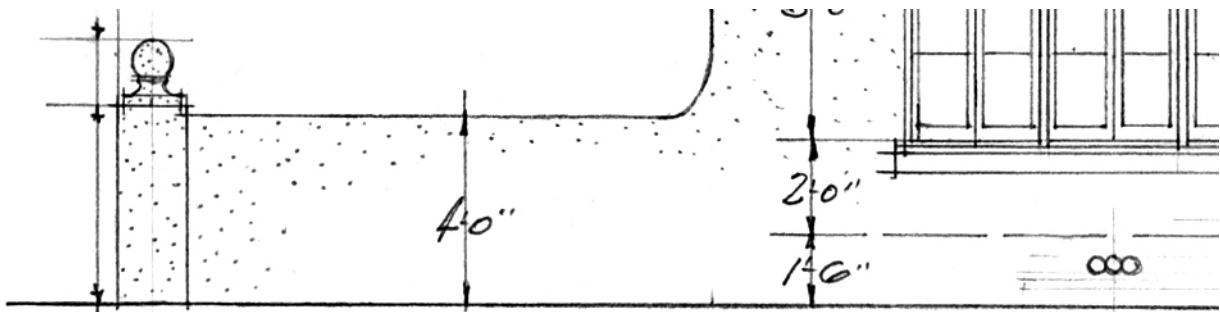
ARCHITECTURE

Fences & Walls

H. Where residential and commercial districts adjoin each other, a six (6) foot high wall shall be constructed along the property line between the commercial and residential properties. The wall shall be constructed and maintained by the commercial property owner; however, the abutting residential property owner may construct and maintain the wall.

J. On buildings sites with less than seventy-five (75) feet of street frontage, solid walls located in the rear yard may exceed four (4) feet in height to a maximum of six (6) feet for increased privacy.

K. Subject to the approval of the Board of Architects or Development Review Official, wall motifs and other architectural details may exceed the wall height.



Walter DeGarmo Residence No. 615
East Elevation, Scale: 1/4" = 1'
Image Credit: HistoryMiami

