



The CITY OF DAYTONA BEACH

Historic Preservation Board Agenda

January 18, 2022

City Hall
Regular Meeting
Commission Chambers

301 South Ridgewood Avenue
Tuesday, January 18, 2022
6:00 P.M.

NOTICE – Pursuant to Section 286.0105, Florida Statutes, if any person decides to appeal any decision made by this Board at this public meeting, such person will need a record of the proceedings and, for that purpose, such person may need to ensure that a verbatim record of the proceedings is made, which record includes the testimony and evidence upon which the appeal is to be based. The City does not prepare or provide such a record.

	For special accommodations, please notify the City Clerk's Office at least 72 hours in advance. (386) 671-8023		Help for the hearing impaired is available through the Assistive Listening System. Receivers can be obtained from the City Clerk's Office.
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In accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), persons with a disability needing a special accommodation to participate in the Board meeting should contact the City Clerk's Office, 301 S. Ridgewood Ave, Room 210, Daytona Beach, FL 32114, Ph: (386) 671-8023, Email: clerk@codb.us not later than 72 hours prior to the proceedings. If you are hearing or voice impaired contact the relay operator at 1-800-955-9771.

- 1) **Call to Order**
- 2) **Roll Call**
- 3) **Approval of Minutes: 12/212021**
- 4) **A. Action Item: (Quasi-Judicial Hearing): DEV2021-125:** A request by PROMO 05 LLC, property owner, for a Major Certificate of Appropriateness to demolish a contributing structure in the South Beach Street Local Historic District located at 630 South Palmetto Avenue, Daytona Beach, Florida, 32114.
B. Action Item: (Legislative): DEV2021-158 Continued: An amendment to Article III, Section 3.4.J of the Land Development Code to amend the processes for the Minor Certificate of Appropriateness, and to update the Seabreeze Local Historic District Design Guidelines.
- 5) **Other Business:**
- 6) **Staff Update:**
- 7) **Public Comments**
- 8) **Board Comments**
- 9) **Adjourn**

Next Meeting – February 15, 2022, 6:00 p.m. in the City Commission Chamber

MINUTES

REGULAR MEETING – HISTORIC PRESERVATION BOARD

December 21, 2021

Minutes of the Regular Meeting of the Historic Preservation Board of The City of Daytona Beach, Florida, held on Tuesday, December 21, 2021 at 6:00 p.m., in room 149B, City Hall, 301 South Ridgewood Avenue, Daytona Beach, Florida.

- 1. **Call to Order**
- 2. **Roll Call.**

Delia Krimmel (Vice Chair)	Present
Allysia Mompoint	Present
Fernando Neves	Present
Tracey Remark (Chair)	Present
Warren Trager (Secretary)	Present
Joseph Vetter	Present

Also Present:

Steven Bapp, AICP, Senior Planner
 Kira Honse, Assistant City Attorney
 Vanessa Trimble, Planning Technician

- 3. **Approval of Minutes**

Approval of the Minutes of the November 16, 2021 Regular Historic Preservation Board Meeting held at City Hall, 301 South Ridgewood A venue, Daytona Beach, Florida.

Ms. Remark stated corrections on page three and page six.

Mr. Trager stated a correction regarding the wrong board named.

Board Action

It was moved by Mr. Trager to approve the minutes as corrected, seconded by Mr. Neves. The motion passed 6-to-0 with the breakdown as follows:

Delia Krimmel	Yea
Allysia Mompoint	Yea
Fernando Neves	Yea
Tracey Remark	Yea
Warren Trager	Yea
Joseph Vetter	Yea

Action Items

- 4.
 - A. **(Quasi-Judicial Hearing): DEV2021-148:** A request by Chris Sylvester, Agent, on behalf of Mary Ellen Sylvester, property owner, for a Major Certificate of Appropriateness to add solar panels on a

contributing structure in the South Beach Street local historic district located at 608 and 610 South Palmetto Avenue, Daytona Beach, Florida, 32114.

Staff Presentation

Steven Bapp, Senior Planner, presented the staff report which was included as part of the packet for a Major Certificate of Appropriateness to add solar panels on a contributing structure in the South Beach Street local historic district located at 608 and 610 South Palmetto Avenue.

Ms. Krimmel referred to an article from the National Alliance Preservation Commission that is appropriate for the current approval. She referred to various standards in the article and stated they should be applied to the current approval. She continued to share various findings she read in the article. She stated on the north side there is minimal view, there are a lot of trees. She stated there is a minimal view of the solar panels on the southeast side. She stated the west side is facing other residential buildings, so you won't see panels from the street.

Ms. Remark asked if they looked at the lower west roof that is not visible from the street.

Mr. Bapp stated, that would be a question for the applicant.

Ms. Remark asked if they are flat panels.

Mr. Bapp stated they are flat.

Applicant Presentation

Chris Sylvester, 608 and 610 South Palmetto Avenue, stated the lower roof would not have anything on it. He stated there is a big tree there.

Ms. Remark stated their pictures don't show a tree.

Mr. Sylvester stated it's about a 40-foot tree.

Ms. Remark clarified the tree provides the shade.

Mr. Sylvester stated yes.

Ms. Krimmel referred to the electrical service entrance, she asked what the panels looked like and if they would blend.

Mr. Sylvester stated that was just the meter box, the box and electrical would be in the building.

Ms. Krimmel asked if the service panels would be inside.

Mr. Sylvester stated the power for the electrical generation would be inside

Mr. Vetter asked if it has come before the board before, to ask for solar panels.

Mr. Bapp stated from his research he had not seen it in the past six years. He stated the only panels he has approved were on a Mediterranean revival, and panels not visible from street.

Kira Honse, Assistant City Attorney stated there is a there is a state statute regarding solar panels, which prohibits them from prohibiting solar panels. She stated they can say where they can be in terms of the least visible, but they cannot do anything to prohibit the installation of solar panels.

Mr. Vetter asked how many are required.

Mr. Bapp stated 72 panels according to the submitted plans.

Mr. Neves stated using solar panels and alternative energy should be encouraged.

Ms. Mompoint asked if the applicant reviewed alternative option for blending esthetics.

Mr. Sylvester stated he just found out they started making solar panels in colors. He stated 90 percent of the panels will not be seen. He stated you will only be able to see three panels on the front.

Ms. Mompoint asked if that was a direct reflection of figure 3.

Mr. Bapp stated yes.

Mr. Sylvester stated they may be adding batteries to have generation.

Mr. Trager asked if the applicant installs them.

Mr. Sylvester stated he was with a company that does that.

Mr. Trager asked how much voltage each one generates.

Mr. Sylvester stated he did not have the specific the numbers, he's still learning the specifics in solar power.

Mr. Trager asked if this one had batteries.

Mr. Sylvester stated they are looking to get batteries, but it's very expensive. He stated it can be added on in the future. He explained how the energy is stored and regenerated. Mr. Trager asked how much that system would cost.

Mr. Sylvester stated about \$70,000.

Ms. Krimmel asked if FPL was the provider.

Mr. Sylvester stated there are various providers. He explained the different finance plans and various tax credits.

Citizens Comments

No comments

Board Action

It was moved by Ms. Krimmel to approve the request per staff recommendations. Ms. Mompoint seconded the motion in accordance with the staff report as presented. The motion passed 6-0 with the breakdown as follows:

Delia Krimmel	Yea
Allysia Mompoint	Yea
Fernando Neves	Yea
Tracey Remark	Yea
Warren Trager	Yea
Joseph Vetter	Yea

B. **(Legislative): DEV2021-158:** An amendment to Article III, Section 3.4.J of the Land Development Code to amend the processes for the Minor Certificate of Appropriateness, and to update the Seabreeze Local Historic District Design Guidelines.

Staff Presentation

Steven Bapp, Senior Planner, presented the staff report which was included as part of the packet for an amendment to Article III, Section 3.4.J of the Land Development Code to amend the processes for the Minor Certificate of Appropriateness, and to update the Seabreeze Local Historic District Design Guidelines.

Mr. Trager stated he wants it to stay as it is. He stated if you take everything away, they won't need a board.

Ms. Krimmel asked if replacements of existing features would come before them as a minor.

Mr. Bapp stated installation would be installation. He stated if they're replacing it, they're still installing it.

Ms. Krimmel referred to point three.

Ms. Remark stated replacing specific LDC reference with the word LDC.

Ms. Krimmel stated the LDC throughout. She continued to go throughout the pages making recommendations for changes.

Mr. Bapp referred to Mr. Trager's comment. He stated it doesn't remove any power from the Historic Preservation Board (HPB) in reference to awnings. He stated he just brought it up for the board to review at the board's request. He referred to a code sections referred to in the Seabreeze District no longer exists. He stated rather than have a specific article listed in the guidelines, they just say per the Land Development Code (LDC). He stated it doesn't remove any power from the board or any action they would see.

Ms. Remark asked if South Beach had guide lines.

Mr. Bapp stated they follow the guidelines of the Secretary of Interior.

Ms. Krimmel continued to make suggestions for specific changes. She stated it can be confusing to residents.

Ms. Remark asked if the cover page would be the name.

Mr. Bapp stated the name and date.

Ms. Remark suggested a picture of Daytona on the cover.

Ms. Honse asked if there was a particular structure they could use as the cover page.

Ms. Remark reference 801 Peninsula. She stated it was considered a Florida Castle.

Mr. Bapp stated it is a national site.

Ms. Krimmel asked if there was a staff designer that could make a collage.

Mr. Bapp stated they would take any suggestions and bring it back to the board.

Ms. Krimmel continues to give suggestions to changes.

Ms. Remark pointed out some grammatical errors.

Ms. Krimmel continues with suggestions for changes on various pages.

Ms. Remark referred them back to a picture on page five. She stated the building was no longer there. She suggested they remove that.

Ms. Krimmel referred to specific directions regarding solar panels.

Mr. Bapp stated from what he's gathered, the board would like to replicate the Secretary of Interior guidelines for solar panel installation, alternative energy windmills, and whatever they want to put in.

Ms. Remark stated they are not doing windmills.

Ms. Mompont asked to be excused for another meeting at 6:53pm.

Ms. Krimmel continued to go through to suggest corrections.

Ms. Remark asked to go back to go back to page six. She suggested to give people a list of things allowed. She continues to make suggestions through various pages.

Ms. Krimmel asked if the replacement picture could be Saint Mary's Episcopal Church. She gave a brief history of the building.

Ms. Remark stated it's not in Seabreeze.

Mr. Bapp stated staff recommend two options; to remove the gothic revival sentence from the guidelines or keep it and have an illustrated example. He stated he would recommend to staff to remove it.

Mr. Trager thanked Mr. Bapp for a thorough packet.

Mr. Bapp stated if they so direct, he could make the changes brought forth by the board and bring it back in February or March.

Ms. Remark stated just those pages, not the whole thing. She asked if there was anything else besides synthetic fencing and awnings, that staff needed to be include that has ever created confusion or would make it easier, that they may have overlooked.

Mr. Bapp stated he would like to keep it close to what they are doing.

Board Action

It was moved by Ms. Krimmel to continue the request per staff recommendations until the February 2022 meeting. Mr. Neves seconded the motion in accordance with the staff report as presented. The motion passed 5-0 with the breakdown as follows:

Delia Krimmel	Yea
Allysia Mompoint	Excused
Fernando Neves	Yea
Tracey Remark	Yea
Warren Trager	Yea
Joseph Vetter	Yea

5. **Discussion Item**

No comments

6. **Other Business**

Ms. Remark listed various locations throughout the City. She asked what they can do to make them local historic designations.

Mr. Trager stated the only way to do that would be to contact the property owners. He stated you can't go pass the property owners.

Ms. Remark stated she would have staff do that.

Mr. Trager stated staff could if they have time, but there is also a cost to get it registered.

Mr. Bapp stated they would need the property owner's consent. He stated since it's not City owned property; a cost would be incurred for advertising, as well as historical surveys and assessments. He stated some of the locations Ms. Remark mentioned are already registered and it's in their packets along with other information.

Mr. Vetter asked how it would be titled.

Mr. Bapp stated they would be local historic sites.

Ms. Remark stated some of the locals are also national.

Mr. Bapp stated if it's a local site, the board has jurisdiction over it.

Ms. Remark stated being local gives them added protection.

Ms. Remark asked what the step would be to get that added protection on local sites.

Mr. Neves stated the property owner would have to initiate it.

Ms. Krimmel suggested a packet with the cost, process, and estimates.

Mr. Bapp clarified the board is looking for a way to start the process to designate property as local. He stated he could bring something back at the next meeting.

Mr. Trager stated they would need to make sure the property owner know they're protected.

Mr. Bapp stated he would put together a packet stating what the board, City and property owner would have to do.

Ms. Remark stated there are ways to help the property owner do this.

Mr. Trager stated it also depends on who the Governor is.

Ms. Remark stated not the Echo Grant.

Mr. Trager stated for state grants.

Mr. Bapp stated he would bring it before the board, it is an involved process and must have the consent of the property owner. He stated the property owner may not be willing.

Ms. Remark stated it just to offer them the option. She mentioned minutes from a redevelopment board meeting and stated they offered to do a plaque for the Peabody.

Mr. Bapp stated he heard about it from Mr. Berger.

Ms. Remark asked if he could check. She mentioned a plaque design, so they all look alike.

Mr. Bapp gave suggestion such a bronze or so examples of.

Mr. Trager stated if they did a plaques design would they have to put it on the one that have already been put on the local designation.

Ms. Remark stated based on what she read; they are interested in doing beachside.

Ms. Honse stated they have the authority to recommend the expenditure fund, but getting it allocated would come from the City Commission.

Mr. Trager stated the City Manager can decide himself up to \$25,000.

Mr. Bapp stated he would present two-three designs they could choose from.

Ms. Krimmel asked if it would go next to the national plaque on the building.

Mr. Bapp stated wherever they want to put it.

Mr. Trager stated they need to talk more about that. He stated they would have to do some history on it

Ms. Krimmel suggested reaching out to asked about an architect.

7. **Staff Updates**

Mr. Bapp informed the board that the City Commission was going to appoint an architect to the board next month.

Mr. Bapp stated they have three members coming on, two of them are architects, the other has a lot of knowledge on historical buildings.

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8. **Citizens Comments**

No Comments

9. **Adjournment**

There being no further discussion or comments the meeting was adjourned at 7:20pm.

Tracey Remark
Chair

ATTEST:

Vanessa N. Trimble
Recording Secretary/Planning Technician

Agenda Item 4a (Quasi-Judicial Hearing)

CERTIFICATE OF APPROPRIATENESS (MAJOR COA) DEV2021-125

STAFF REPORT 630 and 630 1/2 South Palmetto Avenue Demolition of a Contributing Structure

TO: Historic Preservation Board Members
FROM: Steven E. Bapp, AICP, Historic Preservation Planner
DATE: December 3, 2021
SUBJECT: DEV2021-125 – 630 and 630 ½ South Palmetto Ave. for a Major COA under LDC SEC 3.4.J

PROJECT REQUEST

A request by PROMO 05 LLC, property owner, for a Major Certificate of Appropriateness to demolish two contributing structures in the South Beach Street Local Historic District located at 630 South Palmetto Avenue, Daytona Beach, Florida, 32114.



Figure 1 - Subject Parcel in Green - 150ft buffer in yellow

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The applicant is seeking to demolish two contributing structures (permit# R2109-497). According to the applicant, the structure has sustained significant damage over the years including hurricanes. The applicant has stated that he does not have plans to build any structures on the property if the demolition is approved and completed. Staff has requested additional substantive data from the applicant, to date, and are provided in Exhibit "A". Additional photos are in the exhibit, and provided from the active Code Enforcement Case CE2021-0247, the property cited as an abandoned building.

630 ½ S. Palmetto is a 662-square-foot contributing structure, build in circa 1916. It is in the framed vernacular architectural style and served as an accessory dwelling for the principal structure.

The principal structure addressed as 630 S. Palmetto is a 2,252-square-foot, two-story, Queen Anne residence, build circa 1916. The property is listed as a contributing structure in the South Beach Street Local Historic District. The Queen Anne style is highlighted below:

Project Architectural Style – Queen Anne (1890s-1910s).

The Queen Anne style was introduced to America at the 1876 Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. As the Industrial Revolution flourished with new technologies and the expanding railroad transportation network, the elaborate Queen Anne style became quite popular. Factories were mass-producing an array of building materials including the lavish fringe and wooden millwork.

