# MEETING OF THE CITY OF CORAL GABLES HISTORIC PRESERVATION BOARD 

405 BILTMORE WAY

CORAL GABLES, FLORIDA

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\text { AUGUST 15, } 2019
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PARTICIPANTS:

BRUCE EHRENHAFT, Chairperson
ALBERT MENENDEZ, Vice Chair
XAVIER DURANA, Board Member
CESAR GARCIA-PONS, Board Member
ALICIA BACHE-WIIG, Board Member JOHN FULLERTON, Board Member JANICE THOMSON, Board Member RAUL RODRIGUEZ, Board Member

DONA SPAIN, Historic Preservation Officer KARA KAUTZ, Asst. Historic Preservation Officer GUSTAV CEBALLOS, City Attorney

MR. CHAIRMAN: Good afternoon. Welcome to the regularly scheduled meeting of the City of Coral Gables Historic Preservation Board. We are residents of Coral Gables and are charged with the preservation and protection of historic or architecturally worthy buildings, structures, sites, neighborhoods and artifacts which impart a distinct historical heritage of the city.

The board is comprised of nine members, seven of whom are appointed by the commission, one by the city manager and the ninth is selected by the board and confirmed by the commission.

Five members of the board constitute a quorum, and five affirmative votes are necessary for the adoption of any motion.

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

Failure to register and provide proof of registration shall prohibit your ability to present to the historic preservation board on applications

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

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

I now officially call the City of Coral Gables Historic Preservation Board meeting of August 15th,

2019 to order. The time is 4:05 p.m.
I am Bruce Ehrenhaft. Also present today are the following board members: To my right, Alicia Bache-Wiig, Xavier Durana, John P. Fullerton, Cesar Garcia-Pons, and to my left, Albert Menendez, who is vice chair, Raul R. Rodriguez, and Janice E. Thomson.

Staff have forwarded to the board members a written request from Mike Sardinas for an excused absence from this meeting.

I'll entertain a motion on Mr. Sardinas's request for excused absence.

MR. FULLERTON: So moved.
MR. GARCIA-PONS: Second.
We'll take a voice vote. I think it's all right, right?

So a voice vote: All those in favor, say aye.
(ALL): Aye.
Opposed, say nay.
Motion has passed unanimously.
Okay. Staff present today from the historical resources and cultural arts department, our department director, Dona M. Spain, who is the city historic preservation officer; department assistant director, Kara N. Kautz, who is the city assistant
historic preservation officer; and administrative assistant, Yesenia Diaz.

The next item on the agenda is approval of the minutes of the meeting held on July 18, 2019.

Are there any changes or corrections from the board? Does staff note any -- okay.

Is there a motion to approve?
MR. RODRIGUEZ: So moved.
MR. CHAIRMAN: Second?
MR. MENENDEZ: Second.
MR. CHAIRMAN: Hearing no further discussion, we can have a voice vote.

All in favor, say aye.
(ALL) : Aye.
MR. CHAIRMAN: Opposed?
Motion passes.
Please be advised that this board is a quasi-judicial board and the items on the agenda are quasi-judicial in nature, which requires board members to disclose all ex parte communications.

An ex parte communication is defined as any contact, communication, conversation, correspondence, memorandum, or other written or verbal communication that takes place outside the public hearing between a member of the public and a

1 member of the quasi-judicial board regarding 2 matters to be heard by the quasi-judicial board. If anybody has made any contact with a board member, when the issue comes before the board, the member must state on the record the existence of the ex parte communication, the party who originated the communication, and whether the communication will affect the board member's ability to impartially consider the evidence to be considered regarding the matter.

Staff has advised us in writing that there's one deferral.

MS. SPAIN: Yes. Case file COA, (SP) 2007-012 revised. That's 927 Valencia Avenue. That's deferred.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay.
MS. SPAIN: And I would like to ask at this moment if you could just give us back the packets so that we don't have to make them all over again. I'd very much appreciate it. We can pick them up now. Thanks a lot.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: You can skip the gym today.
MR. CHAIRMAN: I see a lot of members of the public here. Those persons in the audience who will be testifying today, please rise to be sworn
in.
THE CLERK: Please raise your right hand. Do you swear to tell the whole truth and nothing but the truth?
(ALL) : Yes.
MR. CHAIRMAN: We'll proceed now with the items relating to particular properties which are on the agenda.

The first will be local historic designations followed by special certificates of appropriateness.

Public hearing on case file LHD 2019-003, 333 Catalonia Avenue. Consideration of the local historic designation of the property at 333 Catalonia Avenue legally described as Lot 33, Block 27, Coral Gables Craft section according to the plat thereof as recorded in plat book ten, page 40 of the public records of Miami-Dade County, Florida.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: Mr. Chair, just for the record, the case numbers are different on the actual agenda item from the document that we received from staff. One is 003, the other is 004. MR. CHAIRMAN: You're absolutely correct. MS. KAUTZ: What does -- the agenda says what?

MR. RODRIGUEZ: 003.
MS. KAUTZ: Right. It's just the first page of the report. The rest of it says 003, so I guess there was just a scrivener's error.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: But for the record, I thought we should be clear as to the case number.

MS. KAUTZ: Correct.
MR. CHAIRMAN: That's correct. I see the remaining pages do say 003. So it was the title page of the staff report.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: Okay.
MR. CHAIRMAN: Does any board member have any ex parte communications or site visits relating to this item to disclose?

MR. RODRIGUEZ: I drove by the building last time around. This is deferred from last time so...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay.
MR. FULLERTON: I did also.
MR. RODRIGUEZ: I didn't stop. It was just a drive-by.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. All right. So we'll hear first from staff and then from the applicant.

MS. KAUTZ: Can you put the PowerPoint up, please.

No, staff PowerPoint, please. Thanks.

So I wanted to let you all know that the staff report that you received is written by Elizabeth Guin. The oral presentation that I'm about to give to you all does not contain all of the information supplied in the written report, but only highlights certain portions of that part of the record.

This is a 1940 s photograph that we have on file of the property. It's a location map with the subject property bounded in yellow. It's in the Coral Gables Craft Section between Le Jeune and Ponce de Leon Boulevard, and it's just southwest of the Ponce Circle.

These are more context photos. You can see that it sits roughly mid block on the north side of Catalonia.

So a historic significance determination application was received to our department on February 20th, 2019. The applicant was interested in purchasing the property and is now the current owner. On March 6th of 2019 a determination letter was issued by staff stating that the property does meet the minimum eligibility criteria for designation as a local historic landmark. And at the owner's request the designation hearing before the board was scheduled for July 2019, but as you all know, at that meeting it was deferred again. And just please note that all of the observations and photographs are taken from the public right-of-way.

So Article 3, Section 31103, the Coral Gables zoning code, which lays out the criteria for designation of historic landmarks or historic districts states that a local historic landmark must have significant character, interest or value as part of the historical, cultural, archeological, aesthetic or architectural heritage of the city, state or nation.

For designation a subject property must only meet one of those criteria that are outlined in the code. And we find that this property is eligible as a landmark based on three criteria, specifically the historical cultural significance in that it exemplifies the historical, cultural, political, economic or social trends of the community, and also its architectural significance, and that it portrays the environment of an era in history characterized by one or more distinctive architectural styles, embodies those distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style or period or method of construction.

So the Coral Gables development history, we generally divide into three major historical periods. The first is the Coral Gables initial planning and development, the Florida land boom, everything prior to the hurricane of 1926, and of course the aftermath, the 1926 hurricane, followed by the Great Depression, and the New Deal/Wartime activity, which is roughly 1927 to 1944 , and the Post World War II and then Modern periods, which are 1945 to roughly 1963.

Construction of 333 Catalonia occurred during the boom phase of Coral Gables as it was permitted in February 1926. It was Permit 2226 in the city designed by architect Harry Beshgetoorian for builder C.R. Lynch.

So the apartment building located at 333 Catalonia was built in 1926 as a multiple family residence. As early at 1934 it was called the LaMayne Apartments, a name it retained throughout several owners. In 1951 it was renamed the Mersman Apartments and was known as such well into the 1980s.

This two-story structure, roughly 30 feet by 50 feet in plan was originally designed as a four-bedroom, two -- four two-bedroom, one bath
apartment units, two on the first story, two on the second story, and retains that configuration to date.

The original permit plans are to the right on your screen.

When Coral Gables was being planned founder George Merrick had very specific ideas about how the city should look and feel. His vision was for a cohesively designed city that relied heavily on a architectural styling derived from Spanish precedence, as he felt this type of architecture harmonized best with South Florida's climate and lifestyle.

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

He wholeheartedly incorporated the Garden City precepts of comprehensive planning with defined areas for different uses offering housing for different income levels without sacrificing quality as well as providing a wealth of public facilities. When he designed Coral Gables, Merrick was
very keen on embracing the Garden City precept of having different areas for different uses, different sections of city based on use. So different sections were dedicated to single-family residences. The Douglas Section was planned as a multifamily area. Commercial activities were restricted to the business section or along the major thoroughfares, such as Ponce de Leon Boulevard or Miracle Mile. An industrial section was implemented and located along the eastern border just north of Dixie Highway.

And in 1924 in the ad you see on the left, Merrick announced plans for a specialized live/work Craft Section for artisans and different craftsmen.

The Craft Section was located to the south of the business district. It was bounded by the major thoroughfares of Coral Way on the north, San Sebastian Avenue on the south, Le Jeune Road on the west, and Douglas Road to the east.

And you can see its general location on a 1925 map, and also a blowup of that brochure from 1924. So this was actually a really great rendering of what the Craft Section was intended to be. He envisioned either shops with living space above or affordable homes where craftsmen could live in close proximity to the adjacent business district. And at the center of this $40-\mathrm{block}$ district was a large elliptical space set aside as a place for the craftsmen to display their goods. It was supposed to be an exposition center with a permanent structure.

The affordable housing for the craftsmen and support staff was planned to ring that core exposition space and live/work shops. The apartment building 333 Catalonia permitted in 1926 was amongst the first built in the city and part of the initial building campaign of the Craft Section to fulfill this intention.

Although this section was never realized as Merrick envisioned, the apartment building stands as a testament to his vision as well as his dedication to providing affordable work housing. And this is really interesting. It's a memo dated 1924 to his sales staff that has a list of the crafts, industries and shops to be established in this arts and crafts center, and they range from, you know, antiques to a curio shop to wicker furniture to -- you know, obviously the Granada shops was located there, so it got somewhat fulfilled.

This is an aerial photo, as you can see, in 1925 in this section. The San Sebastian Hotel \& Apartments was permitted for the Coral Gables Corporation designed by Phineas Paist. This large triangular complex was intended to provide housing for the workers of the Coral Gables Corporation who were employed by George Merrick to build and develop Coral Gables. You can see it two blocks south of 333 Catalonia.

In 1926 a few structures were built in the Craft Section, including this building in question, and was seemingly representative of housing to be built for the artisans and craftsmen that Merrick wished to draw to this area.

Unfortunately, due to economic downturn this section of the city never came to full fruition. The Grand Oval was turned into Ponce Circle Park and later renamed Fred B. Hartnett Ponce Circle Park, and as seen in the 1948 aerial photograph, numerous blocks stood empty for decades.

When the blocks finally in the vicinity of 333
Catalonia were eventually developed in the early 1950s, but now it was predominantly with modest single-family homes.

So the architect for 333 Catalonia Avenue was

1 Harry Beshgetoorian. By 1918 he'd graduated with a 2 degree in architecture from Columbia University and moved to Southern Florida.

One of his notable early projects was the monumental entrance for Fulford-by-the-Sea in North Miami Beach. The feature which he designed in 1924 included one of the largest fountains built in South Florida in the 1920s. It was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2010. This is a rendering of it on the bottom of your screen.

So by the late 19th Century California architects had made a monumental shift in the direction of their architectural inspiration. Rather than continuing to adopt East Coast styles, these architects looked to their own historic surroundings where Spanish Colonial Mission Heritage had built beautiful mission chapels with thick white stucco walls, red clay roofs and bell towers. The resulting Mission Revival style was characterized by silhouetted shapes that mimicked the old Spanish missions with stuccoed facades punctuated by deep windows and door openings, sparse ornamentation.

The most distinctive features of Mission

Revival style were the curved or shaped parapet and in more ornate cases, one or two square towers symbolizing a mission church's bell tower. Roofs were commonly flat or low-pitched clay-tiled hipped, gabled or pent with rafters in the eaves. Arches were common and were usually semicircle and without moldings.

The initial building campaign of Coral Gables relied heavily on Spanish precedence. Mission Revival and Mediterranean Revival style had common roots in Spanish architect and shared characteristics. Mission Revival is often distinguished from Mediterranean Revival by its restrained or lack of surface ornamentation, its large square pillars, its distinctive parapets and coping and/or exposed rafters. The window types also have greater variation, but are usually adorned with only a very simple sill.

The multifamily residents at 333 Catalonia is not only one of a handful of buildings in the city that interprets this choice in the Mission Revival style, it's also a rare example of an apartment building in that style, and there are just very few.

So general characteristics of this style have

1 for a foundation, continuous concrete, slab 2 concrete over a crawl space, heights typically one or two stories, textured stucco as the exterior materials. The roof type is flap with shaped parapets, pent, low-pitched tile-hipped gabled. Roof detailing is limited to coping along the parapet, broad eaves often with exposed rafters.

Fenestration is typically recessed double-hung sash windows with one-over-one light configuration, multi-paned or casement windows. And the detailing, as I said before, is generally more restrained, the Mediterranean Revival, large square pillars, some twisted columns, sometimes arched entry and windows, covered walkways or arcades, round or quatrefoil windows, restrained decorative elements of tile, iron and wood.

The two-story multifamily residence is constructed of cement block and finished with rough textured stucco that you see here. These are all current photos. Front facing street facade with decidedly horizontal emphasis to it. Low-pitched pent roof line that extends from the parapet of the flat roof is punctuated at its center by a stylized curved Mission style parapet.

The front facade has a two-story predominantly
full-facade covered porch whose flat shingled shed roof serves to underline these character defining Mission Revival roof features.

The porch roof has a wood ceiling with exposed rafters. The rafters are square cut while the pent roof above has carved rafter tails that are more decorative. The double high porch is supported by a series of square concrete pillars. The concrete floor of the second-story porch extends creating another horizontal band beyond the pillars and beams articulating the second floor level.

The windows are deeply recessed with protruding sills and currently jalousie in type. Comparison with historic photos and original plans indicate that the window openings have retained their size and placement, but once held pairs of casement windows with divided lights.

The horizontality of this building is further emphasized by the cap of the same thickness that occurs just above the top railing of the metal railing that spans between the pillars. You can see the thicker piece right above the railing on the front porch and wraps then around to the back.

On the second-story pillars the stucco texture below this cap is rough, while above it's smooth.

The rear facade that you see down below is very simple, less ornamentation. There used to be an arch over the doorway. It's visible in the stucco. It was removed and squared off at some point.

So this is a close-up of the front entry. The pillars of the southeast and southwest corners also have a stylized roof fluted appearance that's visible in the historic photos. That's above the cap. On the first story the cascading step that you see down below continuously wraps the length and width of the porch and yet is another horizontal emphasis to the front of the building.

Alterations of note include changing the windows as I mentioned before to jalousie. Reroof of the building, changing the first floor French doors to wood panel doors, and enclosing the arch above the rear door.

So comparing the historic photo to the current photo, it's very clear that there have been few changes to the character-defining features of this property. It retains a high degree of its integrity.

Constructed in 1926 during the city's boom years, the four-unit two-story apartment at 333

Catalonia is located in the Coral Gables Craft Section. In planning Coral Gables, founder George Merrick incorporated the Garden City precepts of comprehensive planning, which included defined areas for specific uses, quality housing for various income levels and a wealth of public facilities.

Specifically he built distinct sections, single-family residences, multifamily residences, business and industrial uses. Merrick also proposed a specialized craft section intended as a live/work space for artisans and craftsmen.

The modest apartment building at 333 Catalonia Avenue was amongst the first built in the city and was part of the initial building campaign of the Craft Section to fulfill Merrick's intention. Although this section was never realized as he envisioned it, this apartment building stands as a testament to his vision as well as his dedication to providing affordable housing.