ARCHITECTURE

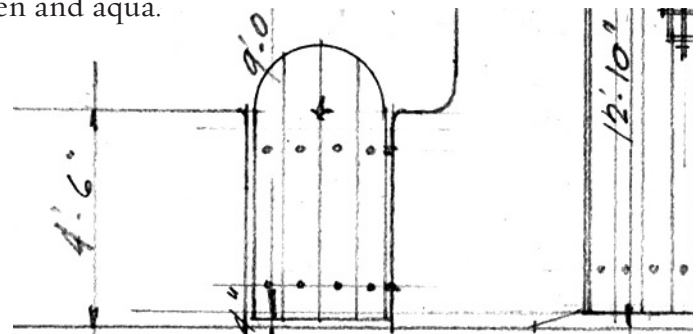
Fences & Walls

A. Walls may be constructed of the following materials:

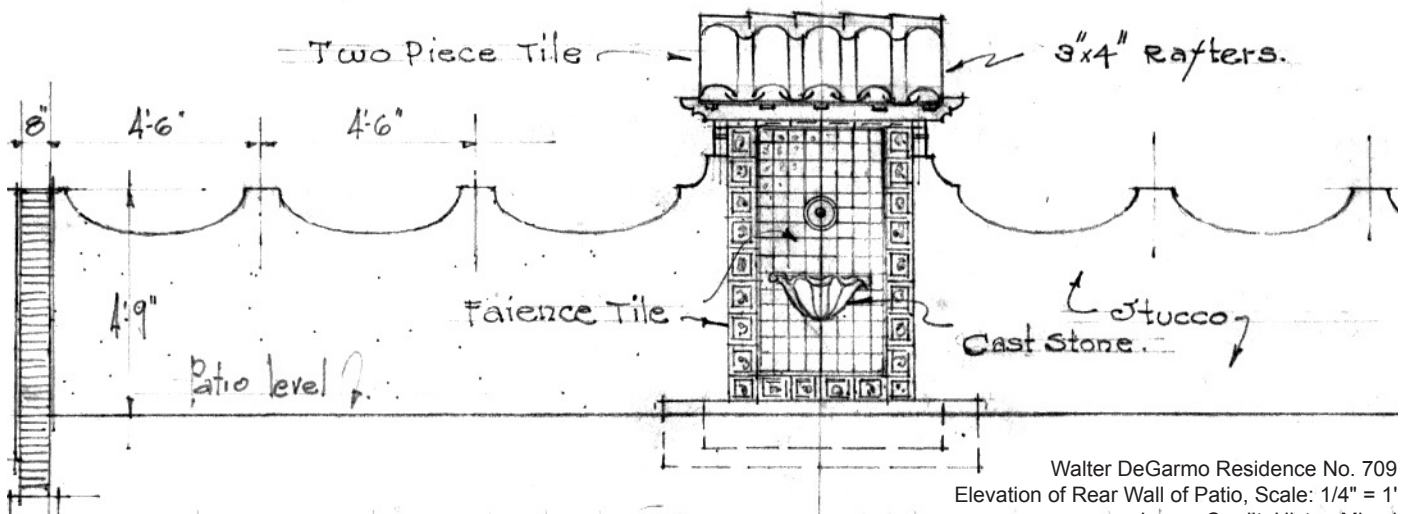
1. Coral rock.
2. Concrete block stuccoed on both sides with concrete cap.
3. Slump or adobe brick.
4. Precast concrete.
5. Used red brick, limed red brick or cement brick painted white.

B. Wire fences may be constructed of the following materials:

1. Aluminum chain link.
2. Galvanized steel chain link.
3. Vinyl coated galvanized steel chain link in the following colors only: black, dark green, forest green, turf green and aqua.



Walter DeGarmo Residence No. 611
West Elevation, Scale: 1/4" = 1'
Image Credit: HistoryMiami



Walter DeGarmo Residence No. 709
Elevation of Rear Wall of Patio, Scale: 1/4" = 1'
Image Credit: HistoryMiami

ARCHITECTURE

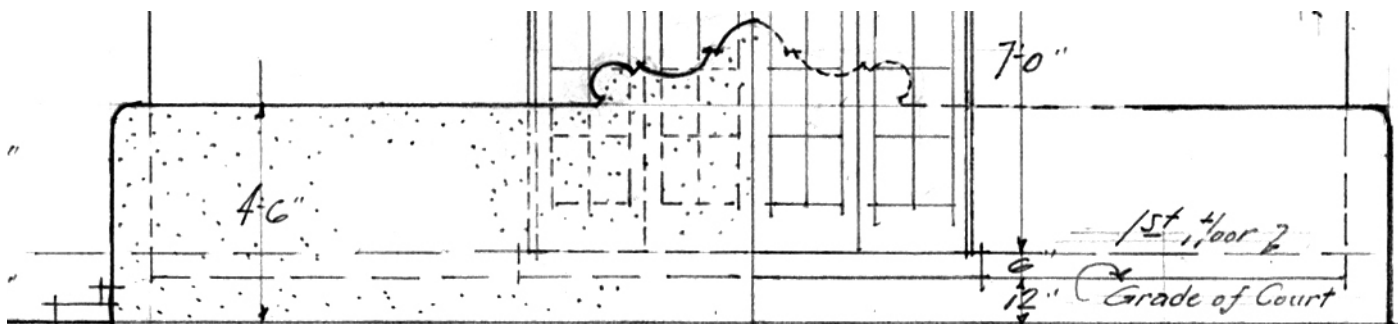
Fences & Walls

4. Aluminum or galvanized steel single or double looped ornamental type fence. The construction of such wire fences shall meet the following specifications:

- a. The wire used in construction of such fences shall be of not less than eleven (11) gauge or equal, except that one (1) inch chain link fences may be twelve and one-half (12½) gauge.
- b. Terminal posts shall be aluminum or galvanized steel pipe of not less than two (2) inches outside diameter or reinforced masonry columns of not less than four (4) inches square.
- c. Aluminum or galvanized steel angles may be used as intermediate supports.
- d. All terminal posts and intermediate supports shall be set in concrete, and all terminal posts shall be properly braced when installing any ornamental type fence.
- e. Top rail, if used, shall be aluminum or galvanized steel pipe not less than one and three-eighths inches outside diameter and where a top rail is not used, terminal posts shall be properly braced with aluminum or galvanized steel pipe.