The Queen Anne was asymmetrical in shape with large porches and wide verandahs, usually one-story high and wrapping around one or two side walls extending the house to include outdoor living space. Porch skirts were sometimes made from latticework or wood slats with cutout designs. Second story recessed porches were sometimes placed in gables or towers. Towers were round, square or polygonal and most often situated at one front corner. Wooden exteriors were often painted using a variety of "earth" colors in greens, reds, and brown to accentuate the different textures and trims. The Queen Anne style row homes commonly had stone stoops.

Irregular roof lines with steeply pitched gables often showcased a prominent front-facing gable. Flared chimney tops, weathervanes, and pinnacles were additional elements. Windows were typically double-hung sash. Cut-away bay windows were sometimes one-over-one with the upper panel including small square or artistically shaped panes. Projecting oriels, dropped pendants, and patterned wood shingles were added details. Doors with a single glass pane were common.

Project Analysis

Land Development Code Section 3.4.J.5.d provides a uniform means for reviewing and deciding proposals for demolition of a contributing in accordance with most recent Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. A pre-application meeting with staff occurred December 3, 2021.

Criteria for Certificate of Appropriateness – Demolition

1. The historic or architectural significance of the building, structure, or object.

Response: *The subject structures are listed as contributing structures in the Local Historic District. They served as residential properties through their life cycle. Although they were contributing structures, they were not considered significant historic structures when the survey of the historic district was submitted to the Secretary of Interior.*

2. The importance of the building, structure, or object to the ambience of a district.

Response:

3. The difficulty or the impossibility of reproducing such a building, structure, or object because of its design, texture, material, detail, or unique location.

Response: *The design, texture, material and details of the subject structures could be reproduced at other sites.*

4. Whether the building, structure, or object is one of the last remaining examples of its kind in the neighborhood, the county or the region

Response: *The subject structures are not the last remaining of their kind. The Queen Anne and Framed Vernacular early 20th Century houses are the most prevalent in the South Beach Street Local Historic District, as well as other historic districts in the City, County, and Region.*

5. Whether there are definite plans for reuse of the land if the proposed demolition is carried out, and the effect of those plans on the character of the surrounding area.

Response: *The property owner has stated to staff, that he does not intend to construct any new structures on the property.*

6. Whether reasonable measures can be taken to save the building, structure, or object from collapse.

Response: *The applicant claims to have evaluated the cost and effort to bring the building to a reasonable condition, and stated the best option would be demolition of the structure.*

7. Whether the building, structure, or object is capable of earning reasonable economic return on its value.

Response: *It appears that the accessory structure (630 ½ S Palmetto Ave) has been dilapidated for a long period of time and would not be capable of earning a reasonable return. The principal structure (630 S Palmetto Ave) in its current condition appears not to be capable of earning a reasonable economic return on its value.*

RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends approval of the request for a Certificate of Appropriateness to demolish two contributing structures in the South Beach Street Local Historic District located at 630 and 630 ½ South Palmetto Avenue, Daytona Beach, Florida, 32114.

The Historic Preservation Board may approve, approve subject to the condition that the demolition be delayed for a period of up to six months, or deny the application.

If the application is denied, the board shall draft a notice and shall include a statement of the reasons for the denial, a suggested method of preserving the structure or site, and recommendations concerning changes, if any, in the proposed development that would cause the board to reconsider its action.







**ABSOLUTE
NO TRESPASSING
VIOLATORS WILL
BE PROSECUTED**



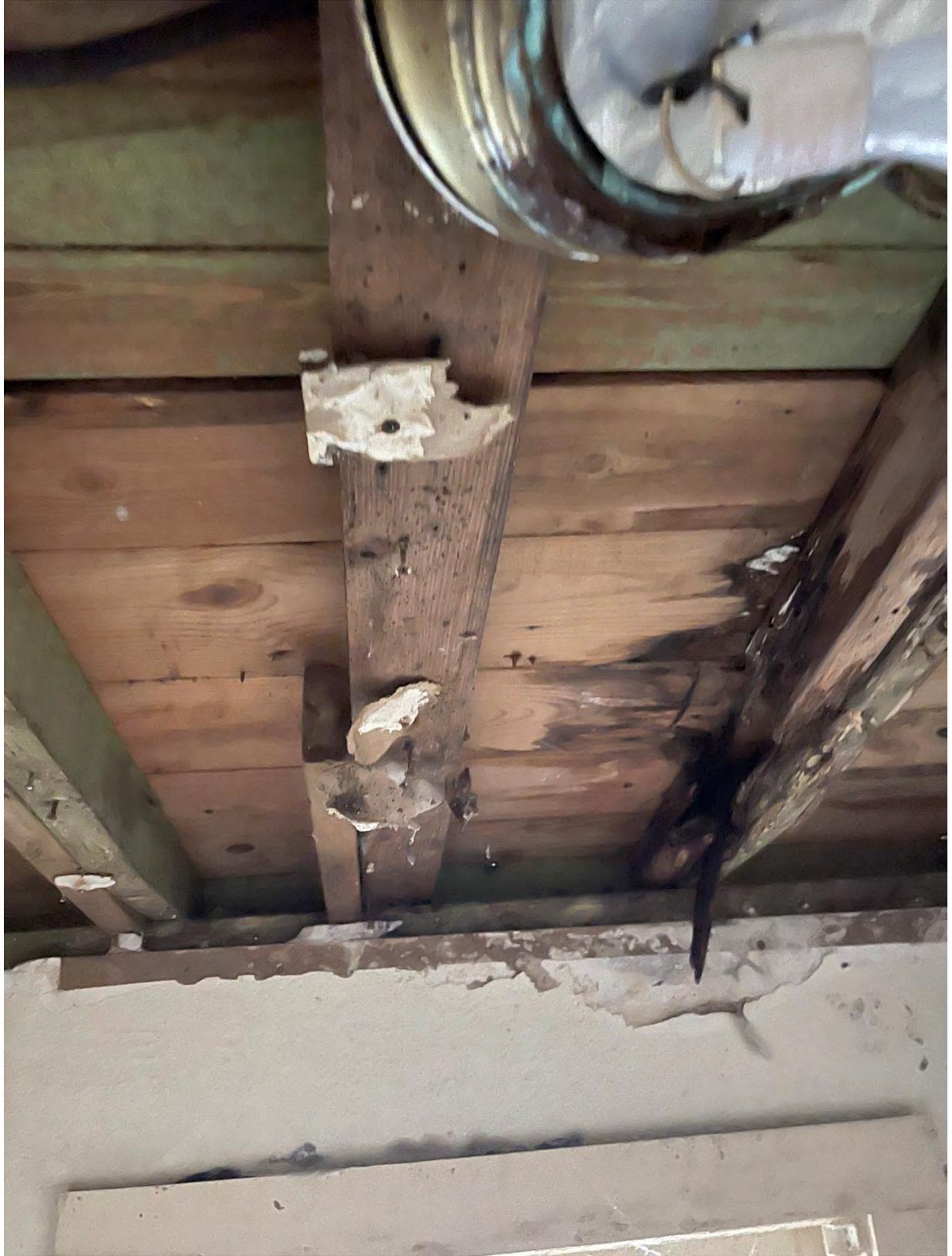






















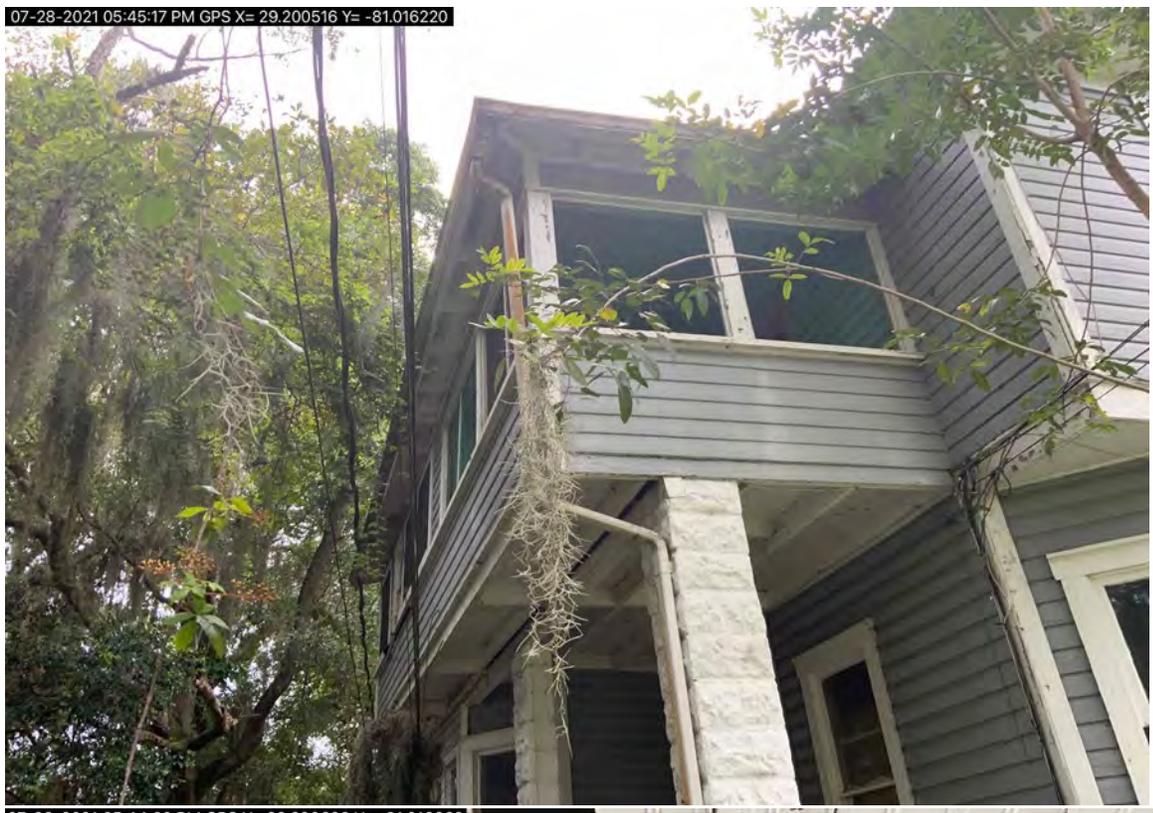
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LDC SEC 3.4.J.3.h.i. - Delayed Demolition.

(a) If an application for a Major Certificate of Appropriateness proposes the demolition of a building, structure, or object, the Historic Preservation Board may approve the application subject to the condition that the demolition be delayed for a period of up to six months, the length of which shall be based on the historic significance of the building, structure, or object and the probable time needed to arrange a possible alternative to demolition.

(b) During any demolition delay period, the Historic Preservation Board may take such steps as it deems necessary to preserve the structure concerned—including, but not limited to, consultation with community groups, public agencies, and interested citizens, recommendations for acquisition of property by public or private bodies or agencies, and exploration of the possibility of moving one or more structures or other features.

(c) The Historic Preservation Board may, with the consent of the property owner, request that the owner, at the owner's responsibility, salvage and preserve specified classes of building materials, architectural details, ornaments, fixtures, and the like, for reuse in the restoration of other historic properties. The board may, with the consent of the property owner, request that an interested party or the owner record the architectural details for archival purposes prior to demolition. The recording may include but shall not be limited to photographs, documents, and scaled drawings. At the board's option, and with the property owner's consent, the board or other interested party may salvage and preserve building materials, architectural details, and ornaments, textures, and the like at their own expense, respectively.

(d) If, within the period of delay, no alternative to demolition has been arrived at which is acceptable to the owner, and after architectural and historic documentation has been prepared by the applicant and submitted to the City, the City shall then issue the demolition permit upon demand, if all other requirements have been met.

Agenda Item 4b (Legislative Hearing)

LDC Text Amendment

DEV2021-158

Minor Certificates of Appropriateness and the Seabreeze Local Historic District Guidelines Update

CONTINUED FROM 122121

STAFF REPORT

DATE: November 29, 2021

TO: Historic Preservation Board Members

FROM: Steven E. Bapp, AICP, Historic Preservation Planner

AMENDMENT REQUEST

A request by the Development and Administrative Services Department, Planning Division, to amend Article 3 – Review Procedures, Section 3.4.J.b.ii.a – Minor Certificates of Appropriateness, to amend staff authorities to approve such certificates.

LDC TEXT AMENDMENT SUMMARY

At the direction of the Historic Preservation Board, staff has developed proposed amendments to the Land Development Code (LDC) to make minor amendments to the processes for Minor Certificates of Appropriateness and to make corresponding changes to the Seabreeze Local Historic District Guidelines (the Guidelines).

The purpose of the text amendment is to allow staff to approve all awnings and canopies in local historic districts. Currently staff can only approve cloth-type awnings as per the LDC. Also, the text amendment will apply to the Guidelines by reflecting staff approval for canvases, allowing staff to approve fences of all materials, and to remove references to the pre-2015 LDC.

PROPOSED TEXT AMENDMENT

LDC Section 3.4.J.b.ii.a will be amended Changes are so indicated as follows: [~~strikeout~~ indicates deleted text, additions indicated by underlined text]

Sec. 3.4.J.b.ii Application—Specific procedures/Certificate of Appropriateness/Major and Minor Certificates of Appropriateness.

ii. Minor Certificate of Appropriateness. A Minor Certificate of Appropriateness approved in accordance with Section 3.4.J.4, Minor Certificate of Appropriateness Procedure, is required for any development subject to approval of a Certificate of Appropriateness other than that requiring a Major Certificate of Appropriateness. Examples of development requiring a Minor Certificate of Appropriateness include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (a) Installation of ~~a canvas an~~ awning or canopy

PROPOSED DESIGN GUIDELINE AMENDMENT

If the proposed amendment to LDC Section 3.4.J.b.ii.a is adopted by the City Commission, the Guidelines would also require a minor non-substantive change. Also, staff recommends additional administrative changes to the Guidelines to remove references to the previous LDC Sections. Additionally, as per the Historic Preservation Board discussion, staff should be the authority to approve synthetic material fences in a case-by-case basis, rather than the Historic Preservation Board. Synthetic fences currently, as per the Guidelines, would require a hearing before the Historic Preservation Board for approval.

As the Guidelines were adopted by ordinance, the City Commission will be the authority to adopt changes to the Guidelines. Exhibit B contains the proposed changes [~~strikeout~~ indicates deleted text, additions indicated by underlined text]. The summary of changes is below:

1. Removal of outdated map from cover;
2. Updating of dates of publication;
3. Replacing specific LDC references with words “the LDC” throughout the document;
4. Updating scope of the Minor Certificates of Appropriateness;
5. Allowing staff to approve synthetic material fencing;
6. Capitalizing and symbolizing proper nouns for trademark products (i.e., *Portland Cement*® replaces *portland cement*).

TEXT AMENDMENT REVIEW STANDARDS

The purpose of Section 3.4.B.3, *Text Amendment Review Standards*, of the Land Development Code (LDC) is to provide a uniform means for amending the text of the LDC whenever the public necessity, convenience, general welfare, comprehensive plan, or appropriate land use practices justify or require doing so.

The advisability of amending the text of the LDC is a matter committed to the legislative discretion of the City Commission and is not controlled by any one factor. In determining whether to adopt or deny the proposed text amendment, the City Commission shall weigh the relevance of and consider whether and the extent to which the proposed amendment:

a. Is consistent with the comprehensive plan;

Goal 2 of the Historic and Cultural Facilities Element in the City’s Comprehensive Plan is To preserve and protect the City’s historic resources Objective 2.1.1 states the City shall require a certificate of appropriateness before any designated historic property is altered, demolished or relocated. Staff has determined the proposed text amendment is consistent with the goals and objectives of the Comprehensive Plan.

b. Is not in conflict with any provision of this Code or the Code of Ordinances;

Staff determines the amendment request will be in compliance with the City’s LDC. Staff has updated related portions of the code and has updated the Guidelines.

c. Is required by changed conditions;

The use of modern durable building materials has increased the demand for minor accessory historic additions to sites, such as synthetic fences and durable canvas materials. The proposed text amendment is in response to these new technologies.

d. Addresses a demonstrated community need;

The Historic Preservation Board is proposing to minimize the burden on the common citizen who seeks to use modern materials for accessory structures and minor additions (awnings and canopies). The Historic Preservation Board has come to the consensus that staff can approve these items via minor Certificates of Appropriateness, vice having citizens appear before an appointed board for approvals.

e. Is consistent with the purpose and intent of the zoning districts in this Code, or would improve compatibility among uses and would ensure efficient development within the city;

The proposed amendment is consistent with the Historic Overlay Zoning District as providing for the *“rehabilitation and preservation of these historic neighborhoods, sites, structures and objects is beneficial to the community as a whole in that they provide the community with a singular identity and sense of place, establish social continuity by linking the present community with its origins, and contribute variety to the physical environment.”*

f. Would result in a logical and orderly development pattern; and

This recommended text amendment would result in an orderly development within historic districts, while maintaining the historic character of the district.

g. Would result in significantly adverse impacts on the natural environment, including but not limited to water, air, noise, storm water management, wildlife, vegetation, wetlands, and the natural functioning of the environment.