Furthermore, Merrick's architectural styling for Coral Gables heavily relied on Spanish precedence. This structure is not only one of a handful of buildings in the city that interprets this choice in the Mission Revival style, it's a
rare example of an apartment building in that style.

It was designed by architect Harry Beshgetoorian who worked closely with architects Walter DeGarmo and Phineas Paist in Coral Gables in the mid-1920s. Thus the property at 333 Catalonia retains its historic integrity and significantly contributes to the historic fabric of the city of Coral Gables. Staff recommends approval.

MS. BACHE-WIIG: I have a question. Kara, is this used as an apartment building or --

MS. KAUTZ: Yes.
MS. BACHE-WIIG: It continues to be used?
MS. KAUTZ: Yes.
MS. BACHE-WIIG: Is this -- I don't know if you know, is this area or this -- yeah, this section, is it zoned as multifamily or isn't it single?

MR. GUILFORD: It's single family.
MS. BACHE-WIIG: So it's like grandfathered in?

MS. KAUTZ: Illegally non-conforming.
MR. GUILFORD: Good afternoon, Mr. Chairman, members of the board. For the record, my name is Zeke Guilford, law offices at 400 University Drive.

It gives me great pleasure to be here today representing Southeast Investment Group and Dr. Zakharia, who's here with me today.

He is the owner of the property at 333 Catalonia Avenue. I'm joined by Bob Chisholm of the architectural -- Chisholm Architects. He will be presenting a PowerPoint as soon as I finish mine.

I'm going to just talk in kind of an overview and then let Bob come up and kind of hit the details. We are opposed to this designation. In our opinion this is not part of Merrick's vision. This style, as Kara clearly pointed out, is also known as the California style or Spanish Colonial. It does not have the ornateness that George Merrick planned when he planned the buildings. Look at, you know, City Hall, look at the Biltmore, and there's plenty others.

As a matter of fact, what we have here, this is a Mediterranean Design Style Guide by the City of Coral Gables. You can see all the ordinate pieces around it. As a matter of fact, we give bonuses for Mediterranean.

I've never heard of giving bonuses for Mission Revival style. As a matter of fact, I've been

1 doing this for over 30 years, coming before these boards and this is the first time I've ever heard of Mission Revival style having to do with George Merrick.

As a matter of fact, if you look at some of the items here, which is the guide which is -obviously, this is supposed to help us continue Merrick's vision of architecture. Some of the things here, towers, arcade, and loggias, elaborately shaped arches, highly decorated window surrounds, tile vents, decorated chimneys often featuring tile roofs. None of those are in this building.

And, in fact, they include several buildings in that part of the Craft Section, which is George Fink's studio on Ponce de Leon Boulevard. You can see the decorativeness around the windows. There's ornateness around the door. You also have the old Charade Building as a example of what Merrick envisioned. And lastly, you have the San Sebastian Apartments, which staff talked about.

Now, what I'd like to do is just take a moment and read you something out of a book by Arva Moore -- I have it upside down -- Arva Moore Parks, if I can. "Although the Craft Section was never

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completed, several notable buildings were constructed. The Wilkins family built the Granada Shops where they manufactured high quality reproductions of Spanish antiques located near the southwest corner of the central park. The Granada Shops designed by H. George Fink were noted for both the beauty of their showroom and the quality of their furniture. Long residents remember this building as -- I'm probably going to mess up the name -- Paoletti's Italian Restaurant and later the Charades. I think I remember it as Charades. It was destroyed by fire in 1995.

When architect H. George Fink built his studio on Ponce -- the one I just showed you -- in 1925 it was highlighted as an important addition to the Craft Section. One of the most beloved remaining buildings in the Craft Section, it continues to reflect the best of early Coral Gables visionary architecture.
C. Glover Boake, a leading Coral Gables contractor, hired architect Phineas Paist to design an office building on the corner of Almeria and Ponce de Leon. It was torn down in 1983. The new building that occupies the site is reminiscent of the original. It's a bank building now.

Myers Cooper, another contractor, had an office building off the park. Although the facade has been altered it remains today at 2717 Ponce de Leon Boulevard.

In order to highlight his vision of the area, George Merrick built two buildings in the Craft Section. The first was a Walter DeGarmo designed administration building that sat on the southwest corner of Ponce de Leon Boulevard and Coral Way. Here George had a second floor office with a patio overlooking both the crafts and business sections. One can only imagine the deals brokered in this romantic setting.

The second Merrick building was the Art Center that occupied all of triangular block 24. The newspaper held it as a splendid example of true Spanish architecture. It was known for its grand reception room, spiral staircase, imported tiles and authentic Spanish antiques. It housed Coral Gables' artistic soul."

Two things you did not hear in that description. One, 333 Catalonia as a significant building for the Craft Section, and you also did not hear the architect's name.

Now, let's take a moment to talk about the

1 architect. I've also had the pleasure of reading 2 Arva's book, "George Merrick, Son of the South Wind." If you haven't read it, basically what it does, it basically takes you through his life and how he developed each section of the city.

In that book as each section she talks about, she talks about all the people who are important to that section, the architects, the planners, the road designers who did the public spaces. Not one time in her entire book did she mention this architect.

At this point I'm going to turn it over to Bob and let him go through his PowerPoint presentation.

MR. CHISHOLM: Okay. Please bring up the Chisholm PowerPoint. Thank you.

Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. Thank you for the opportunity to come before you, and I also want to thank you for deferring from last month which I couldn't be here, I was out of town. So I'm very thankful for that.

What I would like to do today, if I may, is show you exactly -- first, let me let you know what my qualifications are in order to be able to speak before you today with some kind of deference, and then I'm going to show you some things, and I have

1 a tendency to have some levity in some of my things that I show because $I$ think it's kind of interesting to watch how the social, cultural aspects of life come into play in everything that we do creatively. And then I'm going to show you why this building is not a particularly good example of Spanish Mission Revival.

Chisholm Architects is located at 782 Northwest 42nd Avenue, Suite 650 in Miami. And we are of course discussing 333 Catalonia. And some background on what $I$ have been involved in: I was part of the county manager's office from '76 through '80 in the OCED office, and I was given the job of historic preservation when it was beginning in the '70s to take ahold in our situation.

One of my first assignments was to take the Alamo over at Jackson Memorial on the top right, and physically pick it up and move it around 400, 500 feet to its current location and in the meantime conserving the building intact while we did it. I was in charge of that project and I put together the whole operation.

Also, I was in charge of establishing -hiring the staff to establish the Miami-Dade County offices of historic preservation. I interviewed
and hired Mr. Ivan Rodriguez and Mr. Robert Karr, the archeologist in 1980, and you all know what a wonderful job they did.

After 1980 I went back to private practice and we got involved in the Art Deco District in the early ' 80 s with Finegold Anderson, which was the Boston lead team, and I was with Ramos Architects. I was vice president and $I$ was in charge of the Miami team.

In that aspect we were to study the South Beach element of Art Deco movement, as you know, was being led by Barbara Capitman, who was a genius. And my job was to take a look at these buildings and see what their restoration, renovation and retrofit possibilities were.

And I have extensive photographs of all of South Beach and going back to 1980, because we really got involved both inside and out of many, many buildings. That won a national award from Progressive Architecture in 1981, '82, around there, for urban design.

And in the course of that I've put and I've restored 22 buildings in the National Register of Historic Places. At one time we were -- my firm was recognized as the No. 2 firm in the state of

Florida.
And then we were part of the Worsham Brothers team to do the Biltmore Hotel in 1986, and we had to get that done in one year, and we literally had, quote/unquote, office desks in the middle of all the construction working directly with that entire team, which was very successful in its accomplishment.

Most recently Dr. Eduardo Padron asked me to help in getting the Freedom Tower as part of the National Historic landmark which $I$ was involved and I was quoted in the federal register with my comments regarding the Freedom Tower and things like that.

And then we were involved in the Kushello residence. We restored it down in Homestead which was an original pioneer residence, and we have an unsolicited award from Dade Heritage Trust for preservation.

Of course we were involved with the Play House in renovation retrofit in the last few years, and we were pretty much a part of how to maintain the legacy, not only -- most importantly was the contribution to our cultural and our historical aspects of what South Florida is, you know, the

1 things that the plays and the creativeness has gone through. The Play House is incredible if you really look at it.

So I speak with all candor that the same way that I can defend the needs for historic preservation, we also have to defend its integrity, and that's why I'm here today. And I took this -I didn't seek it. Dr. Zakharia called me and asked me to get involved.

With a little bit of levity $I$ would like to -I thought of something like this, which is kind of -- some of you might remember this marketing campaign that Ford Motor Company had in the 1970s with the Ford Granada where they would say, "it's a Mercedes." No. No. It's a Ford Granada. It might look like a Mercedes. It might -- you might claim it's a Mercedes, but it's not. It's a Ford Granada. And some of the ads that they went on as calling this a remarkable achievement, et cetera, et cetera. Ads that would be almost comical that, you know, my parking ticket says it's a Cadillac, but my car is really a Ford Granada. So, you know, eventually they came down from comparing it to a Mercedes with comparing it to a Cadillac, but anyway.

The thing is that the bottom line sadly, the Ford Granada was an ugly, slow, unreliable car and sucked gas. And I don't know if any people remember it since then, but this is very similar to what we have to be on the look out for because we do have to remember history to understand the present, and that's extremely important. But we also have to give credit where credit is due. Not everybody gets a trophy at the end of the game.

And in architecture, specifically, or in any creative arts, you have to really push it beyond the point of what did you actually bring to the table architecturally that merits that kind of recognition? Not just regurgitating or copying something that you've put together without a sense of scale or proportion or proper detailing.

And it's very easy to talk about these things, and I've put these -- and say things -- you know, some of the things that -- this is not a rare example. There's tons of these around because it was the cheapest, fastest way of getting housing done. This is essentially a box with holes punctured into it and some things.

The first thing, I'll be very honest, I never even noticed this building, and I wonder why. When

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Coral Gables came into play in 1973 with the historic preservation ordinances, it's taken 46 years to decide that this thing is historic when it kind of -- it's right there in front of you four blocks away from City Hall. Now all of a sudden it's historic? Why?

Anyway, moving along there, it's very clear criteria, you know, there's the architectural component, which I won't even go there. I mean, I see that, and I'm going to prove to you what I mean by that, some of the things I question on this building.

The first thing that jumped out at me, I see this lonely arch. All of a sudden they're out of scale, and I'm going, what the heck is that arch doing there, because it doesn't even look like it's part of Mission.

And, by the way, Mission or Mission Revival is an offshoot of Spanish Colonial. There's a lot of nebulous lines between them, and you really have to be very discerning, because if you take components like a Ford Granada and a Mercedes and you start putting together components that look alike, you can't call that a Mercedes. It's just simply an assembly of different parts that you have put

1 together, and all of a sudden you call that a masterpiece or a significant building. I have a problem with that.

And from a historical aspect, what has this building really contributed to the history of Coral Gables, per se? The Craft Section was a nice idea, but it never came to fruition, and they never even picked it up after the Great Depression -Recession. I get them confused.

So it didn't happen. It's not even cited in history books that are very respected and, you know, we have to really think about what we're doing here.

As I mentioned, the Spanish Mission style is a derivative. It was -- and there was a reason for the Spanish Colonial, Spanish Mission style as you call it. There was a reason. The materials had to be local in California. The artisans and craftsmen were limited. The ability to build was very, very -- what's the word I'm looking for? It was very, very rough, very unsophisticated, so the buildings, you know, had large components, a lot of rounded surfaces.

And you can see there, I won't bore you reading every single word here, but it's -- there's a lot of elements. And the key here is how do you use these elements in architecture to articulate them in a manner that is significant, not just putting, slapping them together with no sense of scale, or not even any historical connections.

Same thing goes to Revival, which these are all derivatives. We were once doing a hotel up in Broward County. My clients were from Switzerland, and they -- we went to the DRB, et cetera, and you know, we're doing the preliminary stuff, and the DRB says, we would like for it to be Mediterranean. And my client turns to me and says, Bob, there are 27 countries in the Mediterranean. What are they talking about?

So again, you know, you give them a ticket thinking it's a Cadillac or it's a Mercedes and it's really a Cadillac and it's not even a Ford Granada, so it's kind of weird. You have to know what you're talking about when you see these things and you begin to evaluate them in a manner that's sophisticated, which is what Coral Gables is known for.

We're known for approaching things in a rather studied manner, very empirical and looking at things for their true merit.

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So my finding is this is not representative of any particular architecture style. When you analyze these things it does not contain sufficient distinctive architecture characteristics that are that merit, and I list them all here.

But I already said that this was not a rare example of multi apartment apartments, and I can prove it to you because there's better ones in Coral Gables than this, better ones architecturally, frankly, a little bit better detailed, and there's a lot of them around South Florida as a whole, in fact, probably even around Florida.

But the -- even the lower porch above the balcony, the lower porch in Mission, they needed to do arches to cover those spans, but they couldn't get it up, so the upper floors had to be out of wood for that same reason, the weight, et cetera. But the bottom was always a very heavy arch to support whatever happened on the second floor. And you don't exactly see this.

And I'm going to show you some other things. But -- and I said I -- I've put 22 buildings in the national register, and $I$ was working with Washington D.C. at the time, because at that time
in the '70s and '80s you had to work directly with Washington, and they were very, very particular as to the degree of alterations that that particular structure had had prior to your submission for becoming accepted into the register.

So and this building has been severely changed, not only has it been severely changed over the years, it's severely changed from the original drawings in terms of what they actually build.

So here I list for your reading the things that are just not -- it doesn't have these elements that if you want to qualify them as Mission Revival, and they can be found anywhere. Just because you have exposed rafters doesn't mean -you know, you can see exposed rafters in many, many buildings, you know, in the Florida Keys, around Coral Gables, and all kinds, even in contemporary buildings.

And there are better examples of deep set windows. There's no deep set windows here, period. Period. So for a report to say, you know, yeah, recessed windows, where do you have recessed windows? Sorry. And, you know, it's a typical stucco treatment. You see it everywhere in a cheap building. I mean, I'm speaking very bluntly, and

1 these particular examples have the more 2 sophisticated articulation of what they're trying to show.

What's interesting as well is that the original zoning map on the left shows this building in what would be a commercial area. This is not a work/live. This is an apartment building. It's not a work/live situation in any case. And like I said, it's not a rare example. I've mentioned that several times. So in the current map it's in a single-family area.

Again, these buildings I believe are in Coral Gables, my staff took some pictures, but even these are a little bit better, minimally better articulated than the other ones. And if you want to see a work/live, it's the one on Ponce. Either you want to call it mixed use or work/live, you know, you have retail at ground floor and you have living units on top. That's more like it. But I don't think this is intent.

Now, it's just me, but $I$ look at the original drawings, and I look at the elevations, I don't know who sketched on top of these drawings, but when you start to examine the drawings you see some different original roof lines or ridge lines or
parapet lines, and I don't even know -- when I started looking at the front entry, I don't even know if that archway is original or not in the drawings, to tell you the truth. It's a little bit difficult to see, and it looks like what you're seeing in this original microfilm drawing, you're seeing the doorway in the background and the front was also square.

And, you know, maybe we should look at the originals more closely, but that's what I see.

And then, again, even if Mr. Beshgetoorian, I forget if I'm mispronouncing it, what is "he worked closely with other architects?" Which are much more renowned. What does closely mean? Because I only see that he worked for a year or less in each one of those offices. That's not very closely. Maybe he got fired for all we know.

So to make these general statements to me is -- and those of you who are architects, you understand what I'm saying.

Again, the same thing here. My comments as to, you know, who made those sketches and those changes to the building as we know it? Who knows.

And my last slide, $I$ just couldn't help it, I'm sorry, but, you know, you have an exact copy or
a very similar copy, and just because they look alike and they keep time, doesn't mean they're the same thing.

And I thank you very much for your kind attention.

MS. SPAIN: So I'd like to -- we received some e-mails about this property from people and I'm going to read them into the record.

This is from John Sullenberger. I'm unable to attend the meeting, but would like to support the preservation of a historically significant Mission Revival style building located at 333 Catalonia Avenue. The historic architecture of Coral Gables matters to me, and I hope you preserve this treasure for future generations.