C. Ornamental wrought iron, ornamental aluminum cast iron or cast aluminum fences shall be permitted, provided that masonry pilasters are located at the corners of the lot and periodically along the fence.

~ Zoning Code Section 5-2401 Walls and fences, Materials and specifications

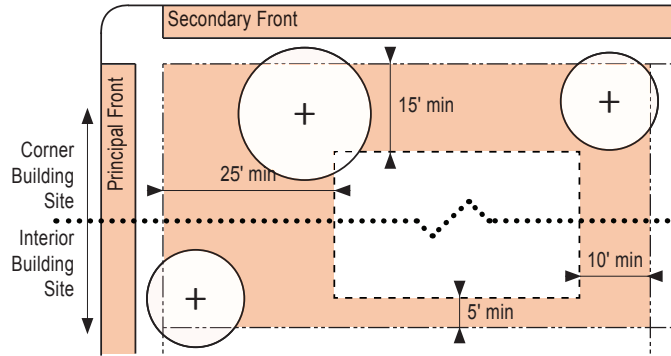


Walter DeGarmo Residence No. 615
West Elevation, Scale: 1/4" = 1'
Image Credit: HistoryMiami

ARCHITECTURE

Landscape

Landscape Placement



Landscaped Open Space

Open Space	40% min Building Site
------------	-----------------------

Plants

Large Shade Tree	1 / 5,000 sf Building Site	+
Medium Tree / Palm (pick one)		
Medium Shade Tree	2 / 5,000 sf Building Site	-
Palm Tree	2 / 5,000 sf Building Site	
Shrub	15 / 5,000 sf Building Site	
Grass	60% max Building Site	

Front Yard

Open Space	20% min of required Open Space
Trees	2 trees min of required Trees (+)
Shrubs	66% min of required Shrubs

Right-of-Way

Planting	Grass	
----------	-------	--

~ Zoning Code Section 5-1104 Landscape, General Requirements

CHECKLIST

Compliance

The checklist is designed so that 100% compliance can be determined quickly if there are checks in all of the boxes under the YES column. Strike a horizontal line thru both Yes & No boxes if a question does not apply. Use a Question Mark “?” if the answer is unclear and needs more information.

To be completed by the applicant. If the proposed project is not on a single contiguous lot or parcel of land, please complete a separate Board of Architects Best Practices Checklist for each contiguous property.

Name of applicant _____

Address _____

Phone _____

E-mail (optional) _____

Parcel or Lot Size _____ Acres

Dimensions
(approximate) _____

Address of
Property _____

Are there any existing buildings to be demolished? If so, write height & dimensions:

Are there any existing buildings to remain? If so, write height & dimensions:

Are there any additions to existing building(s)? If so, explain:

Signature of applicant _____

CHECKLIST

Submittal Requirements

Yes	No	(Please complete with "yes" or "no")
		One (1) set of drawings which include at a minimum:
		Site plan, showing lot lines, building footprint(s), driveway & walkways, and all of the following:
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing & new trees identified • Dimensions of street frontage and lot depth • Dimensions of setbacks for principal building and accessory building (if proposed) • Dimensions of setbacks for proposed garage doors (if facing street) • Dimensions of proposed driveway • Diagram with dimensions of proposed ground coverage and open space
		Floor Plan and Elevation drawings
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dimensions of height(s) for principal building and accessory building (if proposed) • Diagram with dimensions of proposed parking placement on facades • Diagram of conceptual design to include but not limited to proportion, massing, roof forms, and visual structure
		Complete title block on each page with name of property owner, the job location or address, the name, address, and phone number of the designing architect, page numbers, and type of construction
		A current signed and sealed survey of the property, which is less than five (5) years old, accurately reflecting the existing conditions of the property, including: all improvements, site elevations, square footage, structures, sidewalks, crown of road, and existing trees with three inch or greater caliper trunks within the property and adjacent right-of-way or statement by the land surveyor that there are no trees on the property. Properties abutting a waterway, lake, canal, or bay must show mangroves, or there are no trees on the property. An older survey may be accepted with a signed affidavit attesting there have not been any material changes made to the property.
		A tree disposition plan, including a tree protection plan for all specimen trees on the site and in the public right of way
		4" x 6" colored photographs of the building site, any existing structures, and the neighboring structures which show the character of the surrounding neighborhood
		Neighborhood architecture contextual design study with drawings and photographs demonstrating compatibility with/and character of the surrounding area and neighborhood
		Written statement and photographs of architectural precedents with supporting language that explains the architectural style of the proposed building or alteration
		Architects must submit an affidavit, on new buildings, certifying that the building is an original design and not a duplicate design of an existing building.
		Board of Architects fee(s).
Depending on the scope of work, the following may be required:		
		Two (2) sets of final working drawings which include complete architectural, foundation, a site, grading, and landscaping plan, and other disciplines where applicable. Final working drawing must be signed, date and sealed by the designing registered architect when seeking Final Approval from the Board of Architects.
		Demolition of existing structures requires a letter of historical significance by the Historical Resources Department
		Historical Resources Department approval is required for historical properties prior to Board of Architects review
		If governed under Homeowners Covenants, those approvals are required prior to submittal.
		Preliminary approval (stamped on the plans) from the Department of Environmental Resources Management must be obtained when there are mangroves on the property, prior to the submittal to the Board of Architects

CHECKLIST

Standards

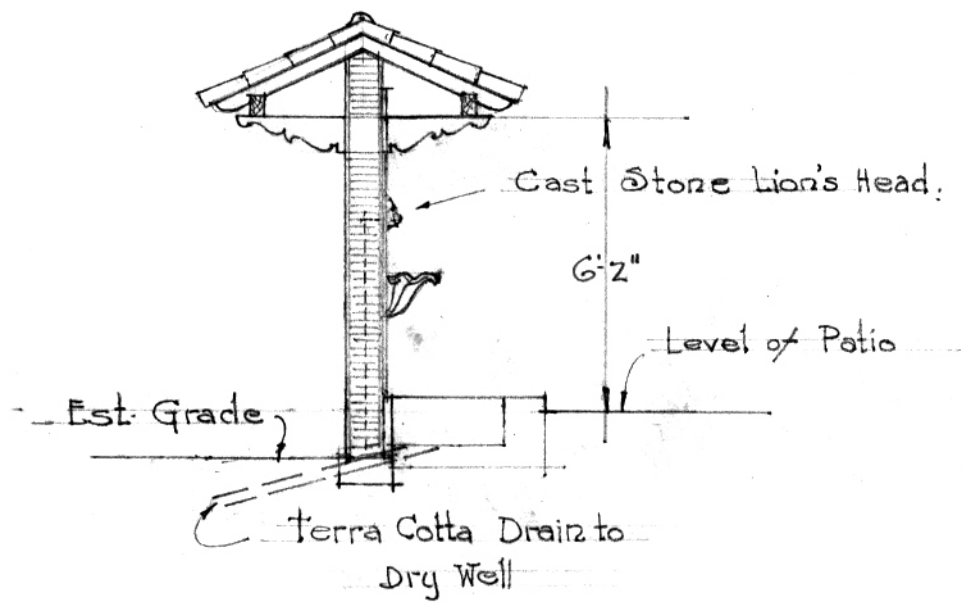
Yes	No	(Please complete with "yes" or "no")
		Building Site Street Frontage 50' min
		Density 1 Principal Building / Building Site
		Facing of lots and buildings Lot faces street
Principal Building Setback*		
		Front Setback 25'
		Secondary Front Setback 15' min
		Side Setbacks 5' min Combined total: 20% of Bldg Site Width
		Rear Setback 10' min, 5' min, if recommended by Board of Architects
Accessory Building Setback*		
		Principal Front Setback from Principal Front
		Secondary Front > Principal Building Location
		Side 5' min Combined total: 20% of Bldg Site Width min
		Rear 10' min
Building Height*		
		Principal Building 2 Floors or 25'
		Accessory Building may not exceed Principal Bldg Height
		Principal Building Height in flood hazard districts 2 Floors
		Ground Area Coverage 35% max Principal Building; 45% max all structures
		Floor Area Ratio (FAR) Building Site < 5,000sf = 0.48 max Building Site 5,000 - 10,000sf = 0.35 max Building Site > 10,000sf = 0.3 max
		Open Space 40% min
Parking Placement		
		Principal Front Facade Width 30% max
		Secondary Front Facade Width 30% max
		Garage doors & carports Setback from Principal Front
		Driveways 1 curb-cut/100 feet of lot 11' max driveway