The proposed text amendment would not significantly impact the natural environment.

RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends approval of the proposed text amendment to amend the Land Development Code in order to amend staff authorities to approve minor certificates of appropriateness.

A majority vote of the Historic Preservation Board present and voting is required to recommend approval to the City Commission.

The item is tentatively scheduled for the Planning Board on February 24, 2022 for a recommendation of approval prior to the item being heard by the City Commission on first reading on April 6, 2022, and for adoption on April 20, 2022.

Strike through and Underline Version [~~strikeout~~ indicates deleted text, additions indicated by underlined text].

Sec. 3.4. Application—Specific procedures.

J. Certificate of Appropriateness.

- b. *Major and Minor Certificates of Appropriateness.*
 - ii. *Minor Certificate of Appropriateness.* A Minor Certificate of Appropriateness approved in accordance with Section 3.4.J.4, Minor Certificate of Appropriateness Procedure, is required for any development subject to approval of a Certificate of Appropriateness other than that requiring a Major Certificate of Appropriateness. Examples of development requiring a Minor Certificate of Appropriateness include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - (a) Installation of ~~a canvas an~~ awning or canopy;

Clean Version

Sec. 3.4. Application—Specific procedures.

J. Certificate of Appropriateness.

- b. *Major and Minor Certificates of Appropriateness.*
 - ii. *Minor Certificate of Appropriateness.* A Minor Certificate of Appropriateness approved in accordance with Section 3.4.J.4, Minor Certificate of Appropriateness Procedure, is required for any development subject to approval of a Certificate of Appropriateness other than that requiring a Major Certificate of Appropriateness. Examples of development requiring a Minor Certificate of Appropriateness include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - (a) Installation of an awning or canopy;

EXHIBIT B

SEABREEZE HISTORIC DISTRICT DESIGN GUIDELINES



January, 20102022

City of Daytona Beach Planning DivisionDepartment

Exhibit D

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INTRODUCTION

The Seabreeze Historic District Design Guidelines apply to the area adopted as the Seabreeze Local Register Historic District as adopted by the City Commission. These guidelines are designed to preserve the historic, cultural and architectural character of the historic district and are also required by Ordinance 08-302 (the City's historic preservation ordinance) for all local districts when they are nominated. The standards are based on staff's assessment of unique local character and are also based on historic preservation design standards from Delray Beach, Gainesville, Jacksonville (Springfield and Riverside-Avondale Historic Districts), Lake Worth, and Sanford, cities that have enjoyed a renaissance of historic neighborhoods. These standards provide City staff and the Historic Preservation Board guidance in the Certificate of Appropriateness process. In case of conflict with other Land Development Code (LDC) standards, these standards shall apply. If these standards are silent, provisions of the LDC are applicable.

Property owners can use these standards to assist in developing viable applications to the City for major alterations and new construction within the District. These design standards will also provide assistance to the City as they review alteration, demolition, and new construction requests within the Seabreeze Historic District. Guidelines include standards, which are mandatory; and recommendations, which are not.

These guidelines are to be utilized along with the Secretary of Interior's standards set forth in ~~LDC Article 4, Section 11.3~~the LDC and also referenced in this document. It should also be noted that ~~the LDC Article 16, Section 2(e) allows for staff to approve the following (but not limited to) through a Minor Certificate of Appropriateness process:~~

1. Installation of ~~canvas~~-awnings and canopies.
2. Repair of cornices using existing materials and duplicating the original design.
3. Decks at the ground level and not visible from any street and which do not require alterations to any structure.
4. Installation of new doors compatible in size and style with the original architecture.
5. Installation of fencing located behind any street facade.
6. The painting of any material or surfaces other than unpainted masonry, stone, brick, terracotta, and concrete.
7. The replacement of front porch columns with ones matching the original in style, size, and material.
8. The replacement of a roof with one of the same material and color.
9. The repair of siding which duplicates the original appearance.
10. Installation of skylights
11. The replacement of windows with ones compatible in size and style with the original.
- ~~12. Installation of burglar bars on windows and doorways.~~
- ~~12. The repair or replacement of siding with siding that duplicates the appearance of the original; and~~
- ~~13. Installation of signs on commercial property.~~

Exhibit D

ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

Most historic districts, particularly in Florida, are collections of varying architecture, a byproduct of changing tastes over time. Florida cracker homes and Victorian dwellings of the late 1800s gave way to bungalows and period revival homes of the 1920s and 1930s. The early part of the 20th century was a remarkable time in regard to changes in technology, communications, mobility, and architecture. Inspired by events like the 1893 Chicago World's Fair exposition, the Period Revival movement that celebrated the formal building styles of the past, and by the Frank Lloyd Wright-inspired Prairie School of Architecture, Daytona Beach architects and citizens expressed themselves through their built environment. What was at the time may have seemed to be a hodgepodge of styles has now become an interesting and distinctive palette of styles that blend together quite well.

Most of the older homes in the district are found in the south with a substantial collection of homes close to 100 years of age (28% of contributing structures were built prior to 1921), while the area north of Glenview Boulevard presents a remarkable collection of eclectic architecture. The period of significance, as defined in the nomination based on 1987 surveys, was between 1898 and 1947, although this update includes several buildings constructed in the late 1940s and early 1950s that continued historic building patterns. The peak time for Seabreeze was the 1920s, coterminous with the Florida land boom, with almost half of the existing contributing structures built during that decade. Construction proceeded at a fast pace through the 1930s, with 24% of existing contributing structures built then; and tailing off during the period between 1940 and 1955 with 15% of existing contributing structures built then.



Oldest contributing structure: 502 N. Halifax Ave. (circa 1900)



Newest contributing structure: 534-540 N. Peninsula Dr. (1956)

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Broad architectural categories of contributing homes in the Seabreeze district include Vernacular and Victorian (43% of contributing structures), Bungalow (20%), “Spanish” styles (18%), Period Revival (16%) and Modern (2%). Specific architectural styles are presented below in their order of occurrence.

Frame Vernacular (1870s-1910s). Wood frame home characterized by metal roofs, raised floors, large porch areas (often wrapping around the entire home), and straight central hallways from the front to the back of the home. Structures are typically rectangular, of balloon frame construction, and rest on piers. Horizontal weatherboard and drop siding are the most common exterior wall materials. Wood double-hung sash windows are typical, although many have been replaced by aluminum awning windows and jalousies. Ornamentation is sparse.



208 Earl St.



221 N. Halifax Ave.

Bungalow and Bungalow/Craftsman (1910s-1930s). Bungalows were one of the most popular residential styles in the nation during the first three decades of the twentieth century. These modest, comfortable houses were often built from mail-order house plans. Daytona Beach bungalows are often one or one-and-one-half story wood frame houses with porch railing walls. Bungalows suit the local climate, with broadly pitched gable roofs with wide, overhanging eaves, deep porches, large sash windows, and dormer windows or louvered attic vents. Horizontal weatherboards and wood shingles are the most common exterior surfacing materials. Porch supports are often tapered masonry piers topped by wood posts. Bungalow/Craftsman homes represented an “upgrade” of the more simple bungalow style, with features added such as roof brackets, decorative porch columns, gables with wood shingles, and a mix of exterior materials.



200 N. Halifax Ave.



716 N. Peninsula Ave.

Exhibit D

Mediterranean Revival (1920s-1930s). The style reflects the architectural influences of the Mediterranean coast: Italian, Byzantine, Moorish themes from southern Spain, and French. Parapets, twisted columns, pediments, and other classical details also are frequently used. Arches are often featured. Common materials are stucco walls, red tile roofs, wrought iron grilles and railings, wood brackets and balconies, and ceramic tile and terra cotta for ornament. Patios, courtyards, balconies, and loggias sometimes replace the front porch. Windows are often casement type.



309 N. Grandview Ave.



912 N. Peninsula Ave.

Masonry Vernacular (1900s-1940s). These structures were typically constructed of hollow clay tile and concrete block. Hollow clay tile, lighter than concrete block, was used up to the 1920s in large construction projects. Concrete blocks were easily manufactured from local materials. Masonry Vernacular style commercial buildings, generally two stories in height, feature simple rectilinear plans, parapets and arcades.



397 Oakridge Blvd.



310 Seabreeze Blvd.

Exhibit D

Colonial Revival (1880s-1940s). This style has its roots in early colonial English and Dutch homes of the Atlantic seaboard. The façade typically shows symmetry with balanced windows, centered front door, and dormer windows. Windows are frequently in adjacent pairs, with multi-pane glazing.



431 N. Grandview Ave.



925 N. Grandview Ave.

725 N. Peninsula Ave.
*Dutch Colonial, a
variant of the Colonial
Revival style*



Prairie (1900 to 1920s). An outgrowth of architecture movement inspired by Frank Lloyd Wright and Chicago School disciples. Characterized by massive square or rectangular piers of masonry used to support porch roof, widely overhanging eaves, two-stories, and emphasis on horizontal lines in façade.



402 University Blvd.



826 N. Peninsula Ave.

Exhibit D

Mission (1910s-1930s). Inspired by the early Spanish mission churches in California. Exterior walls are usually covered with stucco, with distinctive features including tiled roofs and arches. Roofs are commonly low in pitch or flat, featuring curvilinear parapets or pent roof sections. The same parapet lines are often repeated over the front porch. Cylindrical tiles, or scuppers, drain rainwater. Windows may be sash or casement type. Arches are typical on the facade and common on other openings.



746 N. Halifax Ave.



216 Earl St.

The following architectural styles occur infrequently within the district but do provide excellent examples of each architectural type.

Tudor Revival (1890s to 1940). Period Revival style characterized by steeply pitched roof, façade dominated by one or more prominent cross gables, decorative half-timbering, tall narrow windows in multiple groups.



417 N. Grandview (Tudor)

919 N. Grandview Ave.

Monterey (1920s-1950s). Influenced by Colonial-era Spanish buildings of northern California. Characterized by two-story height with low-pitched gable roof, second-story cantilevered porch covered by principal roof. This style is demonstrated by 935 N. Grandview Ave. to the right.



Exhibit D

Art Deco and Moderne (1920s to 1940s). Both styles dated back to the winner of a world-wide architectural competition hosted by the Chicago Tribune for the design of their new headquarters building. The style is characterized by smooth wall surfaces, flat roof with a small ledge at the roof line, horizontal grooves or lines in walls, and asymmetrical façade. This style is demonstrated by 316 N. Grandview Ave.



Beaux Arts (1880s to 1930). Inspired by classical Renaissance architecture and characterized by decorative elements like quoins, dentils, modillions, and pilasters on walls; this grandiose architectural style can be seen in more of a subdued form in this building at 550 Seabreeze Blvd.



Gothic Revival (1840s to 1880s). While this style was not utilized for residential architecture very much after the 1880s, it remained in vogue for churches for some time after that. The style is characterized by steeply-pitched roofs, gothic arches, and “battlements” with turrets, as can be seen with the Calvary Baptist Church Building at 301 Earl St.



Queen Anne (1880 to 1920). This style represented the exuberance of late 19th century architects with the advent of floor-to-roof balloon framing, which allowed for frequent interruptions of exterior walls with gables, bay windows, towers, and other elements. The style is represented by an asymmetrical façade, with steeply pitched roofs and use of porches and balconies. The example to the right is at 618 N. Halifax Ave.



Neoclassical (1890s-1940). An interest in classical architecture was inspired by the World's Columbian Exposition, held in Chicago in 1893. The style is based mostly on the Greek, rather than Roman, architectural orders. Features of the style include a full-height entry porch on the principal facade supported by classical columns in the Ionic or Corinthian orders; symmetrical arrangement of windows around a central door; large sash windows, pilasters, and simple rooflines. The example shown to the right is 722 N. Oleander Ave.



Exhibit D

Italian Renaissance (1890s-1930s). This fashionable but relatively rare style characterized by arches over doors and windows, symmetrical façade, overhanging eaves, recessed entry porch, and hip roof with low pitch. Shown to the right is 304 Jessamine Blvd.



Spanish Eclectic (1915 to 1940). Distinguishable elements include an array of decorative details from a variety of Spanish architecture from Moorish to Renaissance. Homes in this style typically have low pitched roofs with minimal overhang, red tile roof, and prominent arches over doors or windows. The example to the right is at 309 N. Grandview Ave.



French Eclectic (1915 to 1945). Based on French domestic architecture, this style utilizes elements such as cross gables, hipped roofs, decorative exterior cladding, arched windows, covered entries, and massive front facing chimneys. The example shown here is a simpler version of the style without a preponderance of decorative elements (701 N. Peninsula Ave.).



Minimal Traditional (1935 to 1950). This style modified Period Revival features, transforming from steeply pitched to more moderate pitched roofs and narrow eaves from wide eaves, while retaining traditional features such as front-facing gables. The example to the right is at 730 N. Grandview Ave.



METHODS OF HISTORIC REHABILITATION

Remodeling. Remodeling is an approach in which repairs or alterations are undertaken with little regard for the overall design and individual features of a historic building. During the course of remodeling, the historic character of a building is usually lost. Remodeling is not a recommended approach in a historic district. It can result in rejection of a certificate of appropriateness and denial of tax credits for revenue-producing buildings and ad valorem tax exemptions.

Stabilization. Stabilization, usually the first step in preserving a historic building, is undertaken to re-establish the weathertight quality and structural integrity of buildings. It is a temporary measure designed to allow rehabilitation or restoration in the future. Stabilization measures include repairing or covering roofs and windows so that rain cannot penetrate the interior, extermination of insects, protecting a property from vandalism, and other work that will prevent further deterioration. This is particularly useful for larger public buildings that require time to locate an appropriate tenant.

Restoration. Restoration is accurately recovering the form and detail of a building and its original or historic setting. Restoration often may require the removal of later work or the replacement of missing earlier work. Restoration is the most accurate means of preserving a building. Because of the higher cost, restoration is generally employed only on landmark buildings. Restoration entails research into the history, development, and physical form of a building and attention to detail. The original use is generally maintained or interpreted.

Reconstruction. Reconstruction entails reproducing, by new construction, exact form and detail of a vanished building or part of a building, to its appearance during a specific time in its history. Reconstruction is recommended only when there is adequate historical, pictorial, or physical documentation so that a building or feature can be accurately reproduced. Conjectural reconstruction is not recommended and conflicts with contemporary preservation standards.

Rehabilitation. Rehabilitation is a practical approach to historic preservation. It is the process of repairing or altering a historic building for an efficient contemporary use while retaining its historic features and character. Rehabilitation represents a compromise between remodeling, which has no sensitivity to the historic features of a building, and restoration, which is a highly researched and extremely accurate method. Rehabilitation is costly and its most important use is to educate the public about architecture and historic preservation in highly visited properties.

Rehabilitation frequently involves changes in use or adaptive reuses. It includes structural repairs, repairing roofs and exterior finishes, painting, and upgrading mechanical systems. These changes may result in physical alterations, such as additions, expanded parking, and measures to comply with contemporary health and safety code requirements. Sensitive rehabilitation results in changes that do not negatively impact the historic character of a building and its setting.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S STANDARDS FOR REHABILITATION

The guidelines that follow are oriented toward rehabilitation of historic buildings and other historic properties. They essentially draw upon the **Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation**. The Secretary of the Interior's Standards are the authoritative guidelines for rehabilitation in the United States. The Daytona Beach Historic Preservation Ordinance incorporates the Secretary of the Interiors Standards as a basis of review.

The Standards suggest a series of steps to rehabilitation, beginning with the least intrusive treatments. The steps in sequence are as follows:

Identify, Retain, and Preserve

Identifying, retaining, and preserving the form and detailing of architectural materials and features are basic to the sensitive treatment of all historic buildings. The guidelines recommend measures to accomplish this goal while avoiding actions that will cause the removal of features that form the historic character of a building.