John Gerald Sullenberger, 832 Santiago Street.
This is to the members of the Historic Preservation Board. I support the preservation of the Mission Revival style building located at 333 Catalonia. The historic architecture of Coral Gables matters to me. I hope you will accept the City's preservation staff well researched 24 -page designation report of the 1920s apartment building as one of the few Mission inspired properties that remain in the city.

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I also support the preservation of 14 Andalusia Avenue, First Church of Christ Science designed by Mass architect Phineas Paist. That's another case.

That's from Karelia Martinez Carbonell by Altara Avenue.

This is Dear Mrs. Spain and the members of the Historic Preservation Board, I would make a strong recommendation to this board to -- no. Never mind; I'm sorry. This is from -- Elizabeth is also on the 410 building.

This is from Dolly MacIntyre. As a former member of the preservation board, I would like to express my support for the historic designation of 333 Catalonia. It appears to meet one of the criteria -- it appears to meet enough of the criteria to qualify and it certainly enhances the historic character of Coral Gables. Please save this one.

Dolly MacIntyre, 409 Vizcaya Avenue.
To the members of the Historic Preservation Board I am unable to attend the meeting, but I would like to support the preservation of the historically significant Mission Revival style building located at 333 Catalonia Avenue.

The historic architecture of Coral Gables matters to me. I hope you will preserve this treasure for future generations.

Mary Anne Dang -- D-A-N-G-U-I-L-L-E-C-O-U-R-T, 541 Hardee Road.

Dear preservation board, unfortunately I will not be able to attend the meeting regarding preservation of the Mission style apartment building at 333 Catalonia. I care very much about the preservation of Coral Gables as I was born and raised here. It concerns me about the overbuilding currently going on which ruins the special charm of the Gables.

I'm very concerned about the preservation of 333 Catalonia Avenue. Please register my vote against lack of attention to the preservation of 333 Catalonia Avenue.

Dona W. Horowitz, Ph.D., 700 Biltmore Way, Unit 310.

To the members of the Historic Preservation Board, I support the preservation of the Mission Revival style building located at 333 Catalonia. The historic architecture of Coral Gables matters to me. I hope you will accept the city's preservation staff's well-researched 24-page
designation report on the 1920s apartment building as one of the few Mission inspired properties that remain in the city.

This is a duplicate of the other e-mail from Karelia Carbonell, 532 Altara.

I'm unable to attend the meeting, but would like to support the preservation of the historically significant Mission Revival style building located at 333 Catalonia Avenue. The important architecture of Coral Gables matters to me for the heritage of this city.

Regards, Alice Goldhagen, 6395 Maynada Street.
To the members of the Historic Preservation Board, I'm unable to attend the meeting. Would like to support the preservation of the historically significant Mission Revival style building located at 333 Catalonia Avenue. The historic architecture of Coral Gables matters to me. I hope you would preserve this treasure for future generations.

This is from Joyce E. Nelson, 25255 Inagua Avenue in Miami.

This is from Daniel Todaro. I, Daniel Todaro, a Homestead Preservation Board Member, submit this letter in strong support of the proposed historic
designation for the 333 Catalonia Avenue. This heritage resources makes up a nationally significant region whose stories need to be told to residents, visitors and future generations.

That's the Historic Preservation Board Member of Homestead, Daniel Todaro.

To the members of the Historic Preservation Board, I am unable to attend the meeting. Would like to support the preservation 333 Catalonia Avenue. The historic architecture of Coral Gables matters to me. I hope you would preserve this treasure so that the future generations can enjoy it. Elizabeth Sharkey, 8235 Southwest 150th Drive, Palmetto Bay.

To the members of the Historic Preservation Board regarding Case File LHD 2019-003, 333 Catalonia Avenue, I am unable to attend the meeting to be held on July 18 th regarding the preservation of the historically significant Mission Revival style building at 333 Catalonia Avenue.

As an owner of the historically designated property on Obispo Avenue, I feel that the historic architecture of Coral Gables is very important. There seems to be an upswing in the way Coral Gables is now allowing the tearing down and
building of generic houses. The architecture and its historic value is important. I truly hope that you preserve the Mission Revival style building at 333 Catalonia Avenue. Thank you for your time in reading this letter.

That is Amanda Lachterman, 813 Obispo. To the members of the historic board, I'm unable to attend the meeting. Would like to support the preservation of 333 Catalonia Avenue. The historic architecture of Coral Gables matters to me. I hope you will preserve this treasure so that future generations can also enjoy it.

Sandra Mallot, 3548 North Bay Homes Drive in Miami.

As a longtime resident of Coral Gables, I appreciate the architecture found here. Please support the preservation of 333 Catalonia.

Cheryl Akerman, 816 Sorolla Avenue.
Dear Ms. Spain and members of the historic board, I truly hope that you will and urge you to on July 18th at your meeting vote award historic designation to 333 Catalonia Avenue. I don't believe it's necessary for me to repeat the numerous reasons why a property should be so designated as $I$ know that you are well aware of its

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historic significance. But $I$ do hope and trust that this pleading coming from America's senior collector of Miami memorabilia and Floridiana and the owner of the largest private collection, (private as opposed to the museums) of Coral Gables historic memorabilia single most-published Florida history book author (33 including the first complete of Coral, published by Arcadia Publishing in its "Images of America" series) will carry additional weight.

As the president of both the Miami Memorabilia Collectors Club (which meets monthly except July and August in Coral Gables) and the Greater North Miami Historical Society and a member of the historic review boards of both Sunny Isles Beach and Miami Shores, and as adjunct professor of history and Historian in Residence at Barry University, adjunct professor of history at Nova Southeastern University, Lifelong Learning Institute and Historian in Residence at FIU, Osher Lifelong Learning Institute, and after now 61 years of collecting I have substantial background in our local history, and I therefore hope and trust that you will do the right and correct thing and vote to preserve the historically important and one of a

1 kind building, sincerely, Seth H. Bramson, MBA, MS, 330 Northeast 96th Street in Miami Shores.

I'm not done.
I'm unable to attend the historic preservation hearing today. Strongly hope the commission designates the above address as historic. The property's built in 1919 around the very beginning of George Merrick's creation of Coral Gables. We should enshrine properties that were created during this period. The property is part of the Coral Gables history. I lived a few blocks away when I attended Gables High in 1967 through 1970. I often walked around downtown Gables and Catalonia. This property was always dear to me. Please designate this property as historic so children and future generations can appreciate this quaint and historic apartment house. Sincerely, Jill D. Kramer, 7590 Southwest 47th Court, Miami, Florida.

Dear Dona, as the previous and current owner of two historically designated homes in Coral Gables, I recognize the vital importance of architecturally significant buildings within our rapidly evolving city beautiful.

While I am unable to attend this afternoon's meeting, I wish to add my voice to those calling
for historic designation of the Mission style building located at 333 Catalonia Avenue.

It is also my belief that such designation should not and would not negatively affect any future development of the area immediately surrounding this property. We need only look at the historic building that is being preserved within the new mixed-use project called The Plaza located just blocks from 333 Catalonia to see how historic architecture can add authentic character and meaning to contemporary real estate developments.

Thank you for seriously considering my opinion. Bruce Fitzgerald, Coral Gables resident.

Hello Dona, I'm in favor of preserving the apartment building on Catalonia. These small buildings are a lasting vestige of disappearing scale and type of housing in Coral Gables. They also provide affordable housing for individuals that cannot afford to purchase the higher end condos and apartments currently being built all over Coral Gables.

Best, Rocco Ceo, AIA, LEED AP, NCARB, Professor, University of Miami School of Architecture.

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To the members of the Historic Preservation Board, I'm unable to attend the meeting. I would like to support the preservation of the historically significant Mission Revival style building located at 333 Catalonia Avenue. The historic architecture of Coral Gables matters to me. I hope you will preserve this treasure for future generations.

Thank you, Sara V-E-L-A-S-Q-U-E-Z, 331 85th Street, 12, Miami Beach.

This is: Dear members of the Historic Preservation Board, on behalf of Dade Heritage Trust and our board of directors, I urge you to support the historic preservation of the Mission Revival style apartment building at 333 Catalonia Avenue in the Coral Gables Craft Section.

Upon review of the thorough and well-researched staff report, Dade Heritage Trust concurs that the building retains its historic integrity and context standing as a testament to George Merrick's vision and early development of Coral Gables. The building is deserving of designation, protection and preservation.

Sincerely, Christine Rupp, Executive Director, Dade Heritage Trust.

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And this last one is, I'm out of town, regret I'm unable to attend the board meeting. Please accept this letter of support for the historic designation of 333 Catalonia Avenue, a building deserving not only for its architectural style, but also in view of the fact it's a rare example of the 1920s apartment houses. I am personally alarmed at the rapid destruction of the city's low rise apartment houses, particularly in my neighborhood, Valencia Avenue, and fear that there will be very few left in the city of Coral Gables. This will be a loss of history, character scale as well as affordable housing.

Thank you for your consideration, Cheryl Gold, 721 Biltmore Way, No. 302.

That's fine. Thank you.
MR. CHAIRMAN: If there are additional individuals in the audience who wish to speak in favor of or in opposition to this item, please come forward one at a time to the microphone and state your name and address for the record. And when you come forward, if you were not present when the others were sworn, please so state so you can be sworn in.

MS. MENENDEZ: May I come?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. Thank you.
MS. MENENDEZ: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, vice chair and members of the board. For the record, my name is Maria Menendez, and I live with family at 322 Catalonia Avenue right across from the property in question.

When I hear the description of a treasure, I'm wondering are they looking at the property that I have to look at every single morning and afternoon? It's not a treasure. It hasn't been a treasure since I've been there and moved in 26 years ago.

It's a property that hasn't been maintained. It's a property that's falling apart. Then the question is, is it historic? And then when you hear the architect, who is a historic preservation expert, and you look at the plans that are in the city and see what the design intent was, and what was actually built, you say where's the historic significance?

The windows aren't there the way that they were supposed to be. The arches aren't there. The roof line's not there. Where's the historic significance? All because it was built at that time. Where's the historic -- it doesn't mean that it was built in accordance to a certain

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1 architecture that we all are proud to see every day in our city.

I love historic. I mean, I've worked for the city for over 30 years, and to me it's like such an important part of our city. But I have never seen any historic significance to this building.

It has been housing to UM students. You hear from some of my neighbors that it's just a party house. You can never get rentals in there that are worth staying there more than a semester, two semesters, three semesters. It's mostly UM or FIU students. It's really whoever can -- you know, whoever needs affordable housing in that area.

You know, if it was historic, I'd be the first one, you know, like sort of like leading the charge, but there's nothing historically significant. It's a four-plex in a single-family residence. It is a non-conforming use. It hasn't been maintained. It's falling apart. No ADA accessibility. It is something that probably needs to be torn down, you know.

So that's my opinion. I appreciate you taking the time to listen to me, and it's a passionate issue for our neighborhood. I mean, some of us -I've been there 26 years. Some people can tell you
they've been there 40 years, all their lives, and we are so happy that the doctor has purchased this and there's an opportunity perhaps to have a single-family residence go in, which is what our block is all about. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is there anybody else that would like to speak to the issue?

Please come forward.
MS. YANIZ: Hi, my name is Esperanza Yaniz. I --

MR. CHAIRMAN: Could you speak into the microphone so they --

MS. YANIZ: Good afternoon.
MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.
MS. YANIZ: My name is Esperanza Yaniz. I live on 330 Catalonia, across the street. Our window faces that sore, eyesore building every day. My mother lives there with me, and all we've known is what Maria said, it's a party house, tenants are from UM, they stay up late, drink. We've called the cops a few times. And it's an eyesore for the block. It should not be there. Has historical value on that block. And I like Maria, love history and preservation. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Yes?

MS. GRANDA: Hi. I didn't come for this, but my name is Olga Granda and I --

MR. CHAIRMAN: Were you sworn in?
MS. GRANDA: Yes.
MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay.
MS. GRANDA: I just came for another item, but I feel compelled to speak.

I live at 437 Blue Road, and I also have interest in 2850 Salzeido Street, which is around corner from this property. I've lived in Coral Gables all my life, and I certainly understand the value of beauty and historic significance when it comes to structures. But a lot of Kara's presentation was about the philosophy behind the Craft Section and the concept of inclusive affordable housing in the design of this city, and that is a notion that should be celebrated.

Not everyone gets to drive a Mercedes and that doesn't mean that their history should be demolished. So I would ask, you know, what kind of community do we want to be and what kind of values do we want to leave our children, and for you just to consider those elements when considering whether or not to designate this structure.

Thank you.

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MR. ZAKHARIA: Good evening. My name is Dr. Alex Zakharia. I'm not an architect. I'm a heart surgeon. I work at Jackson Memorial, and I was professor at university and chief of heart surgery in the VA hospital.

My tennis partner was very bullish about Coral Gables and about Miami. He said, whatever money you make, put it in real estate, and he was right. I'm very happy about that. And I'm still very bullish about Coral Gables. My office, home office is next door to 333, the subject of our discussion. I go there every morning at 8:00 in the morning to take care of business.

And I want to thank Dona for a nice report, it's a beautiful report. I do not agree with the conclusions because $I$ don't think this is really a historic building. It is so ugly that there's nobody in the neighborhood who thinks it's a beautiful building. All my neighbors are here. They think it's an ugly building.

And I have asked people who are artists, what do you think, he said it's a horrible building. Inside it is not a building that you can live in.

My assistant has shown it to about 50 people to lease it in the last six months, nobody wants to live in it. The building has deteriorated. It has changed a lot over the last years. It has deteriorated.

There's a change in the windows, changed in the roof, changed in the entrance, changed in the parking, and new parking has been installed in the back of the house.

Mr. Merrick's opinion was to have a live and work area. This has never come across.

The architect, Mr. Beshgetoorian, is not listed with a group of famous architects like Mr. Paist, Mr. Fink, Mr. Bliss, Mr. DeGarmo.

It is not a historic building because nobody famous has lived in this building. No Hemingway, no Edison, no Merrick, and nobody of any significance has lived in this building. I know because I see the people going in and out every morning, every day. And there's nothing wrong with having normal people, but to be a historic building it has to have a significant tenant who would represent why it is a building of significance.

I'm not an expert on Mission style, and Robert has discussed it, I think. However, I had the structural engineer evaluate the building, and he said two problems are about to go, the electrical
system is about to go, and it will require a lot of money to fix this. However, the value of the building from aesthetic point of view, there's nothing beautiful about this building. It is not something, a showpiece, and has a lot of violations.

It is built on 400 square feet when all the properties on Catalonia Avenue are 8,000 square feet. How they get over to build on 400 square feet, and the building juts into the front of the office. The back of the building has been changed and a lot of changes.

I'm really interested in this topic, that's why I came. I want to thank the priest from my church. The church is just behind the building, so he has very close knowledge of this building.

And our plan after 25 years of trying to make Catalonia the most beautiful area in Coral Gables. It is now a sleepy area. It has single-family homes with no textures.

I met with the zoning attorney, Mr. Ramon, and he's a very encouraging architect. He said to go ahead and please do something about it.

So we have been buying properties on Catalonia Avenue from one end to the other, from Le Jeune

Road all the way to the other end. It took me 25 years. I'm happy to inform you that we are about done. We have purchased all the properties except for one, which we hope to finish before the end of the month.

I would like to make out of Catalonia Avenue a masterpiece, a piece of beauty, a place that we'll be very proud of. It's a legacy, which I believe the problem is that this piece of concrete, which is called, it started -- it stands in the middle of Catalonia Avenue. And people say you cannot have continuity with this structure in the middle.

This is why I asked my neighbors to be present to present their opinion to your respective committee, because it is not a culture center. It is not a historic center. And there's not a nice architecture center. It has no meaning to be preserved. It's an obstruction to progress.

I thank Dona for a nice report. I disagree with her conclusions. And I thank you for being here. I know the value of voluntary service to the community, I know it's a sacrifice and I thank you again.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Doctor.
Is there anybody else that would like to speak?