* Additional regulations may apply. Always consult **Zoning Code Appendix A: Site Specifics** before designing your project.

CHECKLIST

Architecture

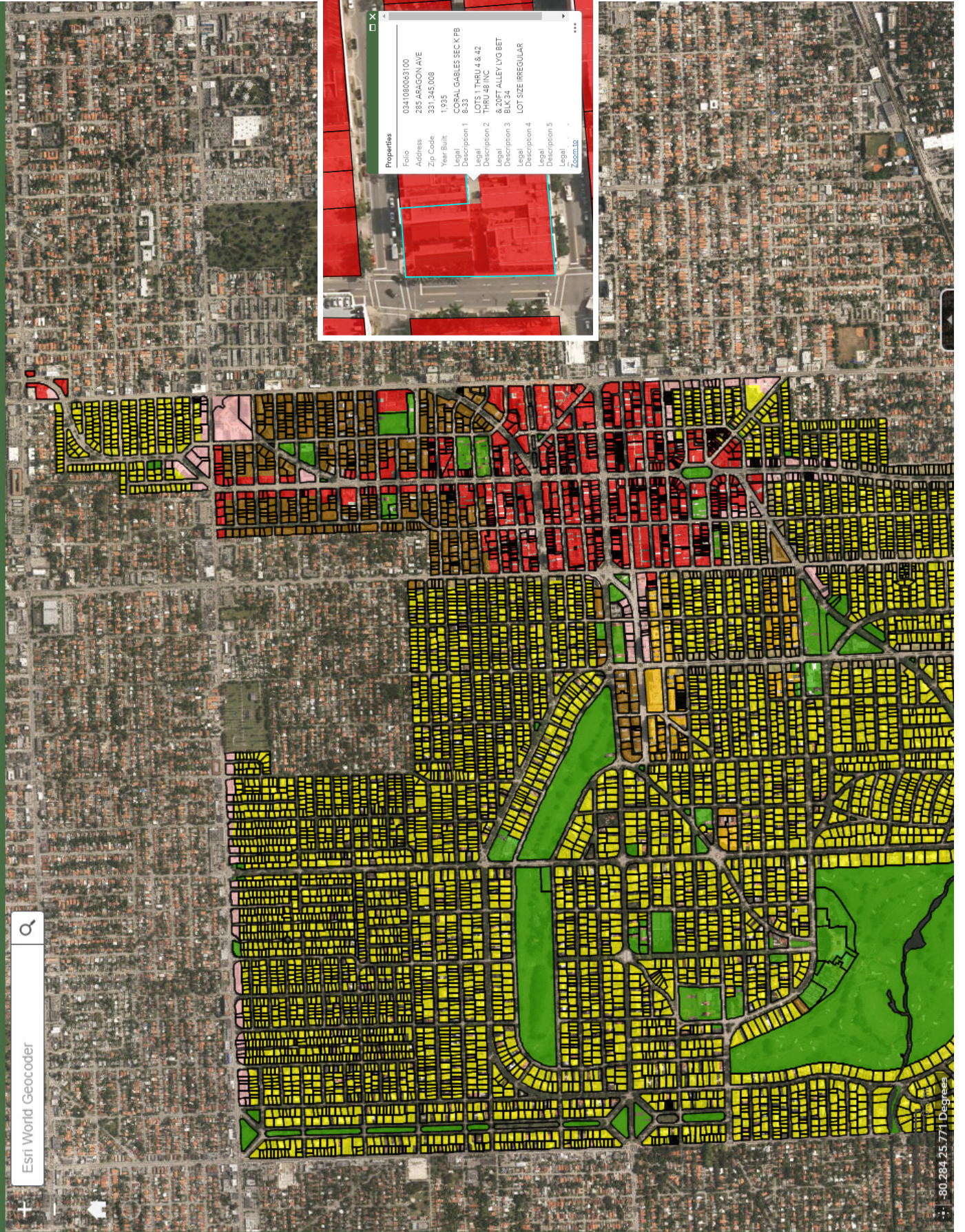
Architectural Style (circle one)	Colonial Venetian Mediterranean Italian	French Bahamian Other: _____
Wall Materials (circle one)	Concrete Glass Block Poured Concrete Stone	Hollow Tile Coral Rock Clay Brick Other: _____
Columns (circle one)	Tuscan Doric Ionic	Corinthian Composite Other: _____
Yes	No	(Please complete with "yes" or "no")
	Context	Building designed within Neighborhood Context
	Architectural Precedents	Photographs, text, & statement on proposed style
Conceptual Design		
	Proportion	Designed with rules of Classical Proportion
	Structure	Structure visually holds building's weight
	Massing	Building mass comprised of basic forms & shapes
	Roof	Roof form and design in keeping with Neighborhood Context
Details		
	Color	Pre-approved color by the Board of Architects
	Shutters	Architecturally designed
	Windows & Doors	Vertical proportions based on classical rules
	Windows	4" frame setback
	Arches	Designed with Classical Proportion
Garage Design		
	Garage Doors Setback	Setback from Principal Front
	Garage Facade Width	30% max on Principal Front 50% max on Secondary Front
	Garage Location	Alley, Side Street
Site		
	Fences & Walls	4' max
	Open Space	40% Open Space, 20% min. of required in Front Yard
	Large Shade Tree	1 / 5,000 sf Building Site
	Medium Tree / Palm	2 / 5,000 sf Building Site
	Shrub	15 / 5,000 sf Building Site, 66% min. of required in Front Yard
	Front Yard	2 trees min of required Trees