Protect and Maintain

Protection involves the least degree of intervention and precedes other work. Protective measures include the maintenance of historical materials through treatments such as caulking, application of protective coatings, and cleaning of roof gutter systems; or stabilization and protection of the site. Although a historic building will usually require more extensive work, an overall evaluation of its physical condition should begin at this level.

Repair

Repairs are warranted when the physical condition of character-defining materials and features require it. Repair of historic material begins with the least degree of intervention possible: patching, splicing, consolidating, or reinforcing the material according to recognized preservation methods. Repair includes limited replacement in kind or with a compatible substitute material for extensively deteriorated or missing parts of features when there are surviving prototypes. Although using the same kind of materials is preferred, substitute materials are acceptable if the form and design as well as the substitute materials themselves convey the visual appearance of the remaining parts of the feature and finish.

Replace

Replacement is appropriate when an entire character-defining feature cannot be repaired. If the form is still evident, the physical evidence can be used to re-establish the feature as an integral part of the rehabilitation project. Like the guidance for repair, the preferred option is always replacement of the feature with the same material.

Alterations/Additions to Historic Buildings

The final step involves alterations and additions. Some alterations to a historic building are generally needed to assure its continued use. It is, however, important that such alterations do not radically change, obscure, or destroy character-defining spaces, materials, features or

Exhibit D

finishes. Alterations may include new entrances or windows on secondary elevations and installing mechanical systems. Alterations may include the selective removal of building or other features that are intrusive and therefore detract from the overall historic character.

The construction of an addition to a historic building is allowable and should be carefully planned to be appropriate to the historic building. Mimicking or cloning the historic building is not required. Creating an appropriate addition requires consideration of massing, material and design scale.

Uncovering Original Detail

In approaching a rehabilitation project, every effort should be made to uncover any previously encased or hidden finishes and details such as siding, stone, ornamental plaster and decorative elements. It is often the case that the “sealing” of these items in an enclosure of metal or other material has created a poorly ventilated condition, which leads to deterioration. In addition, the covering of original materials on these historic buildings detracts from the building’s historic value.

Maintaining Original Building Materials

The key to a successful rehabilitation is maintaining the architectural character and historic fabric. If replacement of existing materials is essential, materials similar in proportion and style to the original materials should be used.

When introducing new elements to the exterior, materials similar in proportion and detail to the characteristic style of the particular building shall be used. This alters both the building and the streetscape. Introduction of new entries and changing the original “storefront” must be avoided. Retain original solid-void relationship; retain or restore ground floor facades, especially in the commercial area.

Exhibit D

MATERIALS PALETTE AND STANDARDS

Materials are an important part of the fabric of any building or historic district. Significant materials should be identified before undertaking the rehabilitation of a building or other historic property. Although synthetic sidings (“Permastone®,” “Depression Siding,” etc.) and replacement windows have been installed on some dwellings in the district, many retain their original exterior wall fabrics and detailing. Materials used to finish exterior walls for residential structures include clapboard, drop siding, weatherboard, wood shingles, and stucco. Some buildings are partially veneered with coquina stone, a mixture of compressed sand and shells found only in Flagler, St. Johns, and Volusia County. Other masonry materials in evidence are brick, rusticated block, or rough-face cast block walls. Commercial structures, mostly concentrated on Seabreeze Boulevard, have block or brick exteriors.

Masonry

Brick was rarely used in Florida. Clay was not indigenous to the state, and a primitive transportation system made this a scarce material. Just six homes and one commercial building are of brick construction within the district. A more common construction form utilized was concrete block or hollow clay tile, which was then typically covered with stucco.



Brick construction 310 Earl St.



522-526 Seabreeze Blvd.

While scarce, brick is significant material in Seabreeze because of the scale and color and, if originally exposed, shall be retained. Brick must breathe, and exposed brick should not be painted. Sandblasting shall be avoided as it can destroy the integrity of the brick surface through allowing water intrusion through the damaged surface. Brick patterns are seen in the buildings above, with the home exhibiting an unusual brick pattern (and blend of architectural styles). What typically wears out first on brick exterior surfaces is the mortar. When repointing, or replacing the deteriorating mortar between bricks, the old mortar should be removed to a depth of at least twice the joint width, or until sound mortar is reached. High-cement mortars don't have the flexibility and waterproofing quality of higher-lime mortars; mortar that is too hard could cause the brick to spall (break into fragments) at the edge if movement occurs. Ideally, mortar should look like the original but be sufficiently yielding that hairline cracks become virtually self-

Exhibit D

sealing. Once mortar has been selected and the joint prepared, mortar should be pre-hydrated and then packed into the joint in thin layers. Because most mortar shrinkage occurs during the hardening process, allowing each layer time to harden before the next is applied minimizes overall shrinkage.

Coquina is used in a number of residential structures in the form of porch supports, chimneys, and even as an accent exterior finish. By its nature it is a porous material, so great care should be taken when cleaning the surface, by hand and utilizing gentle cleansers instead of harsher chemicals. Experts have not completely agreed on restoration techniques, but in the restoration and stabilization of the Castillo de San Marcos in St. Augustine crack voids were filled with coquina rubble and mortar, galvanized wire lath was installed over the repaired area and a lime stucco finish was patched into the void where the stucco finish had been removed. The exterior wall was then finished with an acrylic waterproof coating (Thorocoat®). Another suggestion has been the stabilization and hardening of coquina through the use of non-water soluble glue.

Other unusual materials were infrequently used, such as marl, which is a calcium carbonate or *lime*-rich mudstone which contains variable amounts of clays and aragonite. This material is also referred to as “bog rock” as it was mined in swampy areas west of the City.



916 N. Peninsula Ave.
Coquina construction



501 N. Wild Olive Ave.-“Tourist Church”
Marl construction

Recommended

- Ensure that the material/surface is moisture-free before repointing.
- Provide proper drainage so that water does not stand on flat, horizontal surfaces or accumulate in curved decorative features.
- Clean with low-pressure water (40–60 psi) and use natural bristle brushes and a mild detergent with a neutral pH balance.
- Remove damaged or deteriorated paint only to the next sound layer.
- Repoint mortar joints so that the new mortar matches the color, width of original joint, texture and density of the existing mortar in color and size.
- Repoint with a Portland ~~cement~~ Cement® that has the same consistency as the original mortar.

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- To determine any adverse chemical reactions with the use of cleansers, test a small area in an inconspicuous place prior to continuing.

Not Recommended

- Mixing types of materials, unless it can be documented.
- Artificial materials, such as PermaStone[®], stone and wood veneers, or vinyl siding, shall not be used. As far as new construction, variants of red brick particularly is an appropriate exterior finish.
- Replacing when repairing would be sufficient.
- Cleaning with abrasive methods, in particular sand blasting that erodes surfaces and actually accelerates deterioration through water intrusion.
- Cleaning with a high-pressure water blast, which may damage the mortar joints or the masonry.
- Covering any masonry with stucco that was not originally covered.
- New construction utilizing bricks in colors other than the red brick exemplified in the district.

Stucco

Stucco, an exterior wall covering, consists of a mixture of ~~portland cement~~ Portland Cement[®], sand, lime, and water. Sometimes crushed stone or shell is added for texture. In the Seabreeze district, stucco is typically applied with coarse finishes. Other finishes include smooth, pebble dash, shell dash and dry dash. Stucco finishes were associated with a variety of building styles and building types. These included the Art Deco, Art Moderne, and Mediterranean Revival and Mission style buildings. Resort hotels, apartment buildings and movie theatres were among the building types typically finished in stucco.

In Florida, stucco gained popularity during the Great Boom of the 1920s, usually in association with revival styles, especially Mediterranean Revival. It was also applied to existing buildings, particularly brick commercial structures to give them a contemporary look. After 1900 most stucco was composed primarily of ~~portland cement~~ Portland Cement[®], mixed with some lime. Today, gypsum, which is hydrated calcium sulfate or sulfate of lime, has to a great extent replaced lime. Gypsum is preferred because it hardens faster and has less shrinkage than lime. Lime is generally used only in the finish coat in contemporary stucco work.



Stucco Exteriors: 615 Ora St.

820 N. Oleander Ave.

Exhibit D

Matching the texture and finish of the stucco is extremely important and will require some samples to be prepared prior to initiating stucco repairs or additional new work to an existing stucco building. Traditionally the most common treatment for stucco has been the application of whitewash, often annually. The lime in the whitewash offers protection and stability and helps to harden the stucco. Most importantly, it fills hairline cracks before they develop into larger cracks and let in moisture. To improve water repellency, stucco buildings are also sometimes coated with paraffin, another type of wax, or other stucco-like coatings, such as oil mastics.

Wood

Wood has been the most common construction material in Florida since Colonial times. Carpenters and sawmill operators produced structural members, exterior cladding, and shingles from indigenous woods such as heart pine, red cedar, and cypress. During the mid-19th century, as transportation expanded and the production of building materials became industrialized, milled lumber and other wooden construction elements proliferated.



Frame construction: 400 Earl St.



900 N. Oleander Ave.

During the early twentieth century, wood remained an important building material in Florida for residential structures in particular. In the Seabreeze commercial corridor, wood is only used for accent features or trim, probably due to early fire codes instituted by the prevalence of commercial buildings falling prey to fires.

Exhibit D

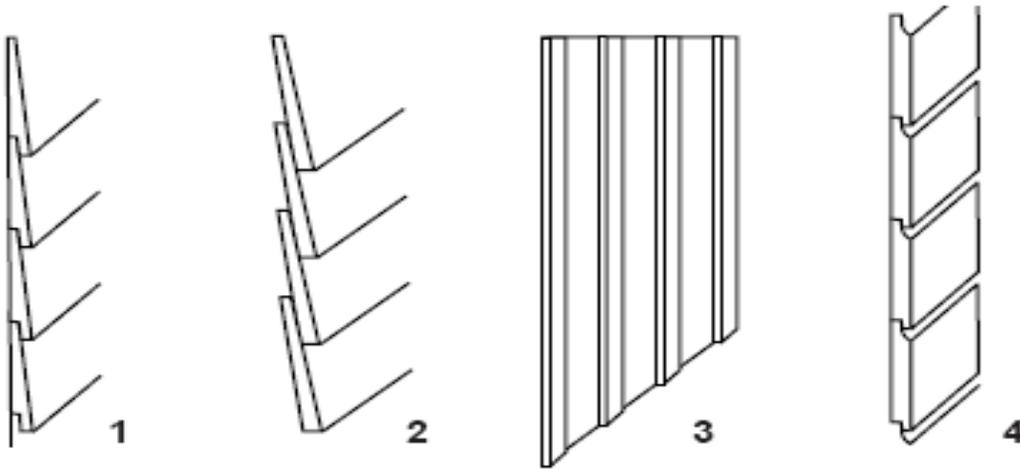
The most common types of wood siding are noted below and shown graphically:

Beveled, Clapboard, Lap: Horizontal strips of wood, slightly thicker on one edge in order to facilitate the overlapping.

Board and Batten: Vertical boards with battens (narrow vertical strips) placed over the joints between the boards.

Drop, Novelty, Rustic: Narrow strips of wood pieced together; in many cases the upper portion of each board is concave.

Tongue and Groove: Boards that fit tightly together as the jutting edge of one board fits into the grooved end of another board. **Shiplap** siding is virtually identical.



Wood Siding Types: (1) Dolly Varden or Beveled Siding, (2) Clapboard or Weatherboard, (3) Board and Batten Siding, and (4) Drop Siding

(From Delray Beach Historic Preservation Design Guidelines)

Recommended

- Retain full width of the corner and sill when installing siding. Horizontal wooden clapboards should overlap one another and cast a shadow.
- Retain all trim elements.
- Provide proper drainage so water does not stand on flat horizontal surfaces or accumulate in decorative features.
- Apply preservatives or consolidators to wood features such as beam ends or outriggers that are exposed to decay hazards and that are traditionally left unpainted.
- Retain paint coatings that protect wood from moisture and light.
- Remove paint using the least abrasive means possible, by hand scraping or sanding for example.
- Use chemical strippers to supplement other methods. Detachable wooden elements, shutters, doors or columns may be chemically dip-stripped with proper safeguards.
- Repair wood features by patching, piecing-in, consolidating, or otherwise reinforcing the wood.

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- Repairs may include limited replacement with compatible materials for those extensively deteriorated or missing parts or features.
- Replacements should be designed using the existing physical evidence as the pattern so that brackets, moldings or sections of siding, for example, are based on the original details. That evidence may be present elsewhere on the building or documented through historic photographs or building plans.

Not Recommended

- Unnecessarily removing a major portion of wood from a façade instead of replacing or repairing the deteriorated wood.
- Stripping painted surfaces to bare wood to achieve a “natural” effect.
- Failing to identify the underlying cause(s) of wood deterioration.
- Conditions such as faulty flashing, leaking gutters, cracks and holes in the siding, deteriorated caulking in joints and seams, plant material and weeds, insect and fungus infestation are some root causes of wood deterioration. Without the treatment of the cause, the destruction will continue.
- Creating a false architectural appearance by adding or eliminating detail(s).
- Applying synthetic materials that conceal building materials. Sidings, such as vinyl or aluminum, can mask the advance of termite infestation or wood rot. Severe moisture problems may occur because siding traps moisture in the wall cavity.
- Painting surfaces that were originally natural.

DESIGN STANDARDS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Accessory Structures

In keeping with the established character of the district, new accessory structures are limited to free standing garages, including those with a single, small residential unit limited to the second floor (garage apartment). When it can be documented that they were constructed during the period of historic significance for the district, existing garages and garage apartments may be maintained and improved within the footprint to which they were constructed or improved during the period of significance. Stick-built or prefabricated sheds are allowed, provided that they are located behind structures and not visible from public rights-of-way.

Standards:

- Existing contributing garage outbuildings shall be determined to be conforming structures and uses.
- Garages and garage apartments shall be located within 50 feet of the rear property line and shall be located at least 20 feet behind the front wall of primary structure on the property and 10 feet from any exterior wall of the primary structure.
- New garages and garage apartments must be set back at least five feet from the property line.
- There shall be a visual relationship to the main house, accomplished through similar roof shape, porches, paint color, and other physical characteristics.
- The building footprint of new garages and garage apartments shall be limited to 25 percent of the gross floor area of principal structure on the lot, or 750 square feet, whichever is less.
- Width of new garages and garage apartments shall not exceed 25 feet.
- One parking space is required for a garage apartment unit.

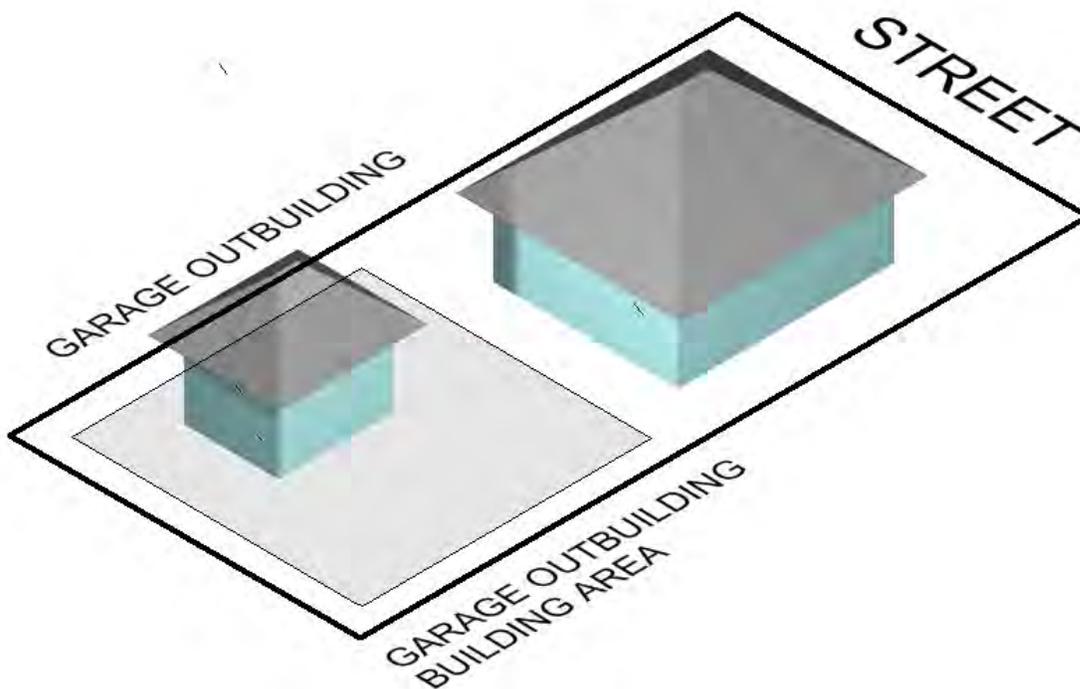


Exhibit D



Garage Apartment: 227 N. Wild Olive Ave.