MS. GANESH: Good afternoon. My name is Barby Ganesh. I'm the assistant of Dr. Zakharia. As he said, it's true, we showed the property to more than 50 people and everybody that's coming to see, as soon as they go into the -- one is -- but this is too dark, this is ugly, made me scared, no, no. If they go even, most of them, the ones who go inside the apartment. Because, you know, look at its condition that it's not, I don't think that would be a historical. One thing is what you see in the pictures, another thing is when you go through the building and see how the building looks like.

So thank you for listening to my opinion. This is what I think. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Mrs. Spain, yes?
MS. SPAIN: Just very briefly, what you're here for, your sole purpose is to see whether or not this building fits a criteria. That's it. It's not about the structural concerns, that's a differential application. It's not about whether it's ugly or not. It's just whether or not it fits a criteria. And I'm going to call Kara up to go over a few of the points that were made.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: We need to close the public hearing.

MS. KAUTZ: So I just wanted to --
MR. CHAIRMAN: I didn't close the public hearing.

MS. KAUTZ: Oh, I'm sorry.
MR. CHAIRMAN: I'm sorry. So that closes the public hearing. We'll hear some additional comments from staff.

MS. KAUTZ: Thank you. So the architecture in the city -- I just wanted to address a few points that were made. The architecture of the city stops at Mediterranean Revival architecture. By the attorney's own argument, any of the villages could then be demolished because they're not Mediterranean Revival style of architecture. There was a variety of types built throughout the city and there continue to be so to this day.

The architect of the building, we did not note him as one of the criteria. We noted him to let you all know who he was and what he's done, but he's not one of the criteria that's up for consideration.

Plans were often changed during permitting by architect Phineas Paist, who was the supervising

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1 architect of the city. He was the only one who was allowed to draw on the plans during permitting. It happened very frequently. It also happened frequently that during construction what was actually built deferred from what was permitted. There were changes made in the field.

We never called this a live/work unit. It was affordable housing units for the Craft Section. It was never a shop, a live/work above. I just wanted to clarify that.

And to our knowledge, this is the only apartment building that provided that housing from that section from that era that still remains.

Maintenance is not a criteria. Who lives in the building is not a criteria. No reports about any of the building deficiencies have been submitted to our department as part of the record for you all to review. We have not seen them.

And then just to reiterate, the owner did purchase the property before the significance letter was issued knowing that there was a possibility that this would be designated.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. Thank you, Mrs. Kautz. So we'll commence board discussion. MR. GARCIA-PONS: I've got a couple questions
to start, if you'd like.
MR. CHAIRMAN: Please.
MR. GARCIA-PONS: This is a question for staff.

So I think, Kara, you just mentioned one of them was the architect had mentioned that this is not a rare, a rare typology. You just mentioned that it's the last one of this type in the district?

MS. KAUTZ: In that area, in that section.
MR. GARCIA-PONS: In the Craft Section?
MS. KAUTZ: Well, we don't know of another apartment building that's Mission Revival style. So that was -- so but also in this section, there aren't any apartment buildings that still remain.

MR. GARCIA-PONS: And is there a distinction that you know of between what the architect mentioned as Spanish Mission versus what you're mentioning as Mission Revival?

MS. KAUTZ: I would have to ask Elizabeth. Sorry. She's the one who determined that.

But typically, from my understanding of this, is the Mediterranean Revival is, you know, taking different parts of different aspects of different architecture, Mission Revival is the same way. So

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it falls under Spanish Mission, I would assume.
MR. GARCIA-PONS: And then the -- I understand that this was never mentioned as live/work, but the original Craft Section, was this designated as live/work, or was it allowed to be affordable housing, which is what it ended up being?

MS. KAUTZ: It was allowed to be affordable housing. The live/work units $I$ believe were all intended to be on the commercial thoroughfares and ring the exposition center, like the Granada Shops, like the other ones that were mentioned. And then everything is spreading out, that was affordable housing or single family or multifamily, it was intended.

MR. GARCIA-PONS: Those were my major questions.

MR. MENENDEZ: Kara, who initiated the application?

MS. KAUTZ: The current owner.
MR. MENENDEZ: The current owner.
MS. SPAIN: As you know, and for the record, in 2003 the city commission passed an ordinance requiring the historic preservation officer's signature on demolition permits, and so we put into place in that time a historic significance

1 determination for those people that wanted to demolish apartment buildings. We receive a historic significance determination on this property. So that's been in place.

Even if you are interested in buying a property that's not historically designated, if it's historically significant the zoning code requires us to bring it to you for designation. So that's what this is about. Does that make sense? MR. CHAIRMAN: Uh-huh.

MR. FULLERTON: Has a demolition permit been applied for?

MS. SPAIN: I don't believe so. I don't know. MS. KAUTZ: Not that $I$ know of. MS. SPAIN: Not that we know of. MS. BACHE-WIIG: Bruce? MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes. MS. BACHE-WIIG: Can I make a couple comments? So I think there's -- unfortunately, I don't know what came first, chicken or the egg, but originally the Craft Section, right, its purpose and intent, the purpose, the vision of this section never came to fruition. Okay. This is probably one of the few examples of the intention coming out and, you know, being constructed.

Now, the neighborhood didn't rise to that occasion, so you have a disjuncture there where you have this nonconforming use in this single-family neighborhood, and those two things they don't work, you know, they just don't.

And I understand the criteria that we're, you know, reviewing this today on, one of them being its historic value, being envisioned and created within this Craft Section, you know, vision of Merrick, which was great. Unfortunately, it's not real today, and it creates problems, you know.

So the fact that you have neighbors that don't want this there, it's not bringing value to their neighborhood, to their street, is significant. I mean, you have all these supporters that have e-mailed, you know, in support, but they don't live nearby. They're pretty far away in most cases.

So in good conscious to approve a historic structure, of course, based on that this was following the Craft Section vision and that it's creating this issue $I$ think is difficult.

MS. SPAIN: You know, the criteria doesn't get involved on whether people are up late at night or having rowdy parties. I mean, if we were to take what you're saying -- and I totally understand

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1 that, but if we were going to take what you're saying and apply that to everything, the Biltmore Hotel would not exist in a single-family residential area. And there's apartment buildings throughout in the north Ponce area and the upper, more north than 8th Street, there are apartment buildings that are on single-family zoned properties all over. And it's just part of a city growing that they have these anomalies around.

So I would just urge you to designate the property as historic regardless of that it's an apartment building surrounded by single family.

Now, the maintenance of the building, that's another issue, again not part of the criteria, but that's something that could be taken care by code enforcement if in fact there's a violation.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: I'll just go straight to the issue at hand, which is whether this is significant and whether it's historic and has historic value. I have had the benefit of traveling throughout California, the Southwest, and I'm very familiar with Mission style, and Mission Revival. I've seen it throughout the states, and I don't see this as that kind of style. I'm not convinced this qualifies as historically significant because of

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its architecture style.
MS. THOMSON: I lived out west for about eight years, and the heavy architecture is the Mission style architecture, and I would agree with you, this does not -- this does not speak to me as like screaming Mission that we've got to see.

MR. GARCIA-PONS: I have a quick follow-up from I think Alicia's comment to the staff again. Is the district currently zoned for only single family or will it allow multifamily in the distant?

MS. KAUTZ: I can't answer that.
MS. MENENDEZ: Single family is what's zoned and the land use is single family.

MS. GRANDA: There's duplexes all over that --
MR. CEBALLOS: I'm sorry, if anyone's going to be speaking, you need to please come up to the front --

MR. GARCIA-PONS: I'm sorry, the question is for staff. Thank you so much.

I do have follow-up comment, and I appreciate one of the e-mails that were sent in and the speaker that came up that wasn't slated to speak. I think really it hits one of the criteria strongly, which is the one that $I$ tend to lean on in this particular case, which is it exemplifies

1 the, I'm going to say not historical, cultural, political, but the economic and social trends of the community. And that's something that did, was meant to be part of the Craft Section, and the affordable housing of that typology was meant to support and allow for many different types of people to live and work in this City of Coral Gables.

And the criteria -- we're only required to have one of the criteria to historically designate this property. And, you know, I believe that that one criteria does exist because of the intended economic and social trends of the time in the 1920s. And honestly, it's also of this time. So I think it's a really interesting relevant piece of architecture.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are there any other comments from the board?

MR. FULLERTON: I have been looking at the -reviewing the statements in this report that talk about that these buildings, hopefully, valuable, non-renewable resources, that embody a collective heritage, provide the sense of community, a sense of evolution, a sense of identity, a sense of place. This particular building I don't think does
any of those things, and I'm moved by some of the comments from the public and neighbors, and Mr. Chisholm's comments about how we should revere the good examples.

And I know we can't do it all, we can't find all of them perfect, but this particular one because it's failing in its purpose, I think, that is housing for affordable -- affordable housing. Because the Biltmore was a good example of a neighborhood that could complain about the noise and so forth, but that's a maintained building. That's a building that's maintained its site, its landscaping, the building, they spent huge amounts of money. Unfortunately, this is one of those buildings that's fallen through the cracks, and I think for that reason $I$ would probably go away from my feeling about preservation in general and say that maybe this is the one that fell through the cracks.

MS. BACHE-WIIG: I echo Mr. Fullerton's comments.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. If there's no more discussion, the chair will entertain a motion.

MR. CEBALLOS: Pardon my interruption, just for clarification for the board, currently it is
correct that the zoning map for this area is single-family residential. It should be noted that the land use map, the underlying land use map does have a higher intensity. It does have a residential multifamily duplex intensity, nine units per acre just for your information.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.
MS. THOMSON: So what can be built on this lot if this was to go away?

MR. CEBALLOS: It's currently still zoned as single-family residential. I'm just letting you know both the zoning and the underlying land use. MR. CHAIRMAN: But I don't believe that that factor has anything to do with the decision -MS. KAUTZ: It should not. MR. CHAIRMAN: -- that's before us. MR. CEBALLOS: It does not. I just wanted to clarify the record.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I understand the clarification. I'm not talking about the zoning, but what could be built, I don't believe is pertinent -MS. KAUTZ: Correct. MR. CHAIRMAN: -- to the issue before us. MR. RODRIGUEZ: I can make a simple motion. Would you like a motion?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, I would.
MR. RODRIGUEZ: I move that we deny the petition.

MS. BACHE-WIIG: I'll second the motion.
MR. CHAIRMAN: If there's no further
discussion, may we call the roll?
THE CLERK: Ms. Thomson?
MS. THOMSON: Yes.
THE CLERK: Mr. Fullerton?
MR. FULLERTON: Yes.
THE CLERK: Mr. Menendez?
MR. MENENDEZ: No.
THE CLERK: Ms. Bache-Wiig?
MS. BACHE-WIIG: Yes.
THE CLERK: Mr. Garcia-Pons?
MR. GARCIA-PONS: No.
THE CLERK: Mr. Durana?
MR. DURANA: Yes.
THE CLERK: Mr. Rodriguez?
MR. RODRIGUEZ: Yes.
THE CLERK: Mr. Ehrenhaft?
MR. CHAIRMAN: No.
MS. KAUTZ: Motion fails. It fails.
MR. CHAIRMAN: The motion --
MS. KAUTZ: Motion fails.

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MR. CHAIRMAN: -- fails.
MR. RODRIGUEZ: How did it fail?
MR. CHAIRMAN: No.
MS. KAUTZ: Because you have to have five votes.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: You have five votes. We did have five votes.

MS. KAUTZ: No.
MS. BACHE-WIIG: Yeah, we had.
MR. RODRIGUEZ: No, you had five.
MS. KAUTZ: Oh, I'm sorry.
MR. CHAIRMAN: We had five.
Motion carries.
MR. GUILFORD: Thank you very much. Appreciate it.

MS. THOMSON: Is the next one the church?
MR. GARCIA-PONS: The microphone's off.
MR. FULLERTON: Can you turn the mike on?
MS. KAUTZ: It's not off.
MR. ZAKHARIA: I wish to thank the committee for its conclusion. Thank you very much.

MS. THOMSON: I can't hear him.
MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.
MS. THOMSON: What did he say?
MR. RODRIGUEZ: He wanted to say thank you.

MS. THOMSON: You're welcome.
MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. The next case before us is the property at 410 Andalusia Avenue, case file LHD 2019-005, consideration for the local historic designation of the property at 410 Andalusia Avenue, which is the First Christ -- the Church of Christ Scientists legally described as Lots 12 through 24, Block 6, and all of the ally adjacent to Lots 17 through 32, Coral Gables Biltmore Section according to the plat thereof as recorded in Plat Book 20 at page 28 of the public records of Miami-Dade County.

Is there any board member that has any ex parte communications or site visits relating to this property?

MR. RODRIGUEZ: We all drive by it every day.
MR. CHAIRMAN: Every one of us.
MS. THOMSON: I went to church there one Sunday.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay.
MS. THOMSON: Not recently.
MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. So we'll hear presentation from staff. Thank you.

MS. KAUTZ: I don't know if this is working actually.

MR. GARCIA-PONS: It isn't.
MS. KAUTZ: Again, the staff report was written by Elizabeth Guin -- are neither of them working?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is there a little button at the base?

MS. KAUTZ: They were just on.
All right. The staff report again was written by Elizabeth Guin. And again, please note that our presentation does not contain all of the information supplied in the written report, but I'll only highlight sections of that part of the record.

This is an early photo of the subject property from the mid-1950s. Location context aerial on the southwest corner of the intersection Andalusia Avenue and Le Jeune Road just south of City Hall that you see to the right and Merrick Park, and west of the Central Business District.

The property was strategically placed along the board of the residential and commercial districts purposefully.

The application for designation was received on March 22nd, 2019 from a Coral Gables resident, and again, all observations are made from public

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This is a postcard from 1949.
Article 3, Section 3-1103 of the Coral Gables zoning code for the criteria for designation of historic landmarks or historic districts state that a local historic landmark must have significant character, interest or value as part of the historical, cultural, architectural, aesthetic or architectural heritage of the city, state or nation.

For designation a property must meet one of the criteria outlined in the code. 410 Andalusia Avenue, the Coral Gables First Church of Christ Scientists, is eligible based on four criteria. Under historical cultural, it exemplifies the historical, cultural, political, economic, social trends of the community; architectural significance that it portrays the environment in an era of history characterized by one or more distinctive architectural styles, embodies those distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style or period or method of construction; and also for aesthetic significance because of the prominence of spatial location, contrast of siding, age or scale, is easily identifiable, visual feature of a

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neighborhood, village or the city and contributes to the distinctive quality or identity of such neighborhood, village or the city.

And this is clearly a very prominent location that you've all seen. Again, it only has to meet one criteria, not all four.

The church complex was built in three phases. The first two in 1934 and 1942 were designed by prominent architects Phineas Paist and Harold Steward, who also designed Coral Gables City Hall in 1928. The third phrase was designed by noted architect Robert Fitch Smith in 1955.

Stylistically the buildings blend the Neoclassical Revival with Mediterranean Revival influences and are very much in keeping with the existing civic and commercial fabric of the city.

So for a little interesting background, I'll tell you about the Christian Science religion. The First Church of Christ Scientist was founded in 1879 by Mary Baker Eddy. Eddy recounts that in 1866 after a life-threatening injury she opened her Bible to an account of Jesus healing a man quickly and completely. A new sense of God flooded her and she was healed.

For the next several years she studied the

Bible and formed the basis of Christian Science teachings that included the view that disease is a mental error rather than a physical disorder, and that the sick should be treated first and foremost by a form deep prayer that seeks to correct the beliefs responsible for the illusion of ill health. Medical intervention is typically not deemed necessary.

Both Mary Baker Eddy and her reformist movement were nearly instant celebrities. In 1875 she published the seminal book "Faith, Science, \& Health," later known as "Science \& Health With Key to the Scriptures." And in 1879 formally organized her First Church.

The mother church was headquartered in Boston and Christian Science grew rapidly during the late 19th and early 20 th centuries.

To help spread her philosophy Eddy founded several publications in the late 19th Century. One of her best known legacies is the Christian Science Monitor. A reading room for studying Eddy's writings and other publications opened in Boston in 1888. The concept was formalized and became known as Christian Science Reading Rooms, and are operated as public service by Christian Science

Fernandez \& Associates Court Reporters 305-374-8868 service@fernandezcr.com churches and communities with their congregations. It is a place to study, purchase and contemplate the Bible, Christian Science literature in a quiet atmosphere. There are approximately 2,000 Christian Science Reading Rooms worldwide, one of which exists on this property.

