

CITY OF DELRAY BEACH

DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

100 N.W. 1ST AVENUE • DELRAY BEACH • FLORIDA 33444 • (561) 243-7040



HISTORIC PRESERVATION BOARD STAFF REPORT						
1109 Seaspray Avenue						
Meeting	File No.	Application Type				
January 17, 2023	2024-039	Certificate of Appropriateness				
DECUEAT						

REQUEST

The item before the Board is consideration of a Certificate of Appropriateness (2024-039) request for the installation of a new awning to the front of a 2-story single-family residence known as the Price House, which is located at **1109 Seaspray Avenue**, and is **Individually Listed to the Local Register of Historic Places**.

GENERAL DATA

Owner: Sandra and David Boucher Location: 1109 Seaspray Avenue PCN: 12-43-46-16-24-000-0110

Property Size: 0.24Acres

Zoning: R-1-AAA (Single Family Residential) **Historic District**: Individually Designated

LUM Designation: Low Density Residential (LD)

Adjacent Zoning:

R-1-AA (North)R-1-AAA (West)

R-1-AAA (South)

• R-1-AAA (East)

Existing Land Use: Residential Proposed Land Use: Residential



BACKGROUND AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The residence (previously located at 526 North Ocean Boulevard) is a Monterey style house designed in 1935 by architect Samuel Ogren, Sr. It is individually listed to the Local Register of Historic Places and is known as the "Price House" for its original owners. The main block of the wood frame house is 2-story, with two one-story areas located to the rear. The exterior is sheathed in clapboard believed to be Florida cypress. The foundation is concrete slab. The low pitched roof is cross gabled and covered with a composition roll. Fenestration is symmetrical.

The Monterey style of architecture is an eclectic style that was popular throughout the United States from 1925 to 1955. Adapted from the Spanish Colonial architecture of Northern California, the Monterey style adds English Colonial or French Creole design details to the prototype. The structure contains numerous design details and is an excellent example of Samuel Ogren's unique interpretation of this architectural style.

Project Planner:	Review Dates:		Attachments:	
Michelle Hewett, Planner hewettm@mydelraybeach.com	January 17, 2024	1.	Plans and Survey	
Katherina Paliwoda, Planner paliwodak@mydelraybeach.com		2.	Photographs	
		3.	Renderings	
		4.	Justification Statement	
		5.	Color and Materials	

The most distinguishing characteristic of the Monterey style is the second story balcony (which is) usually cantilevered and covered by the principal roof. In Ogren's plan the design feature is repeated in an unusual double balcony on the east façade, which is separated by a symmetrical central block with brick chimney. The balconies have simple wooden detailing typical of the English Colonial influence. Beneath the southeastern balcony is a porte cochere supported by square brick and concrete piers. A focal point on the front facade is the unadorned brick chimney flanked by windows on the ground and second story. The majority of the windows throughout the house are 6/1 and 6/6 double hung sash and are decorated with wood shutters. The shutters are historically correct on the second story but not the first. Rear windows have been replaced with aluminum awning windows. Front casement windows have been replaced with fixed glass.

Cut coral terraces lead to the front and rear entryways. The front entry features a modest wood door surround. The rear entry terrace has a unique glazed tile baseboard. Along a wall bordering the rear terrace is a stone fountain set within a framework using the same blue and yellow tile. Architect Ogren was known to enjoy tile work and used it frequently as finishing details to his designs. 3

A review of building records for the City of Delray Beach reveals that remodeling occurred in 1937 and repairs from fire damage were completed in 1976. Few changes have been made to the interior and exterior of the house. A description of the Monterey style found on page 20 of the "Design Guidelines for Historic Places: A Preservation Manual" compiled by the Historic Preservation Board in 1990 for Delray Beach uses a sketch of 526 North Ocean Boulevard as a good example of the style.

The structure was designated on March 3rd, 1998 following its relocation from 526 North Ocean Boulevard to the current site.

The COA now before the board is for a new awning on the front of the existing residence.