Garage: 823 N. Oleander Unusual Garage-132 N. Peninsula Ave.

*801 N. Grandview Ave.
and Garage Apartment*



Exhibit D

Awnings

Awnings were often featured on buildings in Florida due to the hot climate. They are functional, decorative, and appropriate to the many historic buildings, particularly Mediterranean-style buildings. These awnings were typically made of canvas in the 1920s, but during later development in Daytona Beach, decorative metal and aluminum awnings were used. Replacement awnings should match originals, or if installing new awnings, they can be of compatible contemporary design. They shall follow the lines of the window openings. Round-shaped are appropriate only for Mediterranean-styled buildings. Angled, rectangular canvas awnings are most appropriate for flat-headed windows and storefronts. Awnings that obscure significant detailing are inappropriate.



Awnings at 204-210 Seabreeze Blvd.



Canopy at 542 Seabreeze Blvd.

Standards:

- As allowed in [the LDC Art. 16, Sec. 2\(e\)](#), new awnings and canopies may be installed with staff approval ~~if the original appearance of such features are duplicated.~~
- Do not install on significant facade shutters, screens, blinds, security grills and awnings that are historically inappropriate and detract from the building's character.
- Do not install awnings that obscure architecturally significant detailing or features.
- Do not replace architecturally significant detailing, such as commercial canopies, with awnings.

Fences and Walls

Fencing, and garden and retaining walls add distinction to individual buildings and historic districts. They serve a practical purpose of forming property line boundaries, and to distinguish lines between the yard, sidewalk and street. Whenever possible, the original walls and/or fences shall be preserved. For Colonial Revival and vernacular designs, wooden pickets are a good choice for fencing. For Mediterranean Revival or Mission style buildings, simple masonry walls are appropriate. When masonry walls are finished with stucco, the texture and finish found on the main building shall be repeated on the new walls. For Tudor and Italianate design, cast iron fencing is appropriate. Chain-link fences clad in a green or black vinyl may only be used in rear yards, or where they are not visible from the street. New fencing materials, some of them synthetic, may be approved on a case-by-case basis by [staff the Historic Preservation Board](#).



Exhibit D

Foundations

Foundations are structural supports, above or below grade, that support buildings. Rusticated masonry blocks, bricks, concrete slab and continuous piers more common foundation types for historic buildings. In the Seabreeze district, foundations are typically brick or concrete piers.

The rehabilitation process should always consider a building's structural condition. A visual inspection under the structure will help to determine the structural condition of the foundation. Early Frame Vernacular and Bungalow styles were constructed on stone or brick piers supported by wood framing. In bungalows, the foundation piers are an important character defining element. Typically, Mission, Mediterranean Revival and Streamline styles were constructed with poured-in-place, reinforced concrete supports with solid perimeter foundation walls. Some foundations allow for basements and crawl spaces.

Standards:

- Exposed, unpainted natural stone shall be retained.
- Plantings should not touch the foundation, but kept a short distance away.
- Lattice or basket-weave wood ventilators should be placed between piers. The removal or blockage of these devices accelerates dampness, termite/insect decay and pest or rodent infiltration.
- Portland cement mixes have not changed and, if repairs to foundations are necessary, a mason should be able to repoint in a similar size, material, density, profile and color.
- The area around the foundation should always slope away from the building to insure proper drainage.

Painting/Colors

Paint colors, finishes and decorative painting constitute important factors in defining the character of a historic building. Because of frequent painting, few buildings in Florida exhibit original colors; the best way to verify original colors is through a scientific paint analysis.

Certain architectural styles lend themselves to different color treatments. For example, Mediterranean Revival designs are generally associated with warm colors in which the dominant hues are reds and yellows. Cool colors are at the opposite end of the color wheel, and blues and greens are dominant. These cool colors, when used in a lighter intensity, create the pastels that have frequently been associated with Art Deco designs.



*“Warm” color, Mediterranean Revival style
314 Riverview Blvd.*



*“Cool” color, Art Deco influences
511 N. Oleander Ave.*

Exhibit D

The exterior of structures is protected with paint, and historic buildings sometimes have multiple paint layers. Repainting is necessary when the surface paint layer begins cracking and flaking. It is not always necessary to remove all layers of paint but is required to provide for a smooth and clean surface for the new coat of paint. While alternatives such as chemical and heat application can be utilized, the safest and still effective method is to clean dirt, soot, and paint chalking off exterior surfaces with a garden hose and medium soft bristle brush, using ½ cup of household detergent per gallon of water. The cleaned surface should then be rinsed thoroughly, and permitted to dry before further inspection to determine if repainting is necessary. Quite often, cleaning provides a satisfactory enough result to postpone repainting. A recommended solution for removing mildew consists of one cup non-ammoniated detergent, one quart household bleach, and one gallon water. When the surface is scrubbed with this solution using a medium soft brush, the mildew should disappear; however, for particularly stubborn spots, an additional quart of bleach may be added. After the area is mildew-free, it should then be rinsed with a direct stream of water from the nozzle of a garden hose, and permitted to dry thoroughly.

When repainting, specially formulated "mildew-resistant" primer and finish coats should be used. Crazeing (fine, jagged interconnected breaks in the top layer of paint) can be treated by hand or mechanically sanding the surface, then repainting. Although the hairline cracks may tend to show through the new paint, the surface will be protected against exterior moisture penetration. Waterblasting above 600 p.s.i. to remove paint is not recommended because it can force water into the woodwork rather than cleaning loose paint and grime from the surface; at worst, high pressure waterblasting causes the water to penetrate exterior sheathing and damages interior finishes. Finally, based on the assumption that the exterior wood has been painted with oil paint many times in the past and the existing top coat is therefore also an oil paint, it is recommended that when older paint layers are oil, a top coat of high quality oil paint be applied when repainting. The reason for recommending oil rather than latex paints is that a coat of latex paint applied directly over old oil paint is more apt to fail. Oil paints continue to harden with age as the old surface is sensitive to the added stress of shrinkage which occurs as a new coat of paint dries. Oil paints shrink less upon drying latex paints and thus do not have as great a tendency to pull the old paint loose.

Standards:

- Trim colors are limited to three and base colors to two. Fluorescent colors are not permitted.
- The combination of colors selected for wall mass, trim and decorative elements shall be complimentary and shall avoid disharmony or color clashes.
- Paint shall never be used to cover natural elements, such as stone, wood or brick, unless previously documented.

Recommended:

- Before painting, make all necessary roof, siding, and surface repairs.
- All deteriorated wood shall be repaired or replaced in-kind.
- Check window trims, seal holes, caulk cracks, and treat for wood fungus.
- Use commercial stripping compounds, electric paint removers, wire brushes and putty knives to remove loose paint.
- Wear a painter's mask and gloves to avoid inhaling or absorbing paint dust, and paint in a well-ventilated area.

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- Wash masonry walls with neutral pH cleaning compound for better adhering surface for paint.

Parking and Access

In the Seabreeze Historic District the traditional place for parking is in driveways and along the streets. It is important that the historical character of the continuous façade is maintained along all streets and that future driveways/curb cuts be limited. Stand-alone parking lots are discouraged, and if allowed by the Land Development Code must be set back at least 20 feet from the front property line and must be screened from rights-of-way by a wall, fence, or hedge that is at least four feet tall.

Standards:

- When possible screen parking that can be viewed from the public right-of-way with fencing, landscaping, or a combination of the two.
- Alternative driveway surfaces that have historical precedent are acceptable, such as concrete poured in ribbons.



Porches

As noted in the National Register nomination for the Seabreeze district, “porches are a ubiquitous feature on buildings in the residential areas of the district.” Closing in front and side porches is prohibited.

Roofs

Often, the architectural character of an older building is expressed most in its roof form and roofing material. In the Seabreeze Historic District, roofs vary usually based on architectural styles, but most of the roofs are gabled, hipped or flat. Frame vernacular structures have gable or hip roofs; Colonial Revival Structures usually have side-facing gable, hip, or gambrel roofs; Bungalows typically have multiple front-facing gable roofs; while Mediterranean Revival, Mission, Art Deco, and Art Moderne structures usually have flat roofs.

The roofs overhang the building walls to protect the window and door openings and to provide shade. These eaves are sometimes enclosed and, in many cases, embellished with wooden brackets. In other cases, rafter tails (the ends of the structural members of the roof) are exposed rather than covered by soffits. Wood fascia boards (a horizontal board between the edge of the roof and the soffit) are also common among the various architectural styles.

Each of these elements is important in defining the character of the building. Every effort should be made to retain these features or repair them. Metal or synthetic soffits and fascias are not compatible with the materials characteristic of the Seabreeze district.

Exhibit D

The materials used for the roofs of buildings throughout the district vary. Clay barrel tile is often seen on Mediterranean-style buildings as well as others in the district and is found on many homes built in the 1930s or later. Other common original roof types are asphalt and metal. With the exception of barrel tile roofs, most roofs in the district have been replaced with modern roofs, mostly asphalt shingle with some upgraded architectural shingles, and also some metal roofs.



401 N. Oleander Dr. (clay barrel tile)

735 N. Wild Olive Ave. (fish-scale pattern slate)

It is important to repair or replace roofing with materials similar to the original in size, color and texture. Tile roofs are the most important to retain because of the color, texture and stylistic qualities they provide for a structure. The Mediterranean-style buildings, with their low-pitched tile roofs and decorative brackets that support the roofs, are an important contributing factor to the Historic District. Roofs that are more prominent from the street, such as side-facing gable roofs and hip roofs, shall when possible utilize upgraded architectural shingle or metal roofs. Unusual colors (blue, red, etc.) shall not be utilized for metal roofs as this was not common in the district's historical period.

Standards:

- As allowed in ~~the~~ LDC ~~Art. 16, Sec. 2(e)~~, new roofs may be installed with staff approval if the original appearance of such features are duplicated.
- Maintain the original roofline.
- Maintain the original roofing material.
- Repair or replace roofing with material as close to the original as possible in size, shape, color and texture.
- Do not replace the roofing with a material that is not characteristic of the building's style.
- Preserve the roof's shape, decorative features, and materials, as well as its patterning, color, and size.
- Install mechanical, electronic or service equipment so that they are as inconspicuous as possible and, when installing, avoid damaging or obscuring the view to character-defining features such as dormers and cupolas.

Exhibit D

Recommended:

- If damaged, protect a leaking roof with plywood and building paper until it can be properly repaired.
- Maintain waterspouts and gutters and replace deteriorated flashing so that water and debris does not collect and damage roof fasteners, sheathing and the underlying structure.
- Sheathing should be checked to prevent condensation and water penetration, and to insure protection from insect infestation.
- Repair a roof by reinforcing the historic materials. Repairs will generally include limited replacement with in-kind materials or a suitable replacement. (Suitable is defined as matching, as accurately as possible, the composition, size, shape, color and texture of the original material.)
- Missing parts of roofs, such as cupola louvers, dentils, and dormers, should be replaced using the surviving examples as a guide to the new work.

Not Recommended

- Changing the basic character of a roof by adding inappropriate features such as dormers, widow's walks, vents, skylights, air-conditioners, etc. that are visible from the public right-of-way.
- When the scope of the work involves a repair, avoid removing more of the roof than is necessary and reroofing with a new material to achieve an "improved" appearance.
- Stripping the roof of its historic material (i.e., slate, clay tile, wood or architectural metal).

Satellite Antennas

A single satellite antenna may be permitted on lots and parcels located in the District only if the proposed satellite antenna is located on an area of the lot or parcel that is not visible from the public right-of-way (including, but not limited to all abutting sidewalks) and park areas. In the event that this prohibition is believed by a property owner to constitute a material and significant hardship, the property owner may file an application for a variance which shall, initially, but subsequent to City staff review and analysis, be reviewed by the Historic Preservation Board which shall provide a recommendation relative to the variance application which shall be considered during the course of the reviews and considerations pertaining to the application.

Storefronts, Doors and Entrances

Storefronts frequently define the historic character of commercial buildings in Florida. Entrances, display windows, trim, cornices, and decorative detailing are particularly important. Placement of entrances and windows can create a distinct rhythm on the facade of a building. When rehabilitating a storefront, such features, materials, and design elements shall be retained and repaired.

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Storefronts, demonstrated by a particularly ornate example to the left at 222 ½ Seabreeze Blvd., have been particularly subject to alteration. This was especially true in Florida cities during the 1950s and 1960s, when rapid growth and economic prosperity led to frequent re-modeling or removal of historic storefronts. Under these circumstances, two options are available when planning rehabilitation. Where original or early storefronts no longer exist or are too deteriorated to save, two options are appropriate. The first option is to retain the commercial character of the building through contemporary design. The new design shall be compatible with the scale, design, materials, color and texture of the historic building. The second option is to restore the storefront based on historical research and physical evidence.

Principal doors and entrances for residential and nonresidential structures are an integral part of historic buildings in Florida. They frequently contain decorative or stylistic features, such as transom and sidelights or detailed surrounds. Doors and entrances and associated detailing should be preserved. Changes to door size and configuration shall be avoided, as well as introducing or changing the location of doors and entrances that alter the architectural character of the building. It is also not appropriate to introduce a new design that is incompatible in size, scale, material and color. Replacement doors should either match the original or substitute new materials and designs sympathetic to the original. Historic doors that do not match the composition and stylistic details of the building or missing door should not be substituted. Any exterior ornamentation should be based on historic precedent and in keeping with the character of the door and entrance design.

Placement of new entrances on principal facades should be avoided. New entrances can result in loss of historic fabric and detailing and change the rhythm of bays. New entrances should be compatible with the building and be located on walls on the side of the building that are not readily visible from the public right-of-way.

Standards:

- As allowed in ~~the LDC Art. 16, Sec. 2(e)~~, new doors may be installed with staff approval if the original appearance of such features are duplicated.
- Protect and maintain the materials that comprise entrances.
- Replace missing or deteriorated doors with doors that closely match the original design.
- Place new entrances on secondary elevations away from the main elevation.
- Preserve nonfunctional entrances that are architecturally significant.

Signs

Signs are an important component of commercial architecture. Their purpose is to provide information about the location and type of business housed in a building.

Traditionally, a variety of types of signs have been associated with commercial buildings. These include fascia signs, placed on the fascia or horizontal band between storefront and second floor; hanging, projecting signs, which extend from a building; gold leaf signs, which are painted

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or etched in glass in windows, doors, and transoms; awnings or canopies on which signs are painted; and, beginning in the 1920s, neon signs which were illuminated by electricity and appeared in a variety of shapes, colors and images.



Wall signs



Projecting sign



Awning Sign

In some instances signs were fully integrated into the overall design and style of a building. When signs are a significant historic feature of a building, they should be respected and, in some instances, signs that were later additions such as neon signs might have achieved significance in their own right.

New signs shall be compatible with the architectural character of a building. Factors to consider in selecting a sign are its legibility, clarity, placement, durability and appropriateness to the size and scale of building. Appropriate locations are the flat, unadorned parts of a facade such as the glass of storefronts, awning flaps, masonry surfaces and cornice frieze panel.

Signs shall not obscure architectural detailing such as windows, cornice details or storefronts and shall not interfere with the view of the facades of adjoining buildings. Sign panels shall be square or rectangular and flush-mounted. Block-style lettering is most appropriate. Large signs are not appropriate for historic buildings, where traffic flow is slower and the orientation and setback of buildings make them difficult to read.

Article 18 of the The Daytona Beach Land Development Code has requirements regarding maximum size of signs and spacing of signs, which also apply to buildings in the Seabreeze Historic District, although these standards take precedent in the event of conflicts.

Retain historic signs which are associated with historic figures, events, and places; evidence history of product, business, service advertised; reflect history of a building or development of the historic district; contain significant materials such as gold leaf, neon, or stainless steel; are integral to a building's design or physical fabric as when a historic name or date are rendered in stone, metal, or tile; are outstanding examples of a sign maker's craft; or are local landmarks recognized as focal points of a community.

Locate new sign on the flat, unadorned parts of a facade, such as show windows, awning flaps, fascia and frieze, or other areas of building where signs have traditionally been placed. Use simple designs and lettering such as blockstyle and serif style, painted in high contrast to the sign panel color.