Esri World Geocoder



80.284 25.771 Degrees



MIAMI DAILY BUSINESS REVIEW

Published Daily except Saturday, Sunday and
Legal Holidays
Miami, Miami-Dade County, Florida

**STATE OF FLORIDA
COUNTY OF MIAMI-DADE:**

Before the undersigned authority personally appeared JOHANA OLIVA, who on oath says that he or she is the LEGAL CLERK, Legal Notices of the Miami Daily Business Review f/k/a Miami Review, a daily (except Saturday, Sunday and Legal Holidays) newspaper, published at Miami in Miami-Dade County, Florida; that the attached copy of advertisement, being a Legal Advertisement of Notice in the matter of

**NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING
CITY OF CORAL GABLES - PLANNING AND ZONING BOARD
- MAR 14, 2018**

in the XXXX Court,
was published in said newspaper in the issues of

03/02/2018

Affiant further says that the said Miami Daily Business Review is a newspaper published at Miami, in said Miami-Dade County, Florida and that the said newspaper has heretofore been continuously published in said Miami-Dade County, Florida each day (except Saturday, Sunday and Legal Holidays) and has been entered as second class mail matter at the post office in Miami in said Miami-Dade County, Florida, for a period of one year next preceding the first publication of the attached copy of advertisement; and affiant further says that he or she has neither paid nor promised any person, firm or corporation any discount, rebate, commission or refund for the purpose of securing this advertisement for publication in the said newspaper.