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS

Pursuant to Land Development Regulation (LDR) Section 2.4.12(A)(5), prior to approval, a finding must be made that any Certificate of Appropriateness is consistent with Historic Preservation purposes pursuant to Objective HPE 1.4 of the Historic Preservation Element of the Comprehensive Plan; the provisions of Section 4.5.1; the Delray Beach Historic Preservation Design Guidelines; and, the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.

ZONING AND USE REVIEW

Pursuant to LDR Section 4.3.4(K), Development Standards, properties located within R-1-AAA Single-Family Residential zoning district shall be developed according to the requirements of this section.

The proposal will comply with the provisions in this section, as the proposed awning is to be located outside of all setbacks.

Pursuant to LDR Section 4.4.3(F) – Single Family Residential Development Standards:

The existing use is for residential. There are no proposed changes to the approved use, which is consistent with the Single-Family Residential zoning.

LDR SECTION 4.5.1

HISTORIC PRESERVATION: DESIGNATED DISTRICTS, SITES, AND BUILDINGS

Pursuant to LDR Section 4.5.1(E), <u>Development Standards</u>, all new development or exterior improvements on individually designated historic properties and/or properties located within historic districts shall, comply with the goals, objectives, and policies of the Comprehensive

Plan, the Delray Beach Historic Preservation Design Guidelines, the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation, and the Development Standards of this Section.

Pursuant to LDR Section 4.5.1(E)(2) - Minor Development.

The subject application is considered "Minor Development" as it involves "the construction, reconstruction, or alteration of any part of the front façade of an Individually Historically Designated property."

Pursuant to LDR Section 4.5.1(E)(3) – <u>Buildings, Structures, Appurtenances and Parking:</u> Buildings, structures, appurtenances and parking shall only be moved, reconstructed, altered, or maintained, in accordance with this chapter, in a manner that will preserve the historical and architectural character of the building, structure, site, or district:

<u>Appurtenances:</u> Appurtenances include, but are not limited to, stone walls, fences, light fixtures, steps, paving, sidewalks, signs, and accessory structures.

The subject request involves the installation of an awning in the front of the existing structure, which is not proposed to encroach within the front or side interior setback.

Pursuant to LDR Section 4.5.1(E)(4) – Alterations: in considering proposals for alterations to the exterior of historic buildings and structures and in applying development and preservation standards, the documented, original design of the building may be considered, among other factors.

The subject request is for the installation of an awning to the front façade of a contributing 2-story residence. The existing structure, and its remaining original form, has been considered with respect to the proposal.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIORS STANDARDS

Pursuant to LDR Section 4.5.1(E)(5) - Standards and Guidelines: a historic site, building, structure, improvement, or appurtenance within a historic district shall only be altered, restored, preserved, repaired, relocated, demolished, or otherwise changed in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation, and the Delray Beach Historic Preservation Design Guidelines, as amended from time to time.

Standard 1

A property shall be used for its historic purpose or be placed in a new use that requires minimal change to the defining characteristics of the building and its site and environment.

Standard 2

The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alteration of features and spaces that characterize a property shall be avoided.

Standard 3

Each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or architectural elements from other buildings, shall not be undertaken.

Standard 4

Most properties change over time; those changes that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.

Standard 5

Distinctive features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a historic property shall be preserved.

Standard 6

Deteriorated historic features shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture, and other visual qualities and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary, physical, or pictorial evidence.

Standard 7

Chemical or physical treatments, such as sandblasting, that cause damage to historic materials shall not be used. The surface cleaning of structures, if appropriate, shall be undertaken using the gentlest means possible.

Standard 8

Significant archeological resources affected by a project shall be protected and preserved. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken.

Standard 9

New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale, and architectural features to protect the historic integrity of the property and its environment.

Standard 10

New additions and adjacent or related new construction shall be undertaken in such a manner that if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

Standard 1, 2, 3, 5, & 9 are applicable. The development proposal involves the installation of an awning to the front façade of the existing, contributing structure. Regarding Standard 1, the use of the property will remain a single-family residence as it was traditionally used; therefore, the property will be used as its original historic purpose meeting the intent of this standard.