Standards:

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1. Use materials and sign types that are based on historical precedent. For example, the use of neon tubing was common during the Art Deco period, but is inappropriate for buildings of another historical period.
2. Place signage so significant architectural detail is not obscured.
3. In commercial districts, the valance of an awning is often a visible and unobtrusive location for signage (the valance is the part of the awning facing outward instead of up).
4. Use indirect lighting when illuminating the sign.
5. Avoid cabinet or box signs unless there is historical precedent.
6. The scale of the signage shall relate to the scale and detail of the historic building, and not overwhelm or call attention to the sign.
7. The choice of typeface is a recommended way of conveying the period in which the building was constructed. Historic photographs of the period may be consulted to identify some common typestyles.
8. Do not allow signs that obscure architectural details such as windows, cornice, decorative brickwork and storefronts.
9. Do not allow signs that interfere with sight lines of adjoining buildings.
10. Wall signs and projecting signs are allowed, pole signs and ground signs are not permitted except ground signs are appropriate in cases of residential conversions.

Windows

The placement, design, and materials of windows are often a significant part of the architectural character of a building. Common historic windows in Daytona Beach are wood, double-hung sash; wood or steel casement types; along with commercial storefront windows. Windows often offer or contain significant stylistic elements. The visual role of historic window design in the overall elevation shall be carefully considered in planning window repair or replacement. Factors to consider include the size and number of historic windows in relation to a wall surface and their pattern of repetition; their overall design and detailing; their proximity to ground level and key entrances; and their visibility, particularly on key elevations.

Windows that are a significant part of the overall design of a building should not be removed. Careful repair is always the preferred approach. However, in the case of many storefront windows, the original windows have often been altered or removed. In this case, replacement of windows to match the original is highly recommended. New windows that match the original in size, style and materials may be substituted for missing or irreparable windows.

Windows in the district are usually double-hung sash with multiple pane glazing in the upper and lower sashes. Windows are a pre-eminent character-defining feature of a building. Their placement, design and materials serve to articulate and give definition to the design-specific styles and periods of time. For example: in Bungalows, there are usually multiple panes in the upper window sash, and in Mediterranean Revival designs, windows are frequently arched. Windows are comprised of a number of parts which each contribute to the appearance. The sash of the window is its framework, which may be operable or fixed, and which might slide in a vertical plane (as in a double-hung window) or be pivoted (as in a casement window). The muntins are secondary framing members that hold the panes within a window; a mullion is a vertical member that separates panes (or lights) and frequently adds support. A single-hung sash window is a vertically sliding window where one of the sashes (usually the lower) may be

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opened and the other sash is fixed. A double-hung sash window is a window that has two vertically sliding sashes that may be used to open either the upper or lower sash of the window. When windows cannot be repaired, any replacement design should take into consideration the features of the original, including:

- trim detail;
- material;
- size and shape of frame and opening;
- reveal or setback of the window from the wall plane;
- light configuration;
- whether the horizontal line of the sash is on the same, or different, plane;
- the color and reflective qualities of the glass; and
- the muntin and mullion profiles and their configuration.



*Storefront
Seabreeze Blvd.*



*Casement
601 Riverview Blvd.*



*One-over-one double hung
307 Riverview Blvd.*

Owners often wish to replace windows to create a new look; however, this is not an appropriate choice within a historic district. Different-sized windows, highly tinted windows, windows with reflective qualities, or windows of incompatible design and materials are not appropriate rehabilitation.

Standards:

- As allowed in ~~the LDC Art. 16, Sec. 2(e)~~, new windows may be installed with staff approval if the original appearance of such features are duplicated.
- Do not replace windows that contribute to the character of a building with those that are incompatible in size, configuration, and reflective qualities or which alter the setback relationship between window and wall.
- Do not change the location or size of windows and other openings that alter the architectural and historic character of a building.
- Do not change the size or arrangement or windowpanes, muntins, and rails where they contribute to the architectural and historic character of a building.

Recommended:

- Research historical evidence of original windows.
- Conduct an in-depth survey of the conditions of existing windows early in rehabilitation planning so that repair and upgrading methods and possible replacement options can be fully explored.

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- Retain and repair window openings, frames, sash, glass, lintels, sills and awnings where they contribute to the architectural and historic character of the building.
- Protect and maintain the wood and architectural metal which comprise the window frame, sash, muntins, and surrounds through appropriate surface treatments such as cleaning, rust removal, limited paint removal, and re-application of protective coating systems.
- Improve the thermal performance of existing windows and doors through adding or replacing weather-stripping.
- When designing and installing new windows when the historic windows are completely missing, the replacement windows may be an accurate restoration using historical, pictorial, and physical documentation; or be a new design that is compatible with the window openings and the historic character of the building.

Additions

Additions to historic buildings are often required for practical reasons. Although additions are usually acceptable, they should be undertaken only after it has been determined that the new use cannot be successfully met by altering non-character-defining interior spaces. If undertaken, additions should not significantly alter original distinguishing qualities of building such as the basic form, materials and fenestration. The Department of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation requires that additions to historic properties be compatible with the historic character of the building and site. However, it is important that a false historic appearance be avoided that does not allow the actual historic structure to be identified.

Additions should result in minimal damage to the original building and its character-defining features. Character-defining features of a historic building should not be radically changed, obscured, damaged or destroyed in the process of adding new construction. The size and scale of the new addition should be in proportion to the historic portion of a building and clearly subordinate to it. Additions should be attached to the rear or least conspicuous side of a building.

Standards:

- Additions shall be located only to the rear and side of a building.
- When considering the size, scale, materials, mass, and roof form of the proposed addition, compatibility to surrounding buildings shall be considered.
- Additions shall neither mimic an existing building nor be substantially different than that building. The end result shall not disguise nor clash with the original historic building, but provide a simple, functional, and non-ornamental design.
- Design elements for additions shall be consistent on all sides.
- Design shall ensure that addition is secondary and subordinate to the main structure, so as not to overwhelm it or detract from it.

Exhibit D

New Construction

The Seabreeze district includes a diverse set of architectural styles reflecting the evolving architectural thoughts of these times. Architecture as an art continues to evolve. Appropriate and creative solutions are encouraged in the design of new construction within the Historic District.

Construction of new buildings within the Seabreeze Historic District will have a positive revitalizing impact on the district if steps are taken to assure that the historic architectural and cultural features of the district are preserved and enhanced. The focus of design guidelines is on the compatibility of new construction within the existing character of the district without dictating style.

The term “compatible design” refers to architectural design and construction that will fit harmoniously into the Historic District. Most new construction in the Seabreeze Historic District will be in the form of infill on a site adjacent to existing buildings.

Design guidelines focus attention on those special visual and special qualities that a historic district is established to protect. Since architectural styles and details vary within the district, the HPB will review new projects on an individual basis in terms of immediate context and overall character of the district.

The development pattern of the Seabreeze District is represented by a grid street pattern. Minimal side setbacks generally range from 5 to 10 feet. Front setbacks range from 10 feet (mostly in the southern part) to 20-25 feet, with some deep front setbacks of 30-40 feet in the northern part of the district. Seabreeze Boulevard commercial buildings front on the property line.

Standards:

- **Setback (Generally).** Maintain the historic building setback that occurs in buildings in the surrounding blocks.
- **Front Setback:** Ten-foot minimum and 25-foot maximum or generally compatible with surrounding contributing structures (within 25 percent of average setback of adjacent contributing structures).

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The 900 block of North Oleander Avenue demonstrates varying building setbacks. New construction in an area like this would be evaluated based on the building setbacks of neighboring properties, which in this case vary from the traditional 20-foot to 125 feet on the east side of the street.

- Side Setback: Minimum lesser of 15% of lot width, rounded off to the nearest whole number and divided equally per side or generally compatible with surrounding contributing structures (within 20 percent of average setback of adjacent contributing structures).
- Rear Setback: Minimum lesser of 10 feet, or generally compatible with surrounding contributing structures (within 20 percent of average setback of adjacent contributing structures).
- Orientation. Buildings shall not front diagonally to the street except in the case of corner lots where buildings face the intersection.
- Height. Limited to one or two stories, similar height to adjacent contributing buildings (also limited by Land Development Code).
- Width. In keeping with the relatively narrow lots of the district, similar width to adjacent buildings.
- Maintaining materials within the district. Use materials common to the district and avoid the use of inappropriate materials in construction. See the Seabreeze Historic District Materials Palette.
- Trim and detail. New construction shall be compatible with historic buildings without copying their detail.
- Commercial Building Design.

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- ✓ Buildings shall front on the property line, except that a setback of up to 10 feet shall be allowed to allow for dining areas or other outdoor venues.
- ✓ For new construction there shall be a visual differentiation, such as a change in material or texture, between the first and second story on a two-story building or between the two lower floors and the rest of the building on a building taller than two stories.
- ✓ The scale and massing of the lower floors of new structures and their architectural elements shall be similar to contributing commercial structures in the historic district.
- ✓ Buildings shall extend along the street for a minimum of 90% of the lot width for interior lots and 60% for corner lots.
- ✓ Any new structure that exceeds fifty (50) linear feet along any street frontage shall minimize the façade's mass by adding projections and recesses to make the structure similar in scale to contributing structures in the historic district.
- ✓ Exterior building finishes are limited to stucco and brick.
- ✓ Non-reflective storefront windows must cover at least 60% of the first floor façade facing the street. Upper story facades shall utilize non-storefront window types that are more vertical than horizontal.
- ✓ Mechanical equipment should be integrated into the overall mass of a building by screening it behind parapets or by integrating equipment into roof forms - plain boxes are not acceptable as screening devices.
- ✓ Awnings, balustrades, or canopies shall be required to provide for protection from the sun and adverse weather conditions. Such elements shall be no less than three feet deep and shall not extend more than six feet from the face of the structure.
- Entrances, overhangs, canopies and cornices. Maintain size, shape and proportion of entrances and details, especially on the street level. All new buildings shall have the main entrance oriented to the principal street and in full view from the public right-of-way.
- Porches. Front porches shall be provided unless architectural style does not call for them (Tudor, Mediterranean Revival, etc.).
- Windows. Window types and patterns, as well as their general placement, shall be similar to surrounding buildings. Window form shall be more vertical than horizontal.
- Roofs. Identify roof forms that are consistent with the building type used and complementary in color, scale, and materials to roofs in the historic district. Roof designs including parapet roofs shall be compatible with surrounding buildings.
- Signage and lighting. Use sign materials and lighting types that are typical to historic buildings in the district.
- Drive-through facilities not allowed.
- New structures or site features that are out-of-scale to the historic building and site not allowed.
- False historic appearance or style is not permissible - new buildings shall be differentiated from the old. Similar to the standard for additions, new buildings shall neither mimic an existing building nor be substantially different than that building. The end result shall not disguise nor clash with adjacent historic buildings, but provide a simple, functional, and non-ornamental design that will neither detract nor compete with the unique character of the Seabreeze district.

Exhibit D

Demolition

Demolition exerts a negative impact in a historic district. Eliminating a building from a streetscape is like pulling teeth. Either a conspicuous void is created, or the replacement is usually less well-designed and constructed than the original.

In some instances demolition may be appropriate. Non-historic buildings whose designs are not in character with their surroundings may be removed. Demolition of non-significant additions may be appropriate. Demolition may be undertaken if the addition is less than fifty years old; does not exhibit fine workmanship or materials, was added after the period of significance of the building or district, is so deteriorated it would require reconstruction, or obscures earlier significant features.

Buildings that are important in defining the overall historic character of a historic district or district should be retained and preserved.

It is appropriate to remove non-significant buildings, additions, or site features that detract from the historic character of a site or the surrounding district or districts.

Relocation

Buildings shall be preserved in their original location on the site where they were constructed. The relocation of a building can disrupt not only the historic character of the building but the immediate area as well. Relocation is prohibited, unless the building is threatened in its original location or renovation and continued use is prohibited by its current location. Relocating a building is a last resort to avoid demolition.

The relocation of landmarks and contributing buildings require the approval of a Certificate of Appropriateness by the HPB. When reviewing such applications, the HPB shall consider the following criteria:

1. Whether the historic character and aesthetic interest of the building, structure, or object contributes to its present setting;
2. Whether there are definite plans for the area to be vacated and the effect of those plans on the character of the surrounding area;
3. Whether the building, structure, or object can be moved without significant damage to its physical integrity; and
4. Whether the proposed relocation area is compatible with the historical and architectural character of the building, structure or object.

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SUMMARY OF DESIGN STANDARDS

Exterior Surfaces

- As allowed in ~~the LDC Art. 16, Sec. 2(e)~~, new siding may be installed with staff approval if the original appearance of such features are duplicated.
- Artificial materials, such as PermaStone, stone and wood veneers, or vinyl siding, shall not be used (existing materials may remain).
- Brick utilized in new construction is limited to variants of red brick.
- Do not paint over original brick or other surfaces that were originally natural.
- Retain all trim elements.
- Repair wood features whenever possible by patching, piecing-in, consolidating, or otherwise reinforcing the wood. Repairs may include limited replacement with compatible materials for those extensively deteriorated or missing parts or features.
- Replacements should be designed using the existing physical evidence as the pattern so that brackets, moldings or sections of siding, for example, are based on the original details. That evidence may be present elsewhere on the building or documented through historic photographs or building plans.
- Do not create a false architectural appearance by adding or eliminating detail(s).
- Waterblasting above 600 p.s.i. to remove paint is not permitted.

Accessory Structures

- New accessory structures are limited to free standing garages, including those with a small residential unit limited to the second floor (garage apartment).
- When it can be documented that they were constructed during the period of historic significance for the district, existing garages and garage apartments may be maintained and improved within the footprint to which they were constructed or improved during the period of significance.
- Garages and garage apartments shall be located within 50 feet of the rear property line and shall be located at least 20 feet behind the front wall of primary structure on the property.
- New garages and garage apartments must be set back at least five feet from the property line.
- There shall be a visual relationship to the main house, accomplished through similar roof shape, porches, paint color, and other physical characteristics.
- The building footprint of new garages and garage apartments shall be limited to 25 percent of the gross floor area of principal structure on the lot, or 750 square feet, whichever is less.
- Width of new garages and garage apartments shall not exceed 25 feet.
- Stick-built or prefabricated sheds are allowed, provided that they are located behind structures and not visible from public rights-of-way.

Awnings

- As allowed in ~~the LDC Art. 16, Sec. 2(e)~~, new awnings and canopies may be installed with staff approval if the original appearance of such features are duplicated.
- Replacement awnings should match originals, or if installing new awnings, they can be of compatible contemporary design. They shall follow the lines of the window openings. Round-shaped are appropriate only for Mediterranean-styled buildings. Angled, rectangular canvas

Exhibit D

awnings are most appropriate for flat-headed windows and storefronts. Awnings that obscure significant detailing are inappropriate.

- Do not install on significant facade shutters, screens, blinds, security grills and awnings that are historically inappropriate and detract from the building's character.
- Do not install awnings that obscure architecturally significant detailing or features.
- Do not replace architecturally significant detailing, such as commercial canopies, with awnings.

Fences and Walls

- Whenever possible, the original walls and/or fences shall be preserved. For Colonial Revival and vernacular designs, wooden pickets are a good choice for fencing. For Mediterranean Revival or Mission style buildings, simple masonry walls are appropriate.
- When masonry walls are finished with stucco, the texture and finish found on the main building shall be repeated on the new walls.
- For Tudor and Italianate design, cast iron fencing is appropriate.
- Chain-link fences clad in a green or black vinyl may only be used in rear yards, or where they are not visible from the street.
- New fencing materials, some of them synthetic, may be approved on a case-by-case basis by [the Historic Preservation Board staff](#).

Foundations

- Exposed, unpainted natural stone shall be retained.

Painting/Colors

- Certain architectural styles lend themselves to different color treatments. For example, Mediterranean Revival designs are generally associated with warm colors in which the dominant hues are reds and yellows. Cool colors are at the opposite end of the color wheel, and blues and greens are dominant. These cool colors, when used in a lighter intensity, create the pastels that have frequently been associated with Art Deco designs.
- Trim colors are limited to two and base color to one. Fluorescent colors are not permitted.
- The combination of colors selected for wall mass, trim and decorative elements shall be complimentary and shall avoid disharmony or color clashes.