Active in the fields that were traditionally dominated by men -- religion, medicine and publishing -- Eddy was one of the most prominent and controversial women of her time. In 1995 she was inducted posthumously into the National Women's Hall of Fame.

So in fall of 1926 a group of students began holding services in the Karp building, which is now Hotel St. Michel at 162 Alcazar Avenue. Newspaper accounts indicate that interest grew quickly, and almost immediately Sunday services and school -Sunday school along with Wednesday healing testimony meetings were commenced.

February of 1927 permission was granted by the Mother Church for the formation of the Christian Science Society of Coral Gables. By 1933 they purchased property -- I'm sorry -- by 1931 the Society fulfilled all the requirements and the First Church of Christ Scientists of Coral Gables was formed.

By 1933 the congregation purchased the property at the prominent southwest corner of Le Jeune Road and Andalusia Avenue, which is marked B in the photograph that you see to your left.

So in 1934 the church hired Phineas Paist and Harold Steward to design their first building. Permit 4784 was issued in November of 1934 for the Sunday school building that you see on your screen, later named The Auditorium. The church made the strategic decision to build the Sunday school building first because it enabled them to establish a higher profile in the community immediately while they raised funds for the larger church building.

Paist and Steward designed a two-story church where stylists simply blended Neoclassical Revival with Mediterranean Revival influences.

The building functioned as the church, Sunday school and reading rooms throughout the late 1930s. The first service was held in the building in February of 1935. And this is a view looking towards the southeast.

By 1941 the congregation began moving forward with the building of their church structure, and again, turned to Paist and Steward as the

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architects. A permit was issued on January 8th -January 8th, 1942 and construction proceeded very quickly. The foundation was laid by end of that month, and the first service was held in the church six months later on June 6th, 1942. Very quick building.

So this is a view from around the 1950 s before the Reading Room building was built just showing the relationship of the two -- first two structures.

In August of 1955 a permit was issued for the building that included the Reading Room and adjacent classrooms as well as a rear addition to the original 1934 building.

The new building wrapped around the corner of Andalusia and Le Jeune Road and connected to the original Sunday school building on the left, forming an open-air courtyard, as well as another courtyard accessible through gates from Andalusia Avenue and the parallel alley. It was designed by architects Robert Fitch Smith and Leroy K. Albert and completed by June of 1956.

This is a view of the interior of the Reading Room, that circular building. The new Reading Room was housed in the circular portion of the '55
addition that was located on the corner with the classroom units extending out in wings from each side along the sidewalk, visually connecting the buildings as one cohesive unit.

The combination of the distinctive round structure and the location at the corner gives the Reading Room a distinguishing feature of the Christian Science religion visual prominence.

The remaining portion of the addition included classrooms and nursery. With the addition of these new classrooms, the original 1934 Sunday school building was renamed The Auditorium and received a rear addition as part of this building campaign.

So just to orient you sort of in plan view, the first building -- the three building end bands, the first one labeled No. 1 was called The Auditorium built in '34 at the southeast corner of the property, about two-and-a-half stories in height.

The main church building, which is No. 2, was built in 1942 at the northwest corner of the property, fronts Andalusia and it's about four stories high.

And then the third building dates to '56, and is at the northeast corner of the property spanning

Le Jeune and Andalusia. It's a one-story building with a higher conical mass, and you can see the two courtyards that were created within by that third building.

All of the buildings in the complex have distinctly Neoclassical Revival style roofs with heavy influences of the Mediterranean Revival style. The exterior finish is smooth stucco on all of the buildings, and the pitched roofs are clad with two-piece barrel tile. The windows are recessed and are presently single hung or fixed, and with the exception of one large storefront window of the Reading Room have high profile muntins.

So this is a current photo and the historic of The Auditorium building. It's primarily a front facing gable structure. To the east of the front is a smaller extruded front gabled entry lobby. The roofs of the two buildings are -- or the two portions of the building are barrel tile, two-piece barrel, an articulated base that runs the full course of the building and also a molded cornice underneath the roof line.

The front facade is dominated by a double height entry assemblage. Two paneled front doors

1 are centered within a two-story arched recessed glass entry frame framed by decorative stucco. Within this glass opening, just below the line of the arch's spring point is a round stained glass window, so we know that obviously that assemblage has been changed. It was much handsomer before. But that stained glass window that you see in the current photo exists in a very early photograph. It shows black in some of them, but very early on there's another photograph where that stained window is. They just took it out and then reinstalled it when they did the new assemblage.

Flanking the arched opening are fluted pilasters with stylized shell capitals. The pilaster's astragal feature is extended along the face of the facade and wraps around side facades of this entry portion reading like a bell course. The stucco below this particular feature is textured and scored to look like stone blocks, and the fluted pilasters are also scored in this manner. So you can see it a little better on the left photo, but it's meant to look like stone.

So as I mention previously, this building was originally the Sunday school building and renamed The Auditorium in 1956 when the reading room area

1 was completed. So you see the 1934 cornerstone, 2 and then above it is the dedication plaque with the title of Sunday school has been sort of over painted. So it originally was. And then here's the detail of the stained glass window.

So the main body of the building houses The Auditorium. This portion of the building is wider and taller than the extruded entry bay and extends west along the alley. The southwest facade is visible from Le Jeune Road and contains five evenly spaced nine-foot-high recessed window assemblages that consist of a sash window and a transom above.

Between the windows are rectangular pilasters with concave caps and astragals smaller, but similar to the entry bay. The north facade of this portion is now part of that courtyard that you saw on the aerial and not visible to the public.

So the one-story rear portion of The Auditorium was built in two phases. In 1956 the addition expanded the depth of the building and elongated the original Reading Room that was housed closer to the two-story building.

The west facade, there are two doors with Neoclassical surrounds that we believe were part of the original building that now provide ADA access
to the building.
The articulated base and cornice continue from the original structure, with the exception of a metal screen towards the rear of the southwest corner, the only decorative features on this facade.

It should be noted that the windows of the 1956 addition have protruding sills below which distinguish them from the original building which has no sills.

This is a detail of the side entry, and this is the rear on the north facade of that building.

So the 1942 church structure faces on Andalusia. The massing of the church is a Greek cross plan with a central four-story core atop of the pyramidal group, full facade, three-story bays along the front sides -- front and the sides. Two-story corner inserts on the front facade, and a one-story ancillary bay along the rear.

The interior floor plan is open and the decorative detailing of the structure is Neoclassical Revival.

On the front facade the entry port is stationed after a Greek temple portico in the Corinthian order. Directly behind the Corinthian

1 columns are simple rectangular pilasters that 2 appear to short of shadow the columns on the facade. The columns support a full -- a large full entablature. And on the frieze First Church Christ Scientists is inscribed in the cornice in contains classical modillions.

The large entablature on the front extends around both side elevations, but without the decorative cornice detail and it's a much simpler side facade.

This on the two front side on the side that you see here, the east and west facades of the three-story bays are triplets of sort of two-story openings on the front facade each of the three opening centered between the four columns, and each is comprised of a set of double doors with large modeled stained glass windows above. And then the triple openings on the side elevations are the exact same size as the front openings, but they're just full windows, full stained glass windows.

The rear facade on the bottom right is clearly the service side of the building and devoid of much ornamentation.

The 1956 addition curves around a prominent corner and visually connects the two previous
buildings. The Reading Room space is housed in the central circular portion of the structure with a conical roof that rises above the adjacent wings, giving it additional prominence.

The curved facade of the Reading Room, as you'll see in the next picture, also references the curved portion of City Hall, we're in right now, which is in its direct line of sight to the north and just addresses the corner.

So the curved facade of the Reading Room presents as a series of five cutout sections formed by a planter band, the extruded pilasters with molded capitals that support a narrow band under the conical roof and pans Christian Science Reading Room in applied lettering. Within each of the facade cutouts the first third and fifth house windows while the other ones are just blank. And then each of them have a stylized frieze decorative panel above.

Access to the Reading Room is through a bookstore which is housed in a one-story section to the west along Andalusia Avenue. It has a large storefront -- two storefront doors and a storefront window. The assembly's framed by this rectangular plints on the landing and flanked by pilasters

1 again on each side. On either side of the opening you'll see on the right, bottom right corner are windows with display shelves with keystone openings. That's repeated on both sides of the storefronts.

The remainder of this building campaign was primarily just classroom space. And you see it to the far right of the upper picture with the shutters on the windows.

So overall staff finds that there have been few changes to the historic character defining features of the building and retains a high degree of its historic integrity as an assemblage.

First Church of Christ Scientists began holding services in Coral Gables a year after the city was incorporated in 1925. This complex is located on the prominent property at the southwest corner of Andalusia Avenue and Le Jeune Road. The property borders one leg of the triangular green space now known as Merrick Park Triangle with Coral Gables City Hall bordering the other along Biltmore Way.

The church complex was strategically placed along the border of the residential and commercial districts and was built in three phases. The first
two in 1934 and 1942 were designed by highly distinguished architects Phineas Paist and Harold Steward, who also designed Coral Gables City Hall. The third phase was designed by noted architect Robert Fitch Smith in 1955, '56.

Stylistically the buildings blend the Neoclassical Revival with Mediterranean Revival influences and are very much in keeping with the existing civic and commercial fabric of the city.

The Sunday school building, later renamed The Auditorium, was constructed in 1934 along Le Jeune Road. It functioned as the church Reading Room and meeting space until 1942 when the main church building was built at 410 Andalusia Avenue.

The third phase included a prominent Reading Room and adjacent classrooms that wrapped around the corner of Andalusia Avenue and Le Jeune Road and produced interior open-air courtyards.

The curved Reading Room located at the corner references the curved portion of City Hall within its sight line resulting in a highly recognizable intersection.

The complex retains its historic integrity and significantly contributes to the historic fabric of the City of Coral Gables.

And we again recommend approval.
MR. CHAIRMAN: Kara, may I ask, was this item brought by staff or was there an application?

MS. KAUTZ: An application for designation was made.

MR. CHAIRMAN: From the church.
MS. KAUTZ: Not from the church.
MR. CHAIRMAN: Not from the church.
MS. KAUTZ: From a resident.
MR. RODRIGUEZ: Has the church addressed the issue?

MS. KAUTZ: We've noticed the property. We've -- I don't know if you can answer this one. But we have not heard from them, but we have noticed, we've sent letters, we've sent reports.

Thanks.
MS. SPAIN: We notified the church. We posted the property. We haven't heard from them. And I believe it was one of the parishioners that was the applicant.

I have two letters to read into the record.
MR. CHAIRMAN: Please.
MS. SPAIN: Dear Mrs. Spain, and the members of Historic Preservation Board, I would make a strong recommendation to the board to designate the

First Church of Christ Scientists along with the old police and fire station already designated. This building tells an important story about Coral Gables during the depression.

The fact that Mr. Merrick chose Mr. Paist as supervising architect speaks volumes, but in a sense was also a double-edged sword, for it restricted much of Paist's time to reviewing architectural plans of others versus designing his own.

Nonetheless, the few buildings he designed are clearly those of a master. His collaboration with Steward created some of our most elegant buildings. Governor Cox of Ohio described Paist as, quote, by long odds a superior of anyone in Florida, end quote.

Instead of working with the owner of the La Salle building, we're now left with a historic hole instead of a historic building next to City Hall. Buildings do not grow back.

Thank you. Brett Gillis, 915 Ferdinand.
To the members of the Historic Preservation Board, I support the preservation of 410 Andalusia Avenue, First Church of Christ Scientists designed by master architect Phineas Paist.

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This is from Karelia Martinez Carbonell, 532 Altara Avenue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.
If there's anyone in the audience who wants to speak in favor or in opposition to this item, please come forward to the microphone. State your name and address for the record.

Were you sworn at the beginning?
MR. EIDSON: Yes, I was.
MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.
MR. EIDSON: My name is Mike Eidson. I'm an attorney and I live at 1200 Blue Road, Coral Gables 33146 .

MR. CEBALLOS: Sir, if you can, please can you get the microphone that's on the bottom there and speak into that one.

MR. EIDSON: This? I'd like to speak in favor of the historic designation. Can I ask a question of whether anybody is opposed to it?

MS. THOMSON: Not yet.
MR. EIDSON: I can't think of a more appropriate property in Coral Gables to historically designate this campus. And I think that this is unique today that this thing has sustained itself for so long. We're starting in

1930, and we're going through this construction to 1956. It's unified. It's complimentary. It's amazing that in a city that's had as much growth as this has, that this has maintained itself.

And it meets all the criteria for historic preservation starting with the architect, going through the structures themselves, their evolution, and the fact that it was used -- George Merrick went to church there with his wife.

It says so much. It speaks volumes about this city and what's important to the city, and I think that's why it should be historically designated as a unified whole.

That's all I've got. Thank you very much. MR. FULLERTON: Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.
MS. GRANDA: Hello again. Thank you for your time. Olga Granda. I reside at 437 Blue Road. But I grew up at 801 Almeria Avenue, which is down the street from this church, and so I spent a lot of time in my childhood biking or driving by this beautiful building with its Neoclassical architecture which is relatively unique to Coral Gables and quite awe inspiring I think to pretty much any passerby.

I'm here to support this designation, not only for its structural importance, but also cultural significance due to the fact that it was Eunice Peacock Merrick, who was a Christian Scientist and that is why such a unique location and such a prominent location in the city's urban plan.

This plan clearly prioritized venues of community and culture in proximity to City Hall, establishing a culture of civic engagement and cultural participation which $I$ think is vital to our community. So thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.
MS. MARION: Hello. My name is Leigh Marion. I live at 430 Valencia Avenue, which is right behind the Christian Science Church, so I look at the beautiful, out my window, City Hall and the main church building right out my window. And it's my neighborhood and it's my church also. And I'm not here to represent the church. It's just as a private citizen because I'm the person who has asked the city to consider this as a historic, cultural and aesthetic beauty for our city.

To me -- I moved to Coral Gables about 15 years ago, and to me it's the most beautiful place I ever lived in. And I live in the most
beautiful center of the city, and the circle around the church with the beautiful City Hall, the Merrick Park is part of my life every single day, walking by on Le Jeune and on Andalusia.

And just to say, one day $I$ was walking on the City Hall side and looking at those buildings at night, and I just thought, oh, they are just so beautiful, and I just hope they never, ever could ever be torn down.

And so that's the reason why I came to the staff of the Historic Preservation Board, and I didn't know at the time that a citizen could ask to have the board consider it. So I was so thrilled to hear that.

So I just hope that you will keep these beautiful buildings, because to me they're like something so beautiful. There are very few cities in the world that I've been in that have anything so lovely as this center with the City Hall and with the church buildings.

Every time I walk by I just feel, wow, I'm in the most beautiful place in the world. And this is the city they say is the city beautiful. And it sure is, and I love living here. And I'm so grateful to have a historic preservation board,
because then I hope that these beautiful buildings will be here in my lifetime and forever. MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Would anybody else like to speak? If not, this closes the public hearing portion of the case and we'll commence discussion from the board.

MR. FULLERTON: I'm really surprised that this hasn't been designated a long, long time ago. MS. THOMSON: Me too. MR. FULLERTON: It has been said they are beautiful, they are a wonderful addition to our city, and I'd like to make a motion to designate them if it's proper.

MR. MENENDEZ: Second.
MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay.
MS. THOMSON: I want to say a comment.
MR. CHAIRMAN: Any further discussion?
MR. FULLERTON: Oh, yeah, yeah, make your comment.

MS. THOMSON: You move too fast, John.
MR. FULLERTON: Sorry.
MS. THOMSON: Okay. No. I just want to make a comment. Because you all mentioned about George Merrick's wife, and $I$ was born and raised in Coral Gables, third generation, I've heard that this

1 was -- Althea Merrick's -- George Merrick built it for his wife, her family, and then I'm reading this stuff and there's like nothing about it. So I'm glad that you mentioned it and that is history. MR. FULLERTON: Yeah.

MS. MARION: Could I say something else? Most of the Merricks were members of the church in its early days.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Excuse me, formally I need to let you speak. It's fine, but -- I'm sorry.