The proposed material of the awning is to be black canvas, which is considered an appropriate material/color for this particular awning, as there is an existing awning parallel to the proposed awning, utilizing the same materials/colors. The awning will not introduce a conjectural feature, and is not considered a permanent alteration. The proposal does however, represent an alteration to the front façade of the existing structure. Should the awning be removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired. The board will need to make a determination that the improvement represents an appropriate modification to the structure and to ensure that it will not have a negative effect on the structure's historic integrity.

VISUAL COMPATIBILITY STANDARDS

Pursuant to LDR Section 4.5.1(E)(7) – <u>Visual Compatibility Standards</u>: new construction and all improvements to both contributing and noncontributing buildings, structures, and appurtenances thereto within a designated historic district or on an individually designated property shall be visually compatible. In addition to the Zoning District Regulations, the Historic Preservation Board shall apply the visual compatibility standards provided for in this Section with regard to height, width, mass, scale, façade, openings, rhythm, material, color, texture, roof shape, direction, and other criteria set forth elsewhere in Section 4.5.1. Visual compatibility for

minor and major development as referenced in Section 4.5.1I(2) shall be determined by utilizing criteria contained in (a)-(m) below.

- a. Height: The height of proposed buildings or modifications shall be visually compatible in comparison or relation to the height of existing structures and buildings in a historic district for all major and minor development. For major development, visual compatibility with respect to the height of residential structures, as defined by 4.5.1l(2)(a), shall also be determined through application of the Building Height Plane.
- b. Front Facade Proportion: The front facade of each building or structure shall be visually compatible with and be in direct relationship to the width of the building and to the height of the front elevation of other existing structures and buildings within the subject historic district.
- c. Proportion of Openings (Windows and Doors): The openings of any building within a historic district shall be visually compatible with the openings exemplified by prevailing historic architectural styles of similar buildings within the district. The relationship of the width of windows and doors to the height of windows and doors among buildings shall be visually compatible within the subject historic district.
- d. Rhythm of Solids to Voids: The relationship of solids to voids of a building or structure shall be visually compatible with existing historic buildings or structures within the subject historic district for all development, with particular attention paid to the front facades.
- e. Rhythm of Buildings on Streets: The relationship of buildings to open space between them and adjoining buildings shall be visually compatible with the relationship between existing historic buildings or structures within the subject historic district.
- f. Rhythm of Entrance and/or Porch Projections: The relationship of entrances and porch projections to the sidewalks of a building shall be visually compatible with existing architectural styles of entrances and porch projections on existing historic buildings and structures within the subject historic district for all development.
- g. Relationship of Materials, Texture, and Color: The relationship of materials, texture, and color of the facade of a building and/or hardscaping shall be visually compatible with the predominant materials used in the historic buildings and structures within the subject historic district.
- h. Roof Shapes: The roof shape, including type and slope, of a building or structure shall be visually compatible with the roof shape of existing historic buildings or structures within the subject historic district. The roof shape shall be consistent with the architectural style of the building.
- i. Walls of Continuity: Walls, fences, evergreen landscape masses, or building facades, shall form cohesive walls of enclosure along a street to ensure visual compatibility with historic buildings or structures within the subject historic district and the structure to which it is visually related.
- j. Scale of a Building: The size of a building and the building mass in relation to open spaces, windows, door openings, balconies, porches, and lot size shall be visually compatible with the building size and mass of historic buildings and structures within a historic district for all development. To determine whether the scale of a building is appropriate, the following shall apply for major development only:
 - a. For buildings wider than sixty percent (60%) of the lot width, a portion of the front façade must be setback a minimum of seven (7) additional feet from the front setback line:
 - b. For buildings deeper than fifty percent (50%) of the lot depth, a portion of each side façade, which is greater than one story high, must be setback a minimum of five (5) additional feet from the side setback line:

- k. Directional Expression of Front Elevation: A building shall be visually compatible with the buildings, structures, and sites within a historic district for all development with regard to its directional character, whether vertical or horizontal.
- I. Architectural Style: All major and minor development shall consist of only one (1) architectural style per structure or property and not introduce elements definitive of another style.
- m. Additions to individually designated properties and contributing structures in all historic districts: Visual compatibility shall be accomplished as follows:
 - 1. Additions shall be located to the rear or least public side of a building and be as inconspicuous as possible.
 - 2. Additions or accessory structures shall not be located in front of the established front wall plane of a historic building.
 - 3. Characteristic features of the original building shall not be destroyed or obscured.
 - 4. Additions shall be designed and constructed so that the basic form and character of the historic building will remain intact if the addition is ever removed.
 - 5. Additions shall not introduce a new architectural style, mimic too closely the style of the existing building nor replicate the original design but shall be coherent in design with the existing building.
 - 6. Additions shall be secondary and subordinate to the main mass of the historic building and shall not overwhelm the original building.

The **front façade** of the existing structure is proposed to have a minor modification with the proposed awning. While this does affect the front elevation of the structure, it is minor and considered a reversable treatment for historic structures in Delray Beach.

Delray Beach Historic Preservation Design Guidelines

DECORATIVE AWNINGS

Canvas awnings were frequently used in Florida as protection from the sun and elements. In addition to their functional purpose, awnings frequently introduced color, and were part of the decorative effect. They often were featured on Colonial Revival, Spanish and Bungalow style homes. Awnings can be made of canvas, vinyl or metal. They can be dome or shed style. Decorative awnings are considered a reversible treatment and, as such, are permitted on both contributing and non-contributing buildings upon review and approval.

The proposed **material and color** of the awning are to match the existing awning on the front façade, which is black canvas. The proposed materials and colors will be compatible with the existing contributing structure and could be considered appropriate for the individually designated structure. There are no concerns with the proposed materials/colors but the board will need to make a determination that alteration of the front façade is an appropriate change for the individually designated structure.

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

Pursuant to the <u>Historic Preservation Element (HPE)</u>, <u>Objective 1.4</u>, <u>Historic Preservation Planning</u>: Implement appropriate and compatible design and planning strategies for historic sites and properties within historic districts.

The objective shall be met through continued adherence to the City's Historic Preservation Ordinance and, where applicable, to architectural design guidelines through the following policies:

HPE Objective 1.4 - Property shall be developed or redeveloped, in a manner so that the future use, intensity and density are appropriate in terms of soil, topographic, and other applicable physical considerations; encourage affordable goods and services; are complementary to and compatible with adjacent land uses; and fulfill remaining land use needs.

The development proposal involves the installation of a new awning to the front of an existing contributing structure. There are no concerns with respect to soil, topographic or other physical considerations. With respect to the adjacent land uses, the property is in an area surrounded by a mix of commercial and residential uses. The proposal can be considered to be consistent with the subject Objective.

Historic Preservation Element 1.4.1 Prior to approval or recommending approval of any land use or development application for property located within a historic district or designated as a historic site, the Historic Preservation Board must make a finding that the requested action is consistent with the provisions of Section 4.5.1 of the Land Development Regulations relating to historic sites and districts and the "Delray Beach Design Guidelines".

The development proposal involves the installation of a new awning to the front of an existing contributing 2-story single-family residence. It is important that the alterations are found consistent with the requirements of the Comprehensive Plan, and the provisions of LDR Section 4.5.1 relating to historic sites and districts as well as the "Delray Beach Historic Preservation Design Guidelines".