Parking and Access

- Stand-alone parking lots are discouraged, and if allowed must be set back at least 20 feet from the front property line and must be screened from rights-of-way by a wall, fence, or hedge that is at least four feet in height.
- When possible screen parking that can be viewed from the public right-of-way with fencing, landscaping, or a combination of the two.
- Alternative driveway surfaces that have historical precedent are acceptable, such as concrete poured in ribbons.

Porches

- Closing in front and side porches is prohibited.

Roofs

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- As allowed in ~~the LDC Art. 16, Sec. 2(e)~~, new roofs may be installed with staff approval if the original appearance of such features are duplicated.
- Maintain the original roofline.
- Maintain the original roofing material.
- Repair or replace roofing with material as close to the original as possible in size, shape, color and texture.
- Do not alter the original roofline.
- Do not replace the roofing with a material that is not characteristic of the building's style.
- Roofs that are more prominent from the street, such as side-facing gable roofs and hip roofs, shall when possible utilize upgraded architectural shingle or metal roofs. Unusual colors (blue, red, etc.) shall not be utilized for metal roofs.
- Preserve the roof's shape, decorative features, and materials, as well as its patterning, color, and size.
- Install mechanical, electronic or service equipment so that they are as inconspicuous as possible and, when installing, avoid damaging or obscuring the view to character-defining features such as dormers and cupolas.
- Repair a roof by reinforcing the historic materials. Repairs will generally include limited replacement with in-kind materials or a suitable replacement. (Suitable is defined as matching, as accurately as possible, the composition, size, shape, color and texture of the original material.)
- Missing parts of roofs, such as cupola louvers, dentils, and dormers, should be replaced using the surviving examples as a guide to the new work.
- Do not change the basic character of a roof by adding inappropriate features such as dormers, widow's walks, vents, skylights, air-conditioners, etc. that are visible from the public right-of-way.
- When the scope of the work involves a repair, avoid removing more of the roof than is necessary and reroofing with a new material to achieve an "improved" appearance.
- Do not strip the roof of its historic material (i.e., slate, clay tile, wood or architectural metal).

Satellite Antennas

- A single satellite antenna may be permitted on lots and parcels located in the District only if the proposed satellite antenna is located on an area of the lot or parcel that is not visible from the public right-of-way (including, but not limited to all abutting sidewalks) and park areas.
- In the event that this prohibition is believed by a property owner to constitute a material and significant hardship, the property owner may file an application for a variance which shall, initially, but subsequent to City staff review and analysis, be reviewed by the Historic Preservation Board which shall provide a recommendation relative to the variance application which shall be considered during the course of the reviews and considerations pertaining to the application.

Storefronts, Doors and Entrances

- Original doors, entrances and associated detailing shall be preserved whenever possible.
- It is also not appropriate to introduce a new design that is incompatible in size, scale, material and color.
- Any exterior ornamentation shall be based on historic precedent and in keeping with the

Exhibit D

character of the door and entrance design.

- Replace missing or deteriorated doors with doors that closely match the original design.
- Place new entrances on secondary elevations away from the main elevation.
- Preserve nonfunctional entrances that are architecturally significant.

Signs

- New signs shall be compatible with the architectural character of a building. Factors to consider in selecting a sign are its legibility, clarity, placement, durability and appropriateness to the size and scale of building. Appropriate locations are the flat, unadorned parts of a facade such as the glass of storefronts, awning flaps, masonry surfaces and cornice frieze panel.
- Signs shall not obscure architectural detailing such as windows, cornice details or storefronts and shall not interfere with the view of the facades of adjoining buildings.
- Sign panels shall be square or rectangular and flush-mounted.
- Locate new sign on the flat, unadorned parts of a facade, such as show windows, awning flaps, fascia and frieze, or other areas of building where signs have traditionally been placed. Use simple designs and lettering such as blockstyle and serif style, painted in high contrast to the sign panel color.
- Use materials and sign types that are based on historical precedent.
- Place signage so significant architectural detail is not obscured.
- In commercial districts, the valance of an awning is often a visible and unobtrusive location for signage (the valance is the part of the awning facing outward instead of up).
- Use indirect lighting when illuminating the sign.
- Avoid cabinet or box signs unless there is historical precedent.
- The scale of the signage shall relate to the scale and detail of the historic building, and not overwhelm or call attention to the sign.
- Wall signs and projecting signs are allowed, pole signs and ground signs are not permitted except ground signs are appropriate in cases of residential conversions.

Windows

- As allowed in ~~the LDC Art. 16, Sec. 2(e)~~, new windows may be installed with staff approval if the original appearance of such features are duplicated.
- Retain and repair window openings, frames, sash, glass, lintels, sills and awnings where they contribute to the architectural and historic character of the building.
- Do not change the location or size of windows and other openings that alter the architectural and historic character of a building.
- Do not change the size or arrangement or windowpanes, muntins, and rails where they contribute to the architectural and historic character of a building.
- Do not replace windows that contribute to the character of a building with those that are incompatible in size, configuration, and reflective qualities or which alter the setback relationship between window and wall.

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Additions

- Additions should not significantly alter original distinguishing qualities of building such as the basic form, materials and fenestration.
- Additions should result in minimal damage to the original building and its character-defining features.
- Character-defining features of a historic building should not be radically changed, obscured, damaged or destroyed in the process of adding new construction.
- The size and scale of the new addition shall be in proportion to the historic portion of a building and clearly subordinate to it.
- Additions shall be located only to the rear and side of a building.
- When considering the size, scale, materials, mass, and roof form of the proposed addition, compatibility to surrounding buildings shall be considered.
- Additions shall neither mimic an existing building nor be substantially different than that building. The end result shall not disguise nor clash with the original historic building, but provide a simple, functional, and non-ornamental design.
- Design elements for additions shall be consistent on all sides.
- Design shall ensure that addition is secondary and subordinate to the main structure, so as not to overwhelm it or detract from it.

New Construction

- Setback (Generally). Maintain the historic building setback that occurs in buildings in the surrounding blocks.
- Front Setback: Ten-foot minimum and 25-foot maximum or generally compatible with surrounding contributing structures (within 25 percent of average setback of adjacent contributing structures).
- Side Setback: Minimum lesser of 14% of lot width, rounded off to the nearest whole number and divided equally per side or compatible with surrounding contributing structures (within 20 percent of average setback of adjacent contributing structures).
- Rear Setback: Minimum-lesser of 10 feet or compatible with surrounding contributing structures (within 20 percent of average setback of adjacent contributing structures).
- Setbacks (Commercial Buildings): Commercial buildings shall be built to the front property line, which is the interior edge of the sidewalk.
- Orientation and site coverage. The front of the new building shall be generally aligned with the front of other buildings along a block. Buildings shall not front diagonally to the street except in the case of corner lots where buildings face the intersection.
- Height. Limited to one or two stories, similar height to adjacent buildings.
- Width. In keeping with the relatively narrow lots of the district, similar width to adjacent buildings.
- Maintaining materials within the district. Use materials common to the district and avoid the use of inappropriate materials in construction. See the Seabreeze Historic District Materials Palette.
- Trim and detail. New construction shall be compatible with historic buildings without copying their detail.
- Commercial Building Design.

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- ✓ For new construction there shall be a visual differentiation, such as a change in material or texture, between the first and second story on a two-story building or between the two lower floors and the rest of the building on a building taller than two stories.
- ✓ The scale and massing of the lower floors of new structures and their architectural elements shall be similar to contributing commercial structures in the historic district.
- ✓ Buildings shall extend along the street for a minimum of 90% of the lot width for interior lots and 60% for corner lots.
- ✓ Any new structure that exceeds fifty (50) linear feet along any street frontage shall minimize the façade's mass by adding projections and recesses to make the structure similar in scale to contributing structures in the historic district.
- ✓ Exterior building finishes are limited to stucco and brick.
- ✓ Non-reflective storefront windows must cover at least 60% of the first floor façade facing the street. Upper story facades shall utilize non-storefront window types that are more vertical than horizontal.
- ✓ Mechanical equipment should be integrated into the overall mass of a building by screening it behind parapets or by integrating equipment into roof forms - plain boxes are not acceptable as screening devices.
- ✓ Awnings, balustrades, or canopies shall be required to provide for protection from the sun and adverse weather conditions. Such elements shall be no less than three feet deep and shall not extend more than six feet from the face of the structure.
- Entrances, overhangs, canopies and cornices. Maintain size, shape and proportion of entrances and details, especially on the street level. All new buildings shall have the main entrance oriented to the principal street and in full view from the public right-of-way.
- Porches. Front porches shall be provided unless architectural style does not call for them (Tudor, Mediterranean Revival, etc.).
- Windows. Window types and patterns, as well as their general placement, shall be similar to surrounding buildings. Window form shall be more vertical than horizontal.
- Roofs. Identify roof forms that are consistent with the building type used and complementary in color, scale, and materials to roofs in the historic district. Roof designs including parapet roofs shall be compatible with surrounding buildings.
- Signage and lighting. Use sign materials and lighting types that are typical to historic buildings in the district.
- Drive-through facilities not allowed.
- New structures or site features that are out-of-scale to the historic site not allowed.
- False historic appearance or style is not permissible - new buildings shall be differentiated from the old. Similar to the standard for additions, new buildings shall neither mimic an existing building nor be substantially different than that building. The end result shall not disguise nor clash with adjacent historic buildings, but provide a simple, functional, and non-ornamental design that will neither detract nor compete with the unique character of the Seabreeze district.

Demolition

- Non-historic buildings whose designs are not in character with their surroundings may be removed.
- Demolition of non-significant additions is allowable.
- Demolition may occur if the addition is less than fifty years old; does not exhibit fine

Exhibit D

workmanship or materials, was added after the period of significance of the building or district, is so deteriorated it would require reconstruction, or obscures earlier significant features.

Relocation

- Buildings shall be preserved in their original location on the site where they were constructed. Relocation is prohibited, unless the building is threatened in its original location or renovation and continued use is prohibited by its current location. Relocating a building is a last resort to avoid demolition.
- The relocation of landmarks and contributing buildings require the approval of a Certificate of Appropriateness by the HPB. When reviewing such applications, the HPB shall consider the following criteria:
 1. Whether the historic character and aesthetic interest of the building, structure, or object contributes to its present setting;
 2. Whether there are definite plans for the area to be vacated and the effect of those plans on the character of the surrounding area;
 3. Whether the building, structure, or object can be moved without significant damage to its physical integrity; and
 4. Whether the proposed relocation area is compatible with the historical and architectural character of the building, structure or object.

EXHIBIT B

**City of Daytona Beach
Seabreeze Local Historic District
Design Guidelines
2022**



City of Daytona Beach Planning Department

Exhibit B

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INTRODUCTION

The Seabreeze Local Historic District Design Guidelines (HDG) apply to the area adopted as the Seabreeze Local Register Historic District as adopted by the City Commission. These guidelines are designed to preserve the historic, cultural and architectural character of the historic district and are also required by Ordinance 08-302 (the City's historic preservation ordinance) for all local districts when they are nominated. The standards are based on staff's assessment of unique local character and are also based on historic preservation design standards from Delray Beach, Gainesville, Jacksonville (Springfield and Riverside-Avondale Historic Districts), Lake Worth, and Sanford, cities that have enjoyed a renaissance of historic neighborhoods. These standards provide City staff and the Historic Preservation Board (HPB) guidance in the Certificate of Appropriateness process. In case of conflict with other Land Development Code (LDC) standards, these standards shall apply. If these standards are silent, provisions of the LDC are applicable.

Property owners can use these standards to assist in developing viable applications to the City for major alterations and new construction within the District. These design standards will also provide assistance to the City as they review alteration, demolition, and new construction requests within the Seabreeze Local Historic District. Guidelines include standards, which are mandatory; and recommendations, which are not.

These guidelines are to be utilized along with the Secretary of Interior's standards set forth in the LDC and referenced in this document. It should also be noted that the LDC allows for staff to approve the following (but not limited to) through a Minor Certificate of Appropriateness process; exemption of the following alterations (that meet the design standards) and routine maintenance from the Certificate of Appropriateness process.

1. Installation of awnings and canopies.
2. Repair of cornices using existing materials and duplicating the original design.
3. Decks at the ground level and not visible from any street and which do not require alterations to any structure.
4. Installation of new doors compatible in size and style with the original architecture.
5. Installation of fencing located behind any street facade.
6. The painting of any material or surfaces other than unpainted masonry, stone, brick, terracotta, and concrete.
7. The replacement of front porch columns with ones matching the original in style, size, and material.
8. The replacement of a roof with one of the same material and color.
9. The repair of siding which duplicates the original appearance.
10. Installation of skylights
11. The replacement of windows with ones compatible in size and style with the original.
12. The repair or replacement of siding with siding that duplicates the appearance of the original; and
13. Installation of signs on commercial property.

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ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

Most historic districts, particularly in Florida, are collections of varying architecture, a byproduct of changing tastes over time. Florida cracker homes and Victorian dwellings of the late 1800s gave way to bungalows and period revival homes of the 1920s and 1930s. The early part of the 20th century was a remarkable time in regard to changes in technology, communications, mobility, and architecture. Inspired by events like the 1893 Chicago World's Fair exposition, the Period Revival movement that celebrated the formal building styles of the past, and by the Frank Lloyd Wright-inspired Prairie School of Architecture, Daytona Beach architects and citizens expressed themselves through their built environment. What was at the time may have seemed to be a hodgepodge of styles has now become an interesting and distinctive palette of styles that blend together quite well.

Most of the older homes in the district are found in the south with a substantial collection of homes close to 100 years of age (28% of contributing structures were built prior to 1921), while the area north of Glenview Boulevard presents a remarkable collection of eclectic architecture. The period of significance, as defined in the nomination based on 1987 surveys, was between 1898 and 1947, although this update includes several buildings constructed in the late 1940s and early 1950s that continued historic building patterns. The peak time for Seabreeze was the 1920s, coterminous with the Florida land boom, with almost half of the existing contributing structures built during that decade. Construction proceeded at a fast pace through the 1930s, with 24% of existing contributing structures built then; and tailing off during the period between 1940 and 1955 with 15% of existing contributing structures built then.



Oldest contributing structure: 502 N. Halifax Ave. (circa 1900)



Newest contributing structure: 534-540 N. Peninsula Dr. (1956)

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Broad architectural categories of contributing homes in the Seabreeze district include Vernacular and Victorian (43% of contributing structures), Bungalow (20%), “Spanish” styles (18%), Period Revival (16%) and Modern (2%). Specific architectural styles are presented below in their order of occurrence.

Frame Vernacular (1870s-1910s). Wood frame home characterized by metal roofs, raised floors, large porch areas (often wrapping around the entire home), and straight central hallways from the front to the back of the home. Structures are typically rectangular, of balloon frame construction, and rest on piers. Horizontal weatherboard and drop siding are the most common exterior wall materials. Wood double-hung sash windows are typical, although many have been replaced by aluminum awning windows and jalousies. Ornamentation is sparse.



208 Earl St.



221 N. Halifax Ave.

Bungalow and Bungalow/Craftsman (1910s-1930s). Bungalows were one of the most popular residential styles in the nation during the first three decades of the twentieth century. These modest, comfortable houses were often built from mail-order house plans. Daytona Beach bungalows are often one or one-and-one-half story wood frame houses with porch railing walls. Bungalows suit the local climate, with broadly pitched gable roofs with wide, overhanging eaves, deep porches, large sash windows, and dormer windows or louvered attic vents. Horizontal weatherboards and wood shingles are the most common exterior surfacing materials. Porch supports are often tapered masonry piers topped by wood posts. Bungalow/Craftsman homes represented an “upgrade” of the more simple bungalow style, with features added such as roof brackets, decorative porch columns, gables with wood shingles, and a mix of exterior materials.



200 N. Halifax Ave.



716 N. Peninsula Ave.

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Mediterranean Revival (1920s-1930s). The style reflects the architectural influences of the Mediterranean coast: Italian, Byzantine, Moorish themes from southern Spain, and French. Parapets, twisted columns, pediments, and other classical details also are frequently used. Arches are often featured. Common materials are stucco walls, red tile roofs, wrought iron grilles and railings, wood brackets and balconies, and ceramic tile and terra cotta for ornament. Patios, courtyards, balconies, and loggias sometimes replace the front porch. Windows are often casement type.



309 N. Grandview Ave.



912 N. Peninsula Ave.

Masonry Vernacular (1900s-1940s). These structures were typically constructed of hollow clay tile and concrete block. Hollow clay tile, lighter than concrete block, was used up to the 1920s in large construction projects. Concrete blocks were easily manufactured from local materials. Masonry Vernacular style commercial buildings, generally two stories in height, feature simple rectilinear plans, parapets and arcades.