MS. SPAIN: We couldn't document that. I
heard that also my whole life here, but we couldn't document on it. I mean, if it's a criteria anyway, and so we try to be according to whatever we can document. That's why it isn't.

MR. FULLERTON: I thought he helped get Coral Gables Congregational started back in those days, and I thought he was --

MS. SPAIN: That he did. That was in honor of his father, the Congregational Church because his father was a congregational minister.

MR. GARCIA-PONS: I also do have a question for staff regarding notification. I understand that it's not a prerequisite for our vote, but a question may be as far as process. We sent them
notice, signed receipt. Do we know that they received it?

MS. SPAIN: That's not --
MR. GARCIA-PONS: How does that work?
MS. SPAIN: That's not required, but we do send notification to them and we also stake the property.

MS. KAUTZ: We e-mailed it to.
MS. SPAIN: Pardon me?
MS. KAUTZ: We e-mailed the report to everybody, the letters.

MS. SPAIN: It was very odd that we didn't receive anything from the church I have to tell you.

MR. GARCIA-PONS: Because I agree that it's probably worthy of designation. I just have some apprehension that the property owner isn't here in either opposition or support of the application.

And maybe it's a question again for procedure, after this board acts, what kind of recourse does the property owner have once we act? And I know it's in the booklet, which I've read, but I'd love to hear it again.

MS. SPAIN: There's an appeal period.
MR. GARCIA-PONS: Ten days.

MS. SPAIN: Ten days.
MS. BACHE-WIIG: And, Dona, will they be benefitting from tax --

MS. SPAIN: I don't know whether they pay taxes.

MS. THOMSON: It's church.
MR. CHAIRMAN: As a church perhaps not.
MS. SPAIN: I mean, they certainly would be eligible for grant money. There's a whole church and state issue there, you know, separation. But the exterior, $I$ think they could apply for a grant at the state, the special category grants for the exterior of the church. So that's an advantage.

MR. FULLERTON: So this designation doesn't extend to the interior of the main parts of the church?

MS. SPAIN: No. That would be a separate designation process.

MR. FULLERTON: Because they're pretty special too.

MS. SPAIN: It is.
MR. RODRIGUEZ: We have a motion.
MR. CHAIRMAN: Well, yeah, we do have a motion, but regarding procedure --

MS. SPAIN: Okay. So we believe that they
were properly noticed, so I have to put that on the record.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Can they be made aware that there's a ten-day appeal period?

MS. SPAIN: Sure. I'll knock on the door and talk to someone there. I mean, I live right in back. I'm happy to go there and discuss it with them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. All right. So we have a motion and we had a second.

MR. MENENDEZ: Yes, we do.
MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. If there's no further discussion by the board, may we call the role.

THE CLERK: Ms. Bache-Wiig?
MS. BACHE-WIIG: Yes.
THE CLERK: Mr. Fullerton?
MR. FULLERTON: Yes.
THE CLERK: Mr. Garcia-Pons?
MR. GARCIA-PONS: Yes.
THE CLERK: Mr. Menendez?
MR. MENENDEZ: Yes.
THE CLERK: Mr. Durana?
MR. DURANA: Yes.
THE CLERK: Mr. Rodriguez?
MR. RODRIGUEZ: Yes.

THE CLERK: Ms. Thomson?
MS. THOMSON: Yes.
THE CLERK: Mr. Ehrenhaft?
MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes.
Thank you.
MS. MARION: Thank you. Thank you so much.
MS. THOMSON: I wish we could take a bathroom break.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: You can ask for one.
MR. CHAIRMAN: We're now moving on to special certificates of appropriateness, and the first item in that category is case file COA (SP) 2019-010, an application for the issuance of a special certificate of appropriateness for the property at 112 Florida, vacant parcel within the MacFarlane Homestead Subdivision Historic District, legally described as Lot 22, Block 1-A, MacFarlane Homestead, according to the plat thereof as recorded in Plat Book 5 at page 81 of the public records of Miami-Dade County, Florida.

The application requests design approval for the construction of a new two-story residence.

MS. KAUTZ: Thank you. So I know time is getting later so I'm not going to belabor the intro to this.

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This is a location map of the property. It's a vacant parcel within MacFarlane Homestead Historic District, which is a local historic district, but also the city's only national registered historic district.

Its typical architecture is wood frame, bungalow shotgun types built in the ' 20 s and ' 30 s. There's a part in your staff report that talks about the different styles and the review guides that was included with the district talking about heights and construction materials and things like that.

So this is considered in-fill housing within the historic district. When the parcel -- when the property was designated as part of the district at the time of the designation there was a two-story wood frame residence that was located on the property. It was one of two remaining two-story residences that exist within that district.

In 2005 the two-story residence on the parcel was demolished, and therefore there's only one two-story wood frame vernacular building within the district.

Immediately to the west -- to the east of this property a new two-story residence was completed at

106 Florida Avenue. It was approved in 2011. In 2015 a previous property owner made an application for a COA for the construction of a new two-story residence. It was reviewed by the Historic Preservation Board in January of 2016.

After a lengthy discussion the board deferred the item and it was never returned back to the board. So this is a new owner, new application that you're seeing now. No variances have been requested as part of the application.

The Board of Architects did review the application on May 9th, 2019, which comments were included in your staff report, which $I$ don't believe were incorporated into the drawings that made it into your submittal package.

And then we can discuss the staff recommendations at the end. I'll turn it over to the architect.

MR. MERLO: Good afternoon. My name is Jose Merlo. I was not sworn in.

MR. GARCIA-PONS: Mr. Attorney, he needs to swear in.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He was not present.
MR. CEBALLOS: He needs to swear in.
THE CLERK: Raise your right hand.

Do you swear to tell the whole truth and nothing but the truth?

MR. MERLO: I do.
Yes, my clients, they're there right now, they purchased this property not too long ago --

MR. CHAIRMAN: Can you speak more directly into the microphone?

MR. MERLO: Yes, I'm sorry.
My client, they're back there. One of them is an architect. Anyway, they purchased this property not too long ago, and they started designing themselves, the house, you know, being architects and so on and so forth.

And when it was first presented here to the board it was a totally different house. It was a modern type looking house. Obviously, it was not accepted in the area. Eventually, you know, they worked with the staff very closely. Little by little, you know, changes were made that made the house more appealing and more conducive to the area.

Eventually we came to the Board of Architects and we presented the house and, you know, the board gave us, you know, good points as to things that they wanted to see and change, so on and so forth,
you know.
So we went -- we came in front of the board three times, and eventually it was approved by everyone unanimously. The house is, you know, a bungalow type. It fits with the house. As a matter of fact, the house that was there previously was a two-story house very similar to what we have. I think this one it's a little bit better taste. Obviously it's more current but, you know, it has all of the elements that are required for the era for the bungalow.

And so, you know, like I said, the Board of Architects approved it. The historical staff has made recommendations to approve it, and please with that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. Does anybody --
MS. BACHE-WIIG: Are we going to go over the plans, the drawings?

MR. GARCIA-PONS: Was there a presentation that you were going to do or --

MR. MERLO: Unless you need more information as to all the details.

MR. GARCIA-PONS: Excuse me, Kara, was there -- is the drawing -- are they different than what we have in our package? Is that something that you mentioned?

MS. KAUTZ: No. What I said was that the Board of Architects' comment that was in your staff report was not addressed on the packets that you were given. I don't know if in the PowerPoint or not.

MR. GARCIA-PONS: So are the --
MS. BACHE-WIIG: Is there a PowerPoint?
MS. KAUTZ: Yes.
MS. BACHE-WIIG: Oh.
MS. KAUTZ: You need to walk them through the project.

MR. MERLO: Okay. So what do I do, click here?

MS. KAUTZ: Uh-huh.
MR. MERLO: So this is basically an aerial map of the location showings where the location is --

MS. THOMSON: I cannot hear him.
MR. MERLO: -- sorry -- the location is. This are our letter of interest and the zoning intent.

We were also asked to go to the association, the homeowner's association in the area, and we were asked to go, and we did go and visit them, and they liked the project and so therefore they went
ahead and, you know, recommended for approval.
This is the lot. The lot is not very, very large. These are photographs of the lot itself. Right now, like I said, it's an empty lot, so this is the picture of the lot.

These are the surrounding houses. The one in the middle is our lot, and as you can see, the one to the left is similar to one that we have, is a two story and so is the one to the left of that. So, you know, our design is in keeping with the type of style, you know, it fits the location.

This here is a rendering showing, you know, the house on the left, our house, and the one on the right. So it's got the same -- again, the same character, bungalow style.

Now, you know, we kind of like went forward and started preparing, you know, work in progress, so this is our site plan. This is our interior plans.

And originally, you know, on the back we had sort of like a carport in the back, but again, the staff recommended and the Board of Architects recommended that we should park in the front and do like a carport. So we placed it at that point there.

This is the second floor.
This are elevations. All four elevations are there showing the, you know, like the front porch, it's a covered porch. It's got all the materials, you know, that were requested, metal roofing. We have the board basically a substitution for like wood siding.

So again, all of this was worked out with the staff and the architectural board.

This is basically what the front looks like. And again, if you look at it it's kind of like a bungalow, Key West type of style. And I think that it works fine. You know, the windows were center with, you know, the windows on top and the windows on the bottom, the front door, the positioning of the columns, all that was very symmetrical, which is something that looks pleasant, and it was basically, you know, liked and approved.

This is the site. It shows, you know, the front porch in the front. It shows the carport on the side. Upstairs we have like a balcony for the master, and underneath we have like a covered terrace in the back.

This is the back view.
And this is the other view from the other side.

These are details and sections of the building and calls out for all the materials.

And this a 3 D rendering showing all positions of the house position.

That's basically it.
MR. GARCIA-PONS: I do have one question for the architect. Before I ask my second question, the first one is No. 4 of staff's conditions were to incorporate the Board of Architects' comments to provide additional columns at the east and west sides of the rear covered terrace. I did not see if that happened.

MR. MERLO: No, because we presented this prior to that. You know, at -- at -- we were discussing with the board and the board agreed that probably it would look a little more pleasant, it was not really necessary, so they left it up to us. I think that if the board, you know, you recommend for us to put it in, we have no problem adding that.

MR. GARCIA-PONS: So that leads to my second question. Does the owner agree to the conditions provided by staff, the five of them?

MR. MERLO: Yes. We went over them and we
approved that.
MR. MENENDEZ: I have a question for staff, and that is, no variance is being requested, but this is over the FAR, so is there a zoning issue?

MS. KAUTZ: Correct. One of the zoning comments was that they were over their FAR, which is not something within variance, so they need to address that comment. They need to address that issue. We don't do FAR variances as a rule.

MR. MENENDEZ: And the Board of Architects is allowing metal roofs?

MS. KAUTZ: In MacFarlane they are allowed. MR. MENENDEZ: They are? Okay.

MR. GARCIA-PONS: I'm sorry, did you want to -- was there an answer to the first question about the FAR?

MR. MERLO: Yeah, basically there's two things, there's two issues here. One of them is because they had asked us to put, you know, the carport on the side and that increased it. But as far as, you know, as far as the lot coverage, you know, we were introducing pervious material so that resolved that issue.

The other one as far as the FAR, we are about probably about 180 square feet above what is
required or allowed. So we're willing, you know, we're right now working to reduce it very slightly to be able to come up with, you know, the maximum requirement.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Was -- do I understand that the placement of the carport --

MR. MERLO: No, we're not going to --
MR. CHAIRMAN: -- next door -- next to the house was what put you over the edge on the FAR or --

MR. GARCIA-PONS: Lot coverage.
MR. MERLO: On the lot coverage.
MR. CHAIRMAN: On the lot coverage.
MR. MERLO: The lot coverage. But that, we got that resolved already. Because again, we went ahead of ourselves, okay, and we have already presented this to zoning and so and so and so forth, you know. So they have given us already comments and we have talked to them and negotiated how we are going to be fixing this.

MS. KAUTZ: The plans are in permitting already, which is how the comments came back to them. So they need to address them before they can move on.

MR. GARCIA-PONS: So question for staff. If

1 there's an approval today and the house is reduced by over a hundred square feet, does that require it to come back?

MS. KAUTZ: Unless it substantially alters the design, then no. We'll do it administratively. If it substantially alters some portion of the design concept then, yes, we'll come back to you.

MS. BACHE-WIIG: And, Kara, you said it's already in permitting?

MS. KAUTZ: Yes.
MS. BACHE-WIIG: But it didn't come here first?

MS. KAUTZ: Correct. Applicants have the ability to do that at their own risk knowing that if you all change something, if things like that happen, then it's at their own warning.

MR. MERLO: The good thing about it is we're not really that much over, and by slight basically taking the house and cutting the middle like a foot or a foot and a half, we'll able to address it. So therefore we're not going to be re-designing or changing the house.

MS. BACHE-WIIG: Was this lot always empty?
MS. KAUTZ: No. I think I said that earlier. When it was designated, there was a two-story house
on it, a wood frame two-story house that was demolished in 2005 when it was under restoration or under rehabilitation so currently it's vacant.

MR. GARCIA-PONS: Another question for staff. Is there any way that the -- if this project is approved that the zoning department could construe that as allowing it to be over the FAR?

MS. KAUTZ: No. That would be a variance. That would be required by this board.

MR. MERLO: Yeah, we have to meet the requirements.

MR. GARCIA-PONS: Thank you.
MR. CHAIRMAN: But it will come back to us if there are significant changes?

MS. KAUTZ: If something significant changes during their reduction of square footage or lot coverage, then yes, it will come back to you. If not, if it's just shaving a foot off the back, that's not enough to.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. Okay.
MR. FULLERTON: There's a strange thing going on on your plan I can't understand. It's on the -in bedroom No. 4 right near the stairs. It's an X'd out space which doesn't seem to have a purpose, and I'm just wondering why it's -- is it removed
from your FAR or does that having anything to do with the square footage?

MS. KAUTZ: What page?
MR. FULLERTON: The second floor plan, page A3.

MS. KAUTZ: Is it a chase?
MR. FULLERTON: The four-foot nine-inch hole in the floor or something.

MR. MERLO: No. Actually, originally, you know, we had -- this room was a little bit different and rearranged, but based on the recommendation from, again, from the architectural board they asked us to put a closet on the other side and the entrance the way that it is shown here. So we have an area there that is basically like from downstairs you can see up.

MS. THOMSON: Oh, okay.
MR. FULLERTON: I mean, but it's --
MS. KAUTZ: Do built-ins or something. That's a strange --

MR. FULLERTON: Yeah, it's just a weird -MS. KAUTZ: It's a --

MR. FULLERTON: It doesn't go through into the -- I mean, into the bedroom. It's isolated from the bedroom. It's just a hole in the floor.

MR. MERLO: There's a hole in the floor. MR. FULLERTON: I don't understand. MS. KAUTZ: Yeah, I didn't see that. MR. MERLO: You know, when you first enter it gives you a little bit more height.

MS. KAUTZ: But your entrance is over here though.

MR. GARCIA-PONS: It would be a double height on top of the stairwell.

MS. THOMSON: On top of the stairwell.
MR. FULLERTON: Which is one-foot-nine wide by
four-foot nine.
MS. BACHE-WIIG: But only half of the stair. MR. MERLO: Correct.

MR. FULLERTON: I mean --
MS. BACHE-WIIG: It makes more sense --
MR. FULLERTON: If it was mechanical equipment or air conditioning duct or something like that, but it can't be. So I just wondered what you're thinking.

MS. THOMSON: That's a little odd.
MS. KAUTZ: I'd put more closet space if it were my room.

MR. FULLERTON: Yeah.
MS. THOMSON: Or make that whole square a
walk-in closet.
MR. FULLERTON: Make a nice little extra closet.

MS. THOMSON: What $I$ found -- can we -they're talking about the floor plan. What $I$ found weird about the floor plan, you have the master bedroom, and then you have this master walk-in closet, and if you try to figure out where the hang space is going to be, it's not really a walk-in closet. It's kind of like a lot of space for not much that you can do with it.

MR. MERLO: I believe that you can put, you know, hanging rods or built-ins.