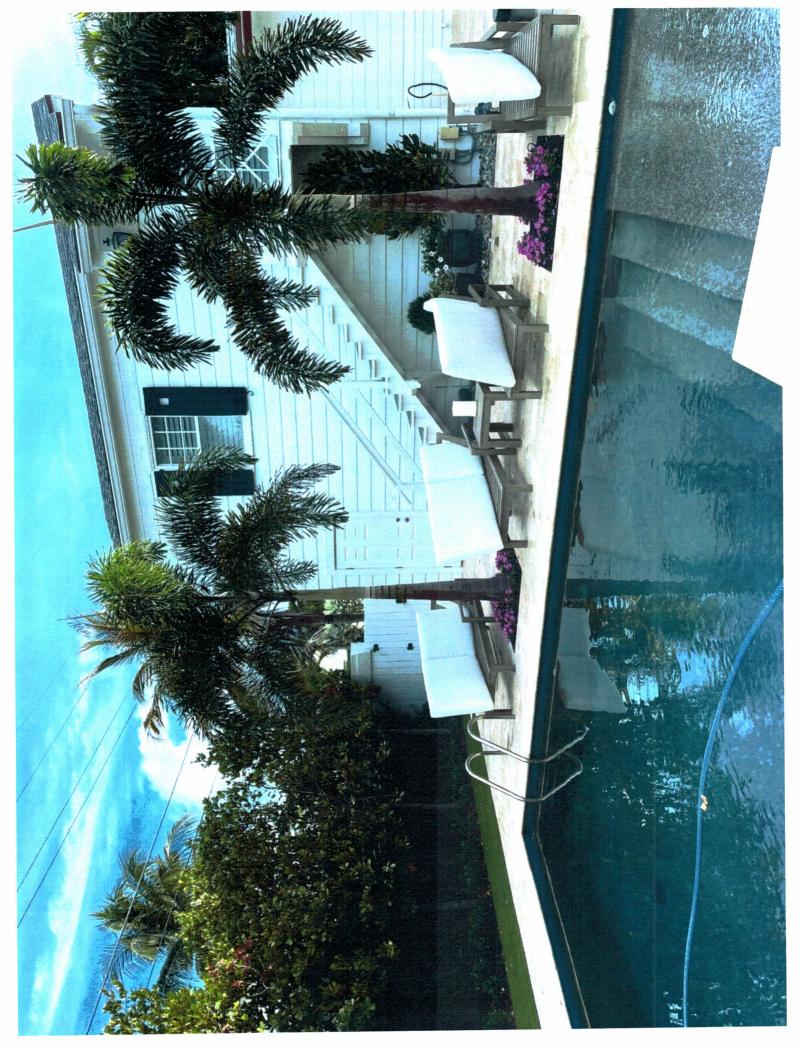
ALTERNATIVE ACTIONS

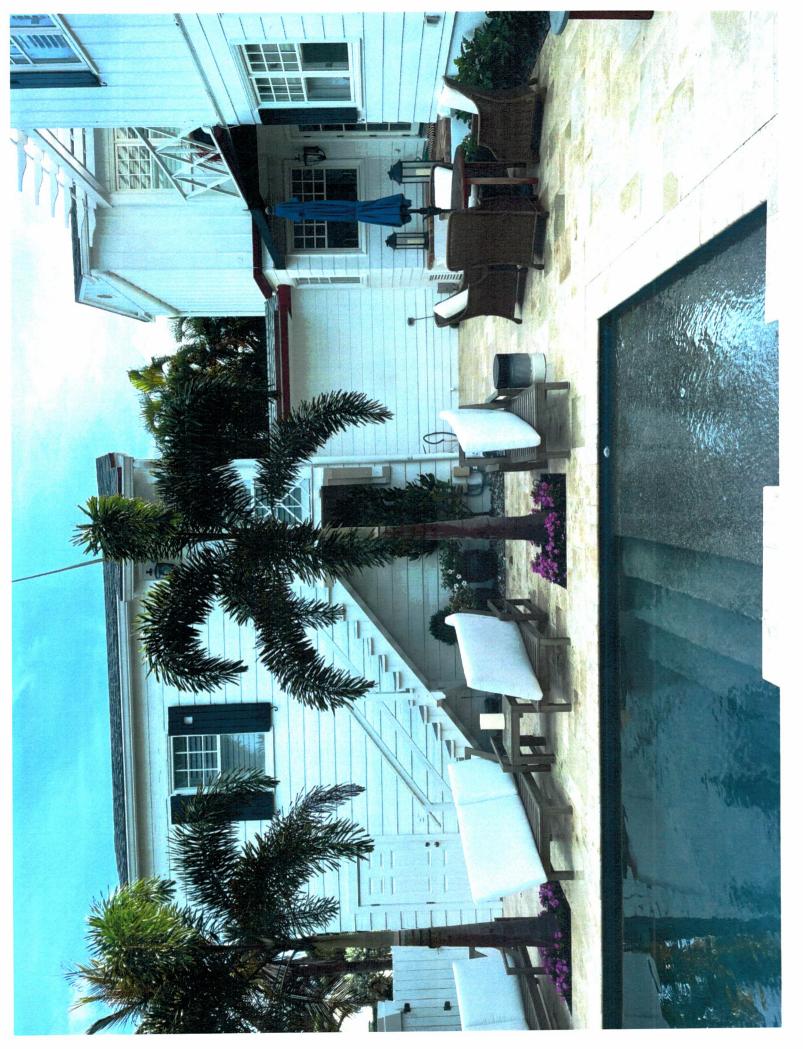
- A. Move to continue with direction.
- B. Approve Certificate of Appropriateness (2024-039), for the property located at **1109 Seaspray Avenue and known as The Price House, Individually Designated to the Local Register of Historic Places,** by finding that the request and approval thereof is consistent with the Comprehensive Plan and meets the criteria set forth in the Land Development Regulations.
- C. Approve Certificate of Appropriateness (2024-039), for the property located at **1109 Seaspray Avenue and known as The Price House, Individually Designated to the Local Register of Historic Places,** by finding that the request and approval thereof is consistent with the
 Comprehensive Plan and meets the criteria set forth in the Land Development Regulations, subject
 to the following conditions:
- D. Deny Certificate of Appropriateness (2024-039), for the property located at **1109 Seaspray Avenue** and known as The Price House, Individually Designated to the Local Register of Historic Places, by finding that the request is inconsistent with the Comprehensive Plan and does not meet the criteria set forth in the Land Development Regulations.