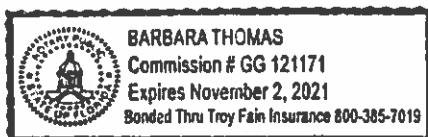
Johana Oliva

Sworn to and subscribed before me this
2 day of MARCH, A.D. 2018

Barbara Thomas

(SEAL)

JOHANA OLIVA personally known to me



**CITY OF CORAL GABLES, FLORIDA
NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING**

City Public Hearing Dates/Times	Local Planning Agency / Planning and Zoning Board Wednesday, March 14, 2018, 6:00 - 9:00 p.m.
Location	City Commission Chambers, City Hall, 405 Biltmore Way, Coral Gables, Florida, 33134

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the City of Coral Gables, Florida, Local Planning Agency (LPA) / Planning and Zoning Board (PZB) will conduct Public Hearings on the following:

1. An Ordinance of the City Commission of Coral Gables, Florida providing for text amendments to the City of Coral Gables Official Zoning Code, by amending Article 4, "Zoning Districts," Section 4-101, "Single-Family Residential (SFR) District;" and Article 5, "Development Standards," to modify and clarify provisions regulating single-family residential standards related to garages, Floor Area Ratio (FAR) calculations, fences and walls, and accessory uses; providing for a repealer provision, providing for a severability clause, codification, and providing for an effective.
2. Discussion Item: Update to Venera Mixed-Use Site Plan.
3. Resolution of the City Commission of Coral Gables, Florida requesting an encroachment agreement and mixed use site plan review pursuant to Zoning Code Article 4, "Zoning Districts," Division 2, "Overlay and Special Purpose Districts," Section 4-201, "Mixed Use District (MXD)," for the mixed use project referred to as "Gables Living" on the property legally described as Lots 1 thru 8 and Lots 39 thru 42, Block 1, Industrial Section (390 Bird Road and 4012 Laguna Street), Coral Gables, Florida; including required conditions; providing for an effective date.
4. Resolution of the City Commission of Coral Gables, Florida approving the Final Plat entitled "Almeria Square" pursuant to Zoning Code Article 3, Division 9, "Platting/Subdivision," being a re-plat of an approximately 0.2754 acre (12,000 sq. ft) property into four (4) platted lots for four (4) residential townhouses on property assigned Multi-Family Special Area District (MFSA) zoning, on the property legally described as Lots 29 and 30, Block 13, Coral Gables Biltmore Section (625 Almeria Avenue); according to the plat thereof as recorded in Plat Book 20, page 28, of the public records of Miami Dade County, Florida providing for an effective date.

5. Resolution of the City Commission of Coral Gables, Florida approving the Final Plat entitled "Plaza Coral Gables" pursuant to Zoning Code Article 3, Division 9, "Platting/Subdivision," being a re-plat of an approximately 6.731 acre property into seven (7) tracts of land on property assigned Commercial District (C) zoning, on the property legally described as all of blocks 20 and 30, and a portion of the platted alley lying within block 23, Coral Gables Crafts Section (2801, 2901, and 3001 Ponce de Leon Boulevard), Coral Gables, Florida; providing for an effective date.
6. An Ordinance of the City Commission of Coral Gables, Florida providing for text amendments to the City of Coral Gables Official Zoning Code, Article 4, "Zoning Districts," Division 2, "Overlay and Special Purpose Districts," Section 4-201, "Mixed Use District (MXD)," amending marking requirements for MXD projects less than forty-five (45) feet in height; providing for a repealer provision, providing for a severability clause, codification, and providing for an effective date.
7. An Ordinance of the City Commission of Coral Gables, Florida providing for text amendments to the City of Coral Gables Official Zoning Code, Article 3, "Development Review," Division 11, "Historic Preservation: Designation and Certificates of Appropriateness," Section 3-1104, "Designations Procedures," providing procedures for designation of the City Plan, notice of hearing, and amendments to the Plan, providing for repealer provision, severability clause, codification, and providing for an effective date.

All interested parties are invited to attend and participate. Upon recommendation by the Board, the applications will be scheduled for City Commission consideration. Please visit the City webpage at www.coralgables.com to view information concerning the applications. The complete applications are on file and available for examination during business hours at the Planning and Zoning Division, 427 Biltmore Way, Suite 201, Coral Gables, Florida, 33134. Questions and written comments can be directed to the Planning and Zoning Division at planning@coralgables.com (FAX: 305.460.5327) or 305.460.5211.