MS. THOMSON: Yeah, but it's not like a two-sided walk-in closet so you have lots of -- I drew it out on my plans. It just looked awkward. You talk about that square in the front being awkward, it was awkward to me. And the bedrooms are very small understandably, but -- because you're trying to fit four bedrooms into a house that had two maybe before.

But, you know, it was just kind of an awkward waste of space.

MR. MERLO: Well, on the left side basically you can have, you know, like hanging rods or
furniture in a $U$-shape. Then on the bottom part, you know, it goes all the away across, and then it goes up. If we were to bring the bathroom wall straight out to make it more square, then it reduces the size of the master.

MS. THOMSON: Right. No. You wouldn't -- I don't think you'd want to do that. It was just kind of awkward to me.

MR. FULLERTON: I will say that your plans are much easier to read than many of the plans that we have to review, so I compliment you on that.

MR. MERLO: That's a good compliment. Thank you.

MS. THOMSON: They are.
MR. MERLO: Thank you.
MS. THOMSON: Thank you.
MR. GARCIA-PONS: Are you willing to entertain a motion?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sure. But first, is there anybody else in the audience that wants to speak in favor or in opposition to the item before us?

MR. LEON: Good afternoon. Carl Leon Prime, 209 Florida Avenue.

They did make a presentation to our homeowners association, and we agreed with the plans as long as they are as they were represented to us. It is in keeping with the building that was once there, and in keeping with the character of the neighborhood. We're in favor of it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.
MS. THOMSON: Thank you for clarifying that, Carl, or Mr. Prime.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. So that closes the public hearing portion of the case.

And is there any further discussion from the board? Okay. Then I'll entertain a motion.

MS. THOMSON: I move that we approve the plans as presented.

MR. DURANA: I second.
MS. KAUTZ: With staff recommendations.
MR. DURANA: With staff recommendations.
MS. THOMSON: With staff recommendations.
MR. CHAIRMAN: And the caveat that it comes back if they can't resolve the FAR question and without making significant changes. But you might be able to resolve those things administratively.

MS. KAUTZ: If it's a minor adjustment in square footage and it's just a matter of shaving the building slightly, then it's fine.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. Thank you.

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Okay. So a vote. Role call, please.
THE CLERK: Mr. Durana?
MR. DURANA: Yes.
THE CLERK: Mr. Fullerton?
MR. FULLERTON: Yes.
THE CLERK: Ms. Bache-Wiig?
MS. BACHE-WIIG: Yes.
THE CLERK: Mr. Garcia-Pons?
MR. GARCIA-PONS: Yes.
THE CLERK: Mr. Menendez?
MR. MENENDEZ: Yes.
THE CLERK: Mr. Rodriguez?
MR. RODRIGUEZ: Yes.
THE CLERK: Ms. Thomson?
MS. THOMSON: Yes.
THE CLERK: Mr. Ehrenhaft?
MR. EHRENHAFT: Yes.
MR. MERLO: I thank you all.
MS. BACHE-WIIG: Can we take like a two-minute break?
MS. THOMSON: Yes.
MS. BACHE-WIIG: Mr. Chairman?
MS. SPAIN: I think they want a break.
MR. CHAIRMAN: We'll come back at 20 minutes to 7:00.
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(Recess taken from 6:30 p.m. to 6:43 p.m.)
MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. Proceeding back in session. It's 6:43.

The next case is case file COA (SP) 2019-001, an application for the issuance of a special certificate of appropriateness for the property at 1510 Madrid Street, a local historic landmark legally described as Lots 3 and 4, Block 54, Coral Gables Granada Section according to the plat thereof as recorded in Plat Book 8, Page 113 of the public records of Miami-Dade County, Florida together with the south 30 feet of Lots 23 and 24 and all Lots 25, 26, 27 and 28 in Block 1 of Davis Orchard Addition, according to the Plat thereof, as recorded in Plat Book 9, Page 87 of the public Records of Miami-Dade County.

The applicant is requesting a design approval for an addition and alterations to Cottage \#5.

MS. SPAIN: Can you hear me? Is this on?
MR. GARCIA-PONS: Yes.
MS. SPAIN: Okay.
MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes.
MS. SPAIN: So this application is requesting design approval for an addition and alterations to Cottage No. 5 that deviated from the previously

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1 approved plans, and staff is requesting the 2 following conditions for approval: The muntins are to be high profile dimensional, to lower the parapet height at the entry bay in addition with the exception of the master bedroom volume to 12 feet, to eliminate the sills from the existing cottage, the windows within the connector are to receive muntins that are consistent with the rest of the structure, and to revise the muntin pattern of Windows $D$ and E.

So staff is recommending approval with the conditions that $I$ just said.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay.
MS. SPAIN: I'm going to turn it over to the applicant. Do you have a PowerPoint?

MS. RUSSO: Yes. Good afternoon, Mr. Chairman, members of the board. For the record, Laura Russo with offices a 2655 Le Jeune Road. I am here this afternoon representing Gladys Margarita Diaz and Ray Jourdain, who are the owners of 1510 Madrid.

I have a very short PowerPoint presentation, but I'll start by saying that we accept all the conditions of staff.

So we -- let's see, so this is the Coral Rock

Village, Cottage No. 5, and the window muntins to be high profile dimensional and will match existing cottage windows, so that will happen.

We will lower the entry bay parapet height to 12 feet. It was at 12-6. It will be lowered to 12.

Existing windows and all cottages have no sills; and one of the -- on the plans it kind of looked like they did, but we're showing you pictures so you can see that nothing is going to change from the existing, and the windows have that kind of sill. Not being an architect, it has that kind of recessed little space.

Eliminate the sills from the existing cottages. There were no sills proposed, and again, another picture of the existing sills.

Windows within the connector are to receive muntins consistent with the rest of the structure. We agree.

And revise the muntin patterns for windows labeled $D$ and $E$, are to match other openings of similar size on the plans. There were some different muntin pattering, so we're going to make them all consistent and go with the one that staff recommended.

And then there was -- the owner's salvaged some coral rock for repairs, and that will be used to remedy and fix the visible concrete above the -you know, the lintel above the door, so that will be done.

And then this is tile that will go to cover the concrete, the parapet, yes, and that's been approved by the Board of Architects.

And so we are happy to say, we respectfully request your approval and we agree with all staff conditions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is there anybody in addition to yourself that wants to speak with respect to the application?

MS. RUSSO: I certainly hope so -- hope not.
MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. All right. This then will close the public hearing portion, and we'll commence board discussion.

MR. GARCIA-PONS: I do have a disclosure. I've been to this property several times in the past.

MR. FULLERTON: I have not been to the property, but I have admired this place forever. I think since $I$ moved here in '67, I have been lusting after that property.

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MS. RUSSO: I think a lot of people lust after that property. MR. FULLERTON: Such a cool place. MS. THOMSON: It is cool.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: I have to admit the same.
MR. FULLERTON: Yeah.
I noticed when $I$ was looking at it today there was a new structure, apparently a new structure in that back that has just been stuccoed, and I'm wondering is that how that's going to remain?

MS. JOURDAIN: That was originally in the 2001 plan --

MR. CHAIRMAN: Excuse me, could you identify yourself for the record, please.

MS. JOURDAIN: Hi. I'm Gladys Margarita Diaz Jourdain, and I'm one of the owners of the property. My husband Ray Jourdain is here with me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.
MS. JOURDAIN: In 2001 when this board approved the preliminary design and then the eventual permit, the original idea was to do a mosaic tile similar to what the blue tile is in the front, because if you recall the magazine that we proposed was that this was inspired by Antonio Gailee, and that we wanted to continue that because
if we were going to do structural elements we wanted to enhance them with some artwork.

And in the current revision, the staff requested that we remove that tile surfacing so -MR. FULLERTON: On that particular --

MS. JOURDAIN: On that particular portion. It's called the connector because in a historic design you always keep the existing structure boundary, then you do a connector, and then you do the new structure. And the connector, I wanted it to be highlighted by a mosaic tile design similar to what Gailee had done, but staff felt that it was way too stuff going on, and so on.

MR. FULLERTON: So that would be painted?
MS. JOURDAIN: Yeah, it can be painted. And if you want, we can have an event for Art Basel and we can invite some of the muralists from Wynwood and they'd be happy to come and paint on it, with the Board of Architects there present of course to give their approval.

MR. CHAIRMAN: One question for you, because reading the report, you know, I understood problems with structural integrity, you had hallow walls and you had to pour in and reenforce them. So was the -- the parapet that's poured, the concrete
that's above that's bare on top of the coral --
MS. SPAIN: It's making the building higher than it was.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It's making it higher.
Exactly.
MS. SPAIN: Yes.
MR. CHAIRMAN: I understand.
MS. SPAIN: And that was done not according to the plans.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. But staff is okay if it's lowered to --

MS. SPAIN: You know, honestly, we would prefer to have that portion taken off because it's weird to have this addition. I think the initial intent when they did that was to actually face it with a coral rock so that it would disappear, but no, then it would really change the issues.

So I don't think that they can remove it without damaging the building at this point since it's poured concrete, so I'm okay with the top that was approved by the Board of Architects.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But except for the bedroom, lowering the parapet to 12 feet?

MS. JOURDAIN: The entryway. That's the entryway.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Taking six inches off the top.
MS. SPAIN: Yes.
MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for the clarification.

MS. SPAIN: I've known these people for longer than I've been with the city. I went to architecture school with the architect, and I met Gladys then in the '90s, early '90s, late ' 80 s, so anyway.

MR. FULLERTON: We're going to designate you pretty soon.

MS. SPAIN: Pardon me?
MR. CHAIRMAN: I'm going to designate you pretty soon.

MS. SPAIN: I could easily qualify. I don't know which criteria, but definitely.

MR. MORALES: Maybe I could address that whole issue a little bit.

MS. SPAIN: Sure.
MR. MORALES: In the time that the construction actually started, our structural engineer went to the site and we had made certain assumptions as to what was going on that parapet and the stone, and by doing a little bit of excavation, what he found was that there was so
much dirt and wear and tear on the stone in there that really you would have to coordinate a new beam in there, and that's how it got to be a higher structure.

There was really no -- it was not a pre-thought idea that we would be doing this. So it was found --

MS. JOURDAIN: Why don't you identify yourself.

MR. MORALES: Oh, yeah, I'm sorry. Victor Morales, 3030 Binnacle Drive, Naples, Florida.

I worked with Gladys and the original architect over ten years ago when all of this started and we presented the design to the board back then.

A lot of time went by before it got building permits and got started in construction. So this is like a recent development of the structure not being able to hold itself without adding a very substantial concrete beam along the top and tie it all together so...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay.
MS. SPAIN: So I have to say this, the proper thing to do if you come across a condition like that is to contact the city to call us out, and we
could have solved it without doing that beam above. There could have been an interior wall that was, you know -- anyhow, there are many ways to do it.

They went ahead and poured this and then we noticed it, and so that's why they're here. So anyhow, we're recommending approval of it with our conditions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. If there's no further discussion from the board, I'll entertain a motion. MS. BACHE-WIIG: Yeah, I'm ready to move this for approval.

MR. FULLERTON: I'll second.
MR. CHAIRMAN: With staff --
MS. BACHE-WIIG: With the staff
recommendations, yes.
MR. FULLERTON: And I'll second.
MR. CHAIRMAN: Call the role, please.
THE CLERK: Mr. Menendez?
MR. MENENDEZ: Yes.
THE CLERK: Ms. Bache-Wiig?
MS. BACHE-WIIG: Yes.
THE CLERK: Mr. Durana?
MR. DURANA: Yes.
THE CLERK: Mr. Garcia-Pons?
MR. GARCIA-PONS: Yes.

THE CLERK: Mr. Rodriguez?
MR. RODRIGUEZ: Yes.
THE CLERK: Ms. Thomson?
MS. THOMSON: Yes.
THE CLERK: Mr. Fullerton?
MR. FULLERTON: Yes.
THE CLERK: Mr. Ehrenhaft?
MR. EHRENHAFT: Yes.
MS. JOURDAIN: Thank you all very much.
MS. THOMSON: Are you Dr. Jourdain's son,
Dr. Louie Jourdain, is that your father?
MR. JOURDAIN: No.
MS. THOMSON: He was my dentist.
MS. JOURDAIN: Actually this is his horse collar, it's a Bluetooth.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. We will proceed to the ultimate and last case on the record, case file COA (SP) 2019 -- 2019-013, an application for the issuance of a special certificate of appropriateness for the property at 657 North Greenway, a noncontributing resource within the Country Club of Coral Gables Historic District legally described as all Lots 31 and 32, and that portion of Lot 30 described as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of Lot 31 , then
southeasterly 1.7 feet, then northeasterly
167.08 feet, then northwesterly 25.14 feet, to the northeast corner of said Lot 31, then southwesterly 166.96 feet to the point of beginning, Block 22 of Coral Gables Section B, according to the plat thereof recorded in Plat Book 5, Page 111 of the public records of Miami-Dade County.

The application requests design approval for additions and alterations to the residence and site work.

MS. KAUTZ: Thank you. The location map of the property. It's on the north side of the golf course.

In February of 1989 the Country Club of Coral Gables Historic District was listed in the Coral Gables Registered Historic Places. It was one of the first, if not the first, district that was designated.

Among the homes listed within the district were residences that were considered non-contributing resources. Thy were deemed as such for different reasons, such as nonqualifying due to age or due to alterations that had occurred to the original buildings.

The building at 657 North Greenway Drive is a

1 noncontributing resource. It was built in 1959 2 which is outside of the period of significance for the district which was established between 1922 and 1939.

So the application that's before you seeks to substantially remodel the existing building completely and totally. Just so that you all know, the house although in noncontributing, has also in its current state undergone alterations by a previous owner who did work without a permit who removed all the decorative features from the front of the building, all of the shutters, all of the door surrounds.

And then we made them put them back, so they are close, but they're not original. So the house as it stands now couldn't qualify to be historic as it is.

So this property, this project, I mean, was reviewed by Board of Architects in July with no comments, and no variances have been requested. So we can go over the observations under the recommendations when they're finished.

MR. ESTORINO: I was sworn in thank you. Good afternoon, Chairman, members of the board. Thank you for your time. My name is Julio

1 Estorino. I represent Pacheco-Martinez \& 2 Associates, we're the architects, also representing the homeowners who couldn't be here today.

As Ms. Kautz says, this is a remodeling with some additions to the property. And let's just take you right through it.

Kind of shadowing Ms. Kautz's Presentation, this is the location of the home. This is the photos of the existing property as it is today. As you can see it's a mid-century Colonial Revival style, and she also mentioned this had some -- a couple additions and alterations through its history. And here are some. These are some of the latest microfilms that we've been able to find and work with for this property, which you can see the latest ones have added a small breezeway towards the west of the property, a small covered terrace on the east, and some repair work as windows and columns with time have been deteriorated.

This is the original floor plan of the property.

These are the current building elevations. There's one missing here, which is part of another set, which $I$ believe is the east elevation, but I've been able to document it on the future slides.

To kind of give a context of where we're at in the neighborhood, even though the house is not deemed historical or of historic significance, these are some of the neighbors to the east, to the north, and obviously that property facing's the golf course. More photos just to kind of give you context.

And we found this property, which is up for sale right now, which $I$ believe has also gone through a similar kind of remodeling and alterations, kind of bring it up to a more contemporary look in the neighborhood as well.

This is the existing floor plan for $F A R$, floor plan that we already presented to the board and to the historic. This is the demo plan, just to kind of give you an idea of the extent of the remodeling that we're about to undertake.

So what you see before you in the presentation as is normally goes through the preliminary zoning review, we've started to address these comments and that's the presentation that $I$ have here, so it's a little bit more updated than in the package that you have. For instance, here it's been updated, you know, to meet Coral Gables' standards. The previous one was more geared towards the owner in

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So here is the floor plan that we are proposing. What you see, the items in red are the new construction and additions, which is basically a master bedroom, walk-in closet, master bath, open-air barbecue area, a pool bath, and then just kind of a -- the front elevation is kind of a challenge for us because it was very unbalanced we felt for the existing house. So we're trying to give it a more symmetrical, you know, prominent future to the house which is kind of set back, kind of hidden away from view.

There was a question the board had as to what we're going with the roof, and the items that you see in gray is -- well, obviously this is a roof plan, but you see the items in gray are our attempt to kind of clean up and modify. We're not going -we're working with the existing roof, so we're trying to piggyback on to what's there, just kind of clean it up.