PUBLIC AND COURTESY NOTICES						
☑ Courtesy Notices were not required for this property.	☑ Public Notices are not required for this request.					
Frag.	☑ Agenda was posted on 1/10/24, 5 working days prior to meeting.					

















1109 Sea Spray Avenue

Visual Compatibility Standards

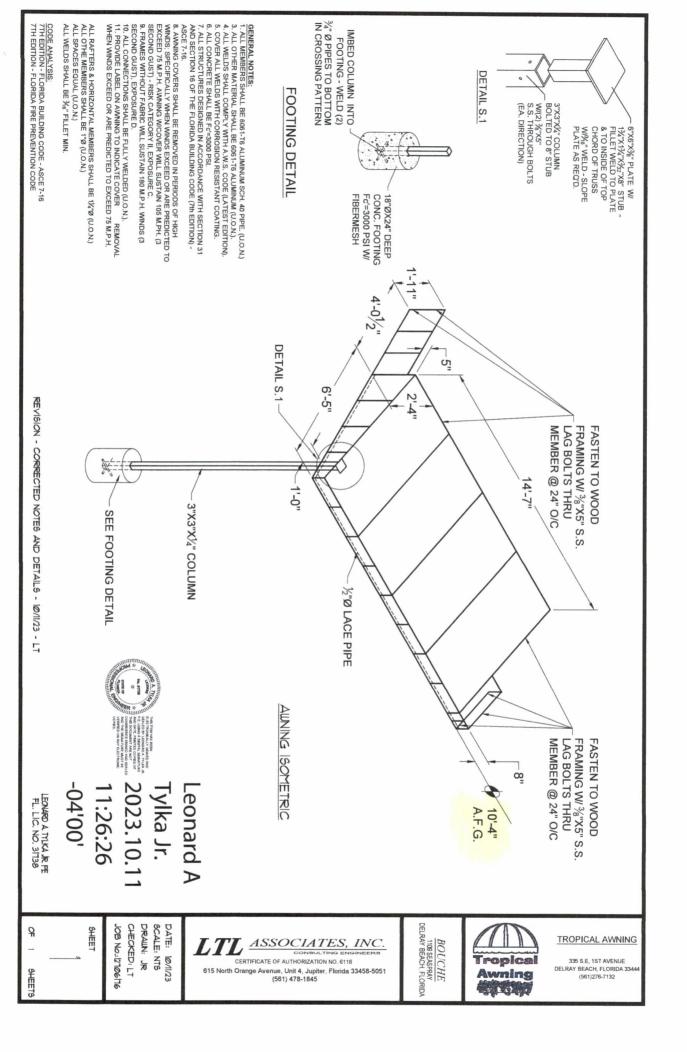
- 1. Not applicable
- 2. Not applicable
- 3. The front facade proportion will remain in balance. The addition of the awning on the left side of the house will balance the existing awning on the right side.