Ramon Trias
 Assistant Director of Development Services
 for Planning and Zoning Director of Planning and Zoning
 City of Coral Gables, Florida

Any person, who acts as a lobbyist pursuant to the City of Coral Gables Ordinance No. 2006-11, as amended, must register with the City Clerk prior to engaging in lobbying activities before City Staff, Boards, Committees or City Commission. A copy of the Ordinance is available in the Office of the City Clerk, City Hall. If a person decides to appeal any decision made by a Board, Committee or City Commission with respect to any matter considered at a meeting or hearing, that person will need to ensure that a verbatim record of the proceedings is made, which record includes the testimony and evidence upon which the appeal is to be based (F.S. 286.0105). Any meeting may be opened and continued and, under certain circumstances, additional legal notice will not be provided. Any person requiring special accommodations in order to attend or participate in the meeting should contact the City's ADA Coordinator, Raquel Elejabarrieta (Email: relejabarrieta@coralgables.com), Telephone: 305-722-8686, TTY/TDD: 305-442-1600, at least three (3) working days prior to the meeting. All meetings are telecast live on Coral Gables TV Channel 77.

**City of Coral Gables Board of Architects
Single-Family Residential Workshop Minutes**

Coral Gables City Hall

405 Biltmore Way, Commission Chambers

Coral Gables, Florida

Thursday, June 29, 2017, Commencing at 3:00pm

- Dona will send regulations for historic sites to add to the SFR provisions
 - Double-story courtyards should not count toward FAR
 - Garages with doors facing the street should be set back, but should not be too strict – could create a ‘cookie-cutter’ looking street
 - Carports and terraces should be encouraged by not including the area into the FAR total
 - Carports shouldn’t be allowed in the front of the house, should be even or set back from front façade
 - Front porches should be allowed as encroachments into setback/front yard
 - Require a build-to-line for front facades rather than setbacks
 - Add regulations to reduce potential bulk/mass for carports
 - Refer to examples on Santa Maria to compare same FAR but massing is different
 - Emphasize BOA’s review and recommendation process and delegate rights to make adjustments and improve designs (similar to historic preservation regulations)
 - Should allow flexibility in regulations for competent architects
 - Add 3 inch barrel tile to code
 - BOA shall deny designs and reroute to staff to refine before bringing back to BOA
- Setback requirements:
 - Rewrite regulations to not include negatives
 - Require a build-to-line for front façade
 - Specify porches to be at least 8 feet in depth
 - Specify that homes taller than 16 feet must have a rear setback of 10 feet; otherwise 5 foot rear setback is acceptable
- Ground Area Coverage:
 - Rewrite to read more clearly
 - Add language to encourage additions to historically-designated homes
- Max square foot floor area:
 - Rewrite to not take advantage of exception
 - Encourage carports by exempting from total FAR
 - Reference Best Practices Guide for carports
 - BOA to decide/approve exemption
 - Encourage thick walls by exempting wall thickness up to 8 inches from total FAR
 - Encourage terraces, breezeways, and porches in the front by exempting them

- Max FAR in flood hazard districts – rewrite to not be restrictive
- Garage facades:
 - Setback of garage should not be specified
 - Garage shall not be forward of the front façade
 - Use 16 inch divider (not 18 inch)
 - One-third of full width of garage structure
- Garage doors and carports:
 - Do not specify setback for garage from front façade
 - BOA should direct design and setback
 - Don't discourage turned garages
 - Include design guidance for carports
- Driveways
 - One curb-cut per 75 feet of street frontage
 - Explain purpose of 10 foot driveway, specify only in ROW to not require in private property
 -
- Swimming pool – 4 foot wall to comply on both sides of barrier
- Walls & Fences:
 - Encourage walls/fences at façade
- City Commission memo:
 - Remove the Villages text from goals
 - Recommend Mediterranean Class
- BOA should require historic homes to be restored and meet requirements of historic preservation
- Walkways: 18 inch walkway
- Explain reasoning in text for additional regulations

Adjourned at 5:05pm.