There were a lot of conditions that were wear and tear with time, water issues that the homeowner found through the property in walkthroughs.

So here is the elevations of the property based on the microfilms and plans that we were able

1 to find. What we've done is similar how we present 2 to the Board of Architects where we present on top the existing and then on the bottom our proposed. As you can what we've kind of balanced in our plan, our proposal of the elevations, kind of this theme where more contemporary clean lines. It's easier to differentiate what is existing and what is new in our plans.

And this is the south -- I'm sorry -- this is the east and the west elevations that we're looking at. And this is also a requirement from staff, that they wanted to see how we were proposing a privacy wall towards the front in relationship to the house, and we've gone ahead and added that in this presentation as well.

These are study sections that we're currently working on. These plans have not been presented to -- you know, for permitting or anything which is following steps.

So this is kind of our idea how we're studying, how we're going to adapt our new roof and kind of clean up to the existing structure that's there now.

And then these are some of the pallet that we're trying to do, warm tones, very clean lines,
again, you know, small touches of decorative stone treatment and whatnot.

And these two are the last slides, I believe. These are the front elevations or renderings. And the bottom portion is a rear rendering -- I'm sorry, northeast rear rendering. There's not much of the rear. I think there's a 10-foot setback and it's very difficult to even look at.

So this is our proposal. We agree with the staff's comments and recommendations. We're going to be including them. I think there were only five that we need to address, very minor, nothing significant, and we are seeking your approval.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: Are you accepting the conditions?

MR. ESTORINO: Yes.
MS. SPAIN: I just have a couple of questions for them.

When we sent it into zoning, the zoning comment on the landscape open space said you must meet it. Have you done those calculations?

MR. ESTORINO: Yes.
MS. SPAIN: And --
MR. ESTORINO: We are okay. Yes.
MS. SPAIN: Okay. Good. And there's a large
poinsettia --
MR. ESTORINO: That's the only tree that we are relegating, correct.

MS. SPAIN: And have you talked to the public service department?

MR. ESTORINO: No, we have not.
MS. SPAIN: Okay.
MR. ESTORINO: No.
MS. SPAIN: That might be an issue, I don't know.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So you're proposing to take the poinsettia down?

MR. ESTORINO: Correct.
MS. SPAIN: I don't know how they feel about poinsettias in public service, but they need to talk with Dan Miller, one of the horticulturists in order to -- that has to be done with a permit.

MR. ESTORINO: Correct.
MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. And then you had concerns that on the drawing that they had not put the initial -- the walkway up to the front door in and that the board did not have -- or you did not have at the time you sent us the packets the information about the columns and fencing and -- is that correct?

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MS. SPAIN: That was Kara.
MS. KAUTZ: Correct.
Sorry. When I e-mailed you guys and I asked you for the information on the walls and gates -MR. ESTORINO: Yes.

MS. KAUTZ: -- it's supposed to be part of the PowerPoint. No?

MR. ESTORINO: That's correct, yes.
MS. KAUTZ: Is it in here?
MR. ESTORINO: Yes.
MS. KAUTZ: Can you put it back up?
MR. ESTORINO: Sure.
MR. GARCIA-PONS: Can you show that slide again?

MR. ESTORINO: Yeah. If $I$ can have that. Let's go back. There it is.

MR. GARCIA-PONS: It's hard to read from us here, and it doesn't -- I can't read it on the drawings.

MR. ESTORINO: Because you didn't have it.
MR. GARCIA-PONS: What's the height of that wall? The column height?

MR. ESTORINO: A maximum of six feet.
MS. KAUTZ: It says six feet on the plans.
MR. ESTORINO: Yeah, I just wanted to make
sure. Yes.
MR. GARCIA-PONS: And the wall beneath the railing?

MS. KAUTZ: The height of this masonry portion, is it two and that's two and a half?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It looks like three, three feet.

MS. KAUTZ: It doesn't look even.
MR. ESTORINO: No. It's not dimensioned, but it's probably six feet and maybe it's two and two.

MS. THOMSON: Shouldn't that be stated?
MR. ESTORINO: No, it's probably like three and half and two and a half, something like that. But the total height would be six.

MS. SPAIN: Do you know the adjacent properties along there? I know there's a very tall wall next to the historic fountains at the end of North Greenway, but do you know what the neighbors have as far as walls? I don't remember --

MS. KAUTZ: The Pallets house to the right, sorry, is $I$ believe is six foot, it's a six foot with part masonry part also, and then Guadi's house is the one further down and they're about the same height.

MS. SPAIN: Right. Okay.

MS. KAUTZ: So there is precedent on this street for that height of the wall because it's so expansive. I just didn't know what the proportions were between the lower masonry and the upper.

MS. BACHE-WIIG: I have a question. Staff has reviewed the proposed materials and they're okay with it?

MS. SPAIN: I'm sorry, what was the question?
MS. BACHE-WIIG: That staff has reviewed the material, you know, the finishes, the proposed materials --

MS. SPAIN: Oh, yes.
MS. BACHE-WIIG: -- exterior finishes, and including that grill, I guess, that decorative aluminum grill?

MR. ESTORINO: It's very similar to the --
MS. BACHE-WIIG: Like a trellis.
MR. ESTORINO: It's kind of a grid. It's just a square grid.

MS. BACHE-WIIG: A square grid. Just because it seems a little bit out of keeping with the neighborhood vocabulary, but if the staff is okay with it.

MS. THOMSON: There is a house on North Greenway that Valdas Falla use to live in that is

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similar to this I've noticed. But I'm so sad to see the Southern Colonial go away. I live near there and I walk passed this house all the time.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: I'm not, and I live right across the street from it.

MS. SPAIN: So you all need to realize they could knock this house down, it's a noncontributing, and they could build a two-story residence in its place. So I'm just happy that it's a one story, and I don't think what you're looking at is really how it impacts the historic properties. And this is so much better than what it could be, you know.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: Dona, this is probably not your main, but this house has a history of all these liens.

MS. SPAIN: Yes.
MR. RODRIGUEZ: Are all these things cleared now by the city?

MS. SPAIN: That $I$ don't know.
MS. KAUTZ: Yes.
MS. SPAIN: Have they been cleared?
MS. KAUTZ: So the -- sorry. It went into foreclosure, and as part of the bank process they hired a contractor to fix all of the open permits,
which meant putting back the door surrounds and putting back the shutters. And we made really sure that they were the right size and the right proportions. And now they're going to go away again. So we didn't have the heart to tell the contractor. But, yes, it's a new owner. Everything's been settled.

MR. GARCIA-PONS: I agree. I think the largest impact of this particular project is that front wall because that's what we -- a disclosure, I walk past this property three times a week.

Is the gate going to be similar to that
decorative louver?
MR. ESTORINO: Yes.
MR. GARCIA-PONS: You don't have any details of those gates?

MR. ESTORINO: No. But the idea is they are going to be similar, pedestrian gate and the sliding gates, horizontal sliders.

MS. KAUTZ: If you all want, they can come back with the wall --

MS. SPAIN: Yeah.
MS. KAUTZ: -- context and dimension if you'd like to see.

MS. SPAIN: Yeah. I mean, you can approve the
residence and they can come back for the wall if you want to see it, if you're concerned at all.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: Why don't we leave it to the staff.

MR. DURANA: Does the Board of Architects still have to review it or --

MS. SPAIN: They already have and they've approved it.

MS. THOMSON: My only concern about the wall is what is the exact height, and is it connecting into the rest of the neighborhood? The wall looks nice.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: It can't be any taller than the one on the corner?

MS. THOMSON: No.
MR. RODRIGUEZ: That we approved.
MR. MENENDEZ: That's right.
MR. GARCIA-PONS: I mean, I would like to see the wall in context with the neighbors to left and to the right, but not enough to not approve it today.

MR. ESTORINO: I believe the neighbor to the west doesn't have a property.

MR. GARCIA-PONS: Correct.
MR. ESTORINO: Or the east.

MR. GARCIA-PONS: Correct.
MR. CHAIRMAN: Would you be okay with staff giving approval rather than them having to come back here?

MR. GARCIA-PONS: I think they already have.
MR. CHAIRMAN: All right.
MR. GARCIA-PONS: Unless somebody wants to make a motion excluding that part of it.

MS. KAUTZ: One of our particular -- if you approve the wall or not, the important component of that was that that grill not be backed with a solid material, that it not have that, you know -- so it's transparent at least, and that's -- that is a condition of either now or later that we're going to put on.

MS. THOMSON: And that's a staff condition?
MS. KAUTZ: Yes. We don't want it to be a solid --

MS. THOMSON: Okay. So we can make a motion with staff recommendations?

MS. KAUTZ: Yes.
MS. THOMSON: Okay. I move that we approve -MR. DURANA: Second.

MS. THOMSON: I didn't finish my motion. We have a court reporter here and she's got to know
what to write down.
I move that --
MR. ESTORINO: If I may, can I go back to the presentation to just kind of give you an idea of the grill that we're using? It's the same grill that we're proposing here.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: He's ahead of the game.
MR. ESTORINO: Sorry, I think it's back here.
If you look at item No. 5 here on the left, that's the same condition that we're proposing so it's --

MR. CHAIRMAN: So if you go forward then to the rendering with the wall --

MR. ESTORINO: Well, here unfortunately we're not showing the wall.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, the further one where you've given a rendering of the --

MR. ESTORINO: That one.
MR. CHAIRMAN: So that is actually not what it's going to look like, correct?

MS. KAUTZ: No, that is.
MR. ESTORINO: No. No. That is what it's going to look like. You just can't --

MR. CHAIRMAN: But that's not -- oh, it's got the grid. I just can't read it.

MS. THOMSON: You can't see it.
MR. CHAIRMAN: Is the grid also where the car entrance is or --

MR. GARCIA-PONS: All of it.
MR. ESTORINO: Correct. Yes.
MR. CHAIRMAN: Oh, the whole -- the entirety of the fence is the grid?

MR. ESTORINO: Yes.
MS. KAUTZ: There's a masonry portion below with the grid up top.

MS. BACHE-WIIG: And the grid will be the dark
color --
MR. ESTORINO: Yes.
MS. BACHE-WIIG: -- that's shown on the facade?

MR. ESTORINO: Similar to match, you know, the other, the one in the house, correct.

MS. BACHE-WIIG: And the masonry wall is going to be white, I guess, to match the home?

MR. ESTORINO: Right. Correct.
MS. THOMSON: Okay. I -- are we done?
MR. RODRIGUEZ: We have to make a motion so she can record it.

MS. THOMSON: I know.
MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. So the chair will
entertain a motion.
MS. THOMSON: Okay. I move that we approve the plans as rendered with -- no. I'm saying it wrong. This is why I don't like to make motions.

We approve the plans with staff recommendations. That's what I've got to say.

MR. DURANA: I second.
MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. Call the role, please.
THE CLERK: Mr. Garcia-Pons?
MR. GARCIA-PONS: Yes.
THE CLERK: Mr. Durana?
MR. DURANA: Yes.
THE CLERK: Mr. Rodriguez?
MR. RODRIGUEZ: Yes.
THE CLERK: Ms. Thomson?
MS. THOMSON: Yes.
THE CLERK: Mr. Fullerton?
MR. FULLERTON: Yes.
THE CLERK: Mr. Menendez?
MR. MENENDEZ: Yes.
THE CLERK: Ms. Bache-Wiig?
MS. BACHE-WIIG: Yes.
THE CLERK: Mr. Ehrenhaft?
MR. EHRENHAFT: Yes.
MR. ESTORINO: Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dona, do you have any board items or city commission items or city projects?

MS. SPAIN: I don't believe so.
MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. All right. Any discussion items?

MR. GARCIA-PONS: I do have a new business item. As a request for the staff, I think whenever we get a request for a designation all of us ask who designated it or how did it designated. Can you add that to the report?

MS. SPAIN: Sure. That makes a lot of sense.
MS. KAUTZ: No, they are. It's on the first page.

MS. SPAIN: Is it?
MR. GARCIA-PONS: It doesn't say that.
MS. KAUTZ: It should be on the top of the first page.

MR. GARCIA-PONS: Does it say --
MS. KAUTZ: It should say the applicant, like how we got it, because that was coming up quite a bit. So it should be on the first page of the designation report.

MR. GARCIA-PONS: Then it's unclear.
MS. SPAIN: I'll clarify it. That makes a lot of sense.

MS. THOMSON: When we have a nonconforming property like that -- can I talk about it here?

MS. SPAIN: Can she talk about the --
MS. THOMSON: The apartment building --
MR. CEBALLOS: The one time you can talk.
MS. SPAIN: Yes.
MS. THOMSON: I don't want to do anything I'm not supposed to do because I live by the rules.

MS. SPAIN: I agree.
MS. THOMSON: My question was, and I asked the question and was kind of like bombed down, but you know, it's an apartment and multifamily dwelling right now that's built on a single-family zoned property --

MS. SPAIN: Yes, but it's legally there.
MS. THOMSON: Yeah. So what I was asking was not, you know, exactly what they're going to put on that property if it was torn down -MS. SPAIN: What could they?

MS. THOMSON: Yeah. Could they then put another multifamily residence?

MS. SPAIN: Well, typically for -- well, that's a legal question. But typically for legally nonconforming once it's gone then it needs to conform with the zoning.

MS. THOMSON: What the zoning is.
MS. SPAIN: Though there's an issue here because the land use is one thing and zoning is another so...

MR. CEBALLOS: I actually have to make a minor amendment to that. The colors on the land use map are both orange, and in my small screen it is nine units per acre, but it is still considered single-family residential, so it's not duplex. That was an error on my part.

It's still single-family residential, but it is a high -- I believe it's medium density, which is nine units per acre --

MR. FULLERTON: You could --
MR. CEBALLOS: -- so you could not on that one lot build a multifamily --

MS. SPAIN: No. But if they assemble the lots they could.

MR. MENENDEZ: He could rezone it.
MR. CEBALLOS: That is always an option. They could rezone it. They could change comp plans.

MR. FULLERTON: Could you put a zero lot line development there where there would be --

MS. SPAIN: Yes. Well, if they assemble it, they could. I mean, I don't know.

MR. FULLERTON: It sounds like he's already assembled it.

MS. SPAIN: Yes. But, you know, as long as follow -- the main thing $I$ want is that we follow the process. You know, we just have to follow the proper procedures.

MR. GARCIA-PONS: And I would like to correct myself. It is included, the information. It just says application versus applicant, so it's my bad.

MS. SPAIN: Well, we can change that. I mean, if it's not clear we should change it.

Thank you all. This has been a long haul. I appreciate your hanging in there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. Thank you.
MR. RODRIGUEZ: Motion to adjourn.
MR. CHAIRMAN: So no old business? No new business?

MR. RODRIGUEZ: Motion to adjourn.
MS. SPAIN: They may revolt soon. Come on.
MR. CHAIRMAN: How much is it worth to you to have me delay this?

All right. So is there a motion to adjourn?
MR. RODRIGUEZ: Yes.
MS. THOMSON: I move that we adjourn.
MR. RODRIGUEZ: I second.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. All in favor? (ALL): Aye. MR. CHAIRMAN: Anybody that says nay? Okay. (The meeting adjourned at 7:16 p.m.)

I, Jessica A. Donnelly, Florida Professional Reporter and Notary Public in and for the State of Florida at large, do hereby certify that $I$ was authorized to and did report said Historic Preservation Board meeting in stenotype; and that the foregoing pages, numbered from 1 to 153, inclusive, are a true and correct transcription of my shorthand notes of said Historic Preservation Board meeting.

I further certify that said Historic Preservation Board meeting was taken at the time and place
1 hereinabove set forth and that the taking of said Historic Preservation Board meeting was commenced and completed as hereinabove set out.

I further certify that $I$ am not an attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor am $I$ a relative or employee of any attorney or counsel of party connected with the action, nor am I financially interested in the action.

The foregoing certification of this transcript does not apply to any reproduction of the same by any means unless under the direct control and/or direction of the certifying reporter.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this
day of September, 2019 . 3rd day of September, 2019.


STATE OF FLORIDA COUNTY OF PALM BEACH