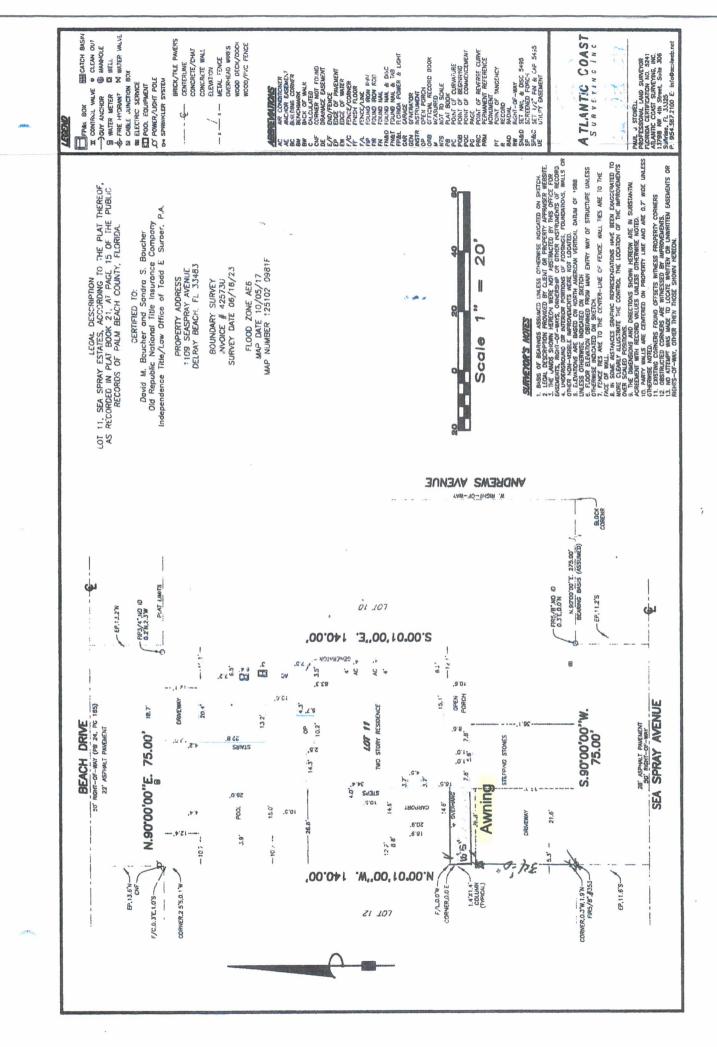
The material, texture and color will be consistent with the existing materials.

We request only to add a mirror image of what already exists to better balance the front facade of the house

1109 Sea Spray Avenue - Appropriateness

- 1. Not applicable
- 2. The historic character will be retained and preserved. We are adding only a new canvas awning to match the existing to create balance on the front facade. The awning by nature, is only temporary.
- 3. Not applicable
- 4. We are not changing anything on the structure, but merely adding an awning to match the existing one.
- 5. 5. No materials, features, finishes or construction techniques will be altered.
- 6. Not applicable
- 7. Not applicable
- 8. Not applicable
- 9. We are not altering the structure in any way. We are merely adding an awning to balance the front facade.
- 10. If the awning is removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment will not be impaired.





BUILDING MATERIALS AND COLOR SAMPLE FORM NOTE THE TYPE OF MATERIAL AND COLOR SPECIFICATION PROPOSED INCLUDING TYPES OF FINISHES. CAN ATTACH IMAGES OR PHOTOS OF MATERIALS. ATTACH ACTUAL PAINT COLOR SAMPLES WITH DETAILS OF MANUFACTURER WALLS ROOF FASCIA TRIM/OTHER **WINDOWS** SHUTTERS/AWNINGS Black Canvas **RAILINGS FENCE** COLUMNS OTHER