397 Oakridge Blvd.



310 Seabreeze Blvd.

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Colonial Revival (1880s-1940s). This style has its roots in early colonial English and Dutch homes of the Atlantic seaboard. The façade typically shows symmetry with balanced windows, centered front door, and dormer windows. Windows are frequently in adjacent pairs, with multi-pane glazing.



431 N. Grandview Ave.



925 N. Grandview Ave.

725 N. Peninsula Ave.
*Dutch Colonial, a
variant of the Colonial
Revival style*



Prairie (1900 to 1920s). An outgrowth of architecture movement inspired by Frank Lloyd Wright and Chicago School disciples. Characterized by massive square or rectangular piers of masonry used to support porch roof, widely overhanging eaves, two-stories, and emphasis on horizontal lines in façade.



826 N. Peninsula Ave.

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Mission (1910s-1930s). Inspired by the early Spanish mission churches in California. Exterior walls are usually covered with stucco, with distinctive features including tiled roofs and arches. Roofs are commonly low in pitch or flat, featuring curvilinear parapets or pent roof sections. The same parapet lines are often repeated over the front porch. Cylindrical tiles, or scuppers, drain rainwater. Windows may be sash or casement type. Arches are typical on the facade and common on other openings.



746 N. Halifax Ave.



216 Earl St.

The following architectural styles occur infrequently within the district but do provide excellent examples of each architectural type.

Tudor Revival (1890s to 1940). Period Revival style characterized by steeply pitched roof, façade dominated by one or more prominent cross gables, decorative half-timbering, tall narrow windows in multiple groups.



417 N. Grandview



919 N. Grandview Ave.

Monterey (1920s-1950s). Influenced by Colonial-era Spanish buildings of northern California. Characterized by two-story height with low-pitched gable roof, second-story cantilevered porch covered by principal roof. This style is demonstrated by 935 N. Grandview Ave. to the right.



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Art Deco and Moderne (1920s to 1940s). Both styles dated back to the winner of a world-wide architectural competition hosted by the Chicago Tribune for the design of their new headquarters building. The style is characterized by smooth wall surfaces, flat roof with a small ledge at the roof line, horizontal grooves or lines in walls, and asymmetrical façade. This style is demonstrated by 316 N. Grandview Ave.



Beaux Arts (1880s to 1930). Inspired by classical Renaissance architecture and characterized by decorative elements like quoins, dentils, modillions, and pilasters on walls; this grandiose architectural style can be seen in more of a subdued form in this building at 550 Seabreeze Blvd.



Queen Anne (1880 to 1920). This style represented the exuberance of late 19th century architects with the advent of floor-to-roof balloon framing, which allowed for frequent interruptions of exterior walls with gables, bay windows, towers, and other elements. The style is represented by an asymmetrical façade, with steeply pitched roofs and use of porches and balconies. The example to the right is at 618 N. Halifax Ave.



Neoclassical (1890s-1940). An interest in classical architecture was inspired by the World's Columbian Exposition, held in Chicago in 1893. The style is based mostly on the Greek, rather than Roman, architectural orders. Features of the style include a full-height entry porch on the principal facade supported by classical columns in the Ionic or Corinthian orders; symmetrical arrangement of windows around a central door; large sash windows, pilasters, and simple rooflines. The example shown to the right is 722 N. Oleander Ave.



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Italian Renaissance (1890s-1930s). This fashionable but relatively rare style characterized by arches over doors and windows, symmetrical façade, overhanging eaves, recessed entry porch, and hip roof with low pitch. Shown to the right is 304 Jessamine Blvd.



Spanish Eclectic (1915 to 1940). Distinguishable elements include an array of decorative details from a variety of Spanish architecture from Moorish to Renaissance. Homes in this style typically have low pitched roofs with minimal overhang, red tile roof, and prominent arches over doors or windows. The example to the right is at 309 N. Grandview Ave.



French Eclectic (1915 to 1945). Based on French domestic architecture, this style utilizes elements such as cross gables, hipped roofs, decorative exterior cladding, arched windows, covered entries, and massive front facing chimneys. The example shown here is a simpler version of the style without a preponderance of decorative elements (701 N. Peninsula Ave.).



Minimal Traditional (1935 to 1950). This style modified Period Revival features, transforming from steeply pitched to more moderate pitched roofs and narrow eaves from wide eaves, while retaining traditional features such as front-facing gables. The example to the right is at 730 N. Grandview Ave.



METHODS OF HISTORIC REHABILITATION

Remodeling. Remodeling is an approach in which repairs or alterations are undertaken with little regard for the overall design and individual features of a historic building. During the course of remodeling, the historic character of a building is usually lost. Remodeling is not a recommended approach in a historic district. It can result in rejection of a certificate of appropriateness and denial of tax credits for revenue-producing buildings and ad valorem tax exemptions.

Stabilization. Stabilization, usually the first step in preserving a historic building, is undertaken to re-establish the weathertight quality and structural integrity of buildings. It is a temporary measure designed to allow rehabilitation or restoration in the future. Stabilization measures include repairing or covering roofs and windows so that rain cannot penetrate the interior, extermination of insects, protecting a property from vandalism, and other work that will prevent further deterioration. This is particularly useful for larger public buildings that require time to locate an appropriate tenant.

Restoration. Restoration is accurately recovering the form and detail of a building and its original or historic setting. Restoration often may require the removal of later work or the replacement of missing earlier work. Restoration is the most accurate means of preserving a building. Because of the higher cost, restoration is generally employed only on landmark buildings. Restoration entails research into the history, development, and physical form of a building and attention to detail. The original use is generally maintained or interpreted.

Reconstruction. Reconstruction entails reproducing, by new construction, exact form and detail of a vanished building or part of a building, to its appearance during a specific time in its history. Reconstruction is recommended only when there is adequate historical, pictorial, or physical documentation so that a building or feature can be accurately reproduced. Conjectural reconstruction is not recommended and conflicts with contemporary preservation standards.

Rehabilitation. Rehabilitation is a practical approach to historic preservation. It is the process of repairing or altering a historic building for an efficient contemporary use while retaining its historic features and character. Rehabilitation represents a compromise between remodeling, which has no sensitivity to the historic features of a building, and restoration, which is a highly researched and extremely accurate method. Rehabilitation is costly and its most important use is to educate the public about architecture and historic preservation in highly visited properties.

Rehabilitation frequently involves changes in use or adaptive reuses. It includes structural repairs, repairing roofs and exterior finishes, painting, and upgrading mechanical systems. These changes may result in physical alterations, such as additions, expanded parking, and measures to comply with contemporary health and safety code requirements. Sensitive rehabilitation results in changes that do not negatively impact the historic character of a building and its setting.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S STANDARDS FOR REHABILITATION

The guidelines that follow are oriented toward rehabilitation of historic buildings and other historic properties. They essentially draw upon the **Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation**. The Secretary of the Interior's Standards are the authoritative guidelines for rehabilitation in the United States. The Daytona Beach Historic Preservation Ordinance incorporates the Secretary of the Interiors Standards as a basis of review.

The Standards suggest a series of steps to rehabilitation, beginning with the least intrusive treatments. The steps in sequence are as follows:

Identify, Retain, and Preserve

Identifying, retaining, and preserving the form and detailing of architectural materials and features are basic to the sensitive treatment of all historic buildings. The guidelines recommend measures to accomplish this goal while avoiding actions that will cause the removal of features that form the historic character of a building.

Protect and Maintain

Protection involves the least degree of intervention and precedes other work. Protective measures include the maintenance of historical materials through treatments such as caulking, application of protective coatings, and cleaning of roof gutter systems, or stabilization and protection of the site. Although a historic building will usually require more extensive work, an overall evaluation of its physical condition should begin at this level.

Repair

Repairs are warranted when the physical condition of character-defining materials and features require it. Repair of historic material begins with the least degree of intervention possible: patching, splicing, consolidating, or reinforcing the material according to recognized preservation methods. Repair includes limited replacement in kind or with a compatible substitute material for extensively deteriorated or missing parts of features when there are surviving prototypes. Although using the same kind of materials is preferred, substitute materials are acceptable if the form and design as well as the substitute materials themselves convey the visual appearance of the remaining parts of the feature and finish.

Replace

Replacement is appropriate when an entire character-defining feature cannot be repaired. If the form is still evident, the physical evidence can be used to re-establish the feature as an integral part of the rehabilitation project. Like the guidance for repair, the preferred option is always replacement of the feature with the same material.

Alterations/Additions to Historic Buildings

The final step involves alterations and additions. Some alterations to a historic building are generally needed to assure its continued use. It is, however, important that such alterations do not radically change, obscure, or destroy character-defining spaces, materials, features or finishes. Alterations may include new entrances or windows on secondary elevations and

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installing mechanical systems. Alterations may include the selective removal of building or other features that are intrusive and therefore detract from the overall historic character.

The construction of an addition to a historic building is allowable and should be carefully planned to be appropriate to the historic building. Mimicking or cloning the historic building is not required. Creating an appropriate addition requires consideration of massing, material and design scale.

Uncovering Original Detail

In approaching a rehabilitation project, every effort should be made to uncover any previously encased or hidden finishes and details such as siding, stone, ornamental plaster and decorative elements. It is often the case that the “sealing” of these items in an enclosure of metal or other material has created a poorly ventilated condition, which leads to deterioration. In addition, the covering of original materials on these historic buildings detracts from the building’s historic value.

Maintaining Original Building Materials

The key to a successful rehabilitation is maintaining the architectural character and historic fabric. If replacement of existing materials is essential, materials similar in proportion and style to the original materials should be used.

When introducing new elements to the exterior, materials similar in proportion and detail to the characteristic style of the particular building shall be used. This alters both the building and the streetscape. Introduction of new entries and changing the original “storefront” must be avoided. Retain original solid-void relationship; retain or restore ground floor facades, especially in the commercial area.

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MATERIALS PALETTE AND STANDARDS

Materials are an important part of the fabric of any building or historic district. Significant materials should be identified before undertaking the rehabilitation of a building or other historic property. Although synthetic sidings (“Permastone®,” “Depression Siding,” etc.) and replacement windows have been installed on some dwellings in the district, many retain their original exterior wall fabrics and detailing. Materials used to finish exterior walls for residential structures include clapboard, drop siding, weatherboard, wood shingles, and stucco. Some buildings are partially veneered with coquina stone, a mixture of compressed sand and shells found only in Flagler, St. Johns, and Volusia County. Other masonry materials in evidence are brick, rusticated block, or rough-face cast block walls. Commercial structures, mostly concentrated on Seabreeze Boulevard, have block or brick exteriors.

Masonry

Brick was rarely used in Florida. Clay was not indigenous to the state, and a primitive transportation system made this a scarce material. Just six homes and one commercial building are of brick construction within the district. A more common construction form utilized was concrete block or hollow clay tile, which was then typically covered with stucco.



Brick construction

310 Earl St.



522-526 Seabreeze Blvd.

While scarce, brick is significant material in the district because of the scale and color and, if originally exposed, shall be retained. Brick must breathe, and exposed brick should not be painted. Sandblasting shall be avoided as it can destroy the integrity of the brick surface through allowing water intrusion through the damaged surface. Brick patterns are seen in the buildings above, with the home exhibiting an unusual brick pattern (and blend of architectural styles). What typically wears out first on brick exterior surfaces is the mortar. When repointing, or replacing the deteriorating mortar between bricks, the old mortar should be removed to a depth of at least twice the joint width, or until sound mortar is reached. High-cement mortars don't have the flexibility and waterproofing quality of higher-lime mortars; mortar that is too hard could cause the brick to spall (break into fragments) at the edge if movement occurs. Ideally, mortar should look like the original but be sufficiently yielding that hairline cracks become virtually self-sealing. Once mortar has been selected and the joint prepared, mortar should be pre-hydrated

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and then packed into the joint in thin layers. Because most mortar shrinkage occurs during the hardening process, allowing each layer time to harden before the next is applied minimizes overall shrinkage.

Coquina is used in a number of residential structures in the form of porch supports, chimneys, and even as an accent exterior finish. By its nature it is a porous material, so great care should be taken when cleaning the surface, by hand and utilizing gentle cleansers instead of harsher chemicals. Experts have not completely agreed on restoration techniques, but in the restoration and stabilization of the Castillo de San Marcos in St. Augustine crack voids were filled with coquina rubble and mortar, galvanized wire lath was installed over the repaired area and a lime stucco finish was patched into the void where the stucco finish had been removed. The exterior wall was then finished with an acrylic waterproof coating (Thorocoat®). Another suggestion has been the stabilization and hardening of coquina through the use of non-water-soluble glue.

Other unusual materials were infrequently used, such as marl, which is a calcium carbonate or *lime*-rich mudstone which contains variable amounts of clays and aragonite. This material is also referred to as “bog rock” as it was mined in swampy areas west of the City.



916 N. Peninsula Ave.
Coquina construction



501 N. Wild Olive Ave.- “Tourist Church”
Marl construction

Recommended

- Ensure that the material/surface is moisture-free before repointing.
- Provide proper drainage so that water does not stand on flat, horizontal surfaces or accumulate in curved decorative features.
- Clean with low-pressure water (40–60 psi) and use natural bristle brushes and a mild detergent with a neutral pH balance.
- Remove damaged or deteriorated paint only to the next sound layer.
- Repoint mortar joints so that the new mortar matches the color, width of original joint, texture and density of the existing mortar in color and size.
- Repoint with a Portland Cement ® that has the same consistency as the original mortar.
- To determine any adverse chemical reactions with the use of cleansers, test a small area in an inconspicuous place prior to continuing.

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Not Recommended

- Mixing types of materials unless it can be documented.
- Artificial materials, such as PermaStone®, stone and wood veneers, or vinyl siding, shall not be used. As far as new construction, variants of red brick particularly is an appropriate exterior finish.
- Replacing when repairing would be sufficient.
- Cleaning with abrasive methods, in particular sand blasting that erodes surfaces and accelerates deterioration through water intrusion.
- Cleaning with a high-pressure water blast, which may damage the mortar joints or the masonry.
- Covering any masonry with stucco that was not originally covered.
- New construction utilizing bricks in colors other than the red brick exemplified in the district.

Stucco

Stucco, an exterior wall covering, consists of a mixture of Portland Cement®, sand, lime, and water. Sometimes crushed stone or shell is added for texture. In the Seabreeze district, stucco is typically applied with coarse finishes. Other finishes include smooth, pebble dash, shell dash and dry dash. Stucco finishes were associated with a variety of building styles and building types. These included the Art Deco, Art Moderne, and Mediterranean Revival and Mission style buildings. Resort hotels, apartment buildings and movie theatres were among the building types typically finished in stucco.

In Florida, stucco gained popularity during the Great Boom of the 1920s, usually in association with revival styles, especially Mediterranean Revival. It was also applied to existing buildings, particularly brick commercial structures to give them a contemporary look. After 1900 most stucco was composed primarily of Portland Cement®, mixed with some lime. Today, gypsum, which is hydrated calcium sulfate or sulfate of lime, has to a great extent replaced lime. Gypsum is preferred because it hardens faster and has less shrinkage than lime. Lime is generally used only in the finish coat in contemporary stucco work.



Stucco Exteriors: 615 Ora St.



820 N. Oleander Ave.

Matching the texture and finish of the stucco is extremely important and will require some samples to be prepared prior to initiating stucco repairs or additional new work to an existing stucco building. Traditionally the most common treatment for stucco has been the application

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of whitewash, often annually. The lime in the whitewash offers protection and stability and helps to harden the stucco. Most importantly, it fills hairline cracks before they develop into larger cracks and let in moisture. To improve water repellency, stucco buildings are also sometimes coated with paraffin, another type of wax, or other stucco-like coatings, such as oil mastics.

Wood

Wood has been the most common construction material in Florida since Colonial times. Carpenters and sawmill operators produced structural members, exterior cladding, and shingles from indigenous woods such as heart pine, red cedar, and cypress. During the mid-19th century, as transportation expanded, and the production of building materials became industrialized, milled lumber and other wooden construction elements proliferated.



Frame construction: 400 Earl St.

900 N. Oleander Ave.

During the early twentieth century, wood remained an important building material in Florida for residential structures in particular. In the Seabreeze commercial corridor, wood is only used for accent features or trim, probably due to early fire codes instituted by the prevalence of commercial buildings falling prey to fires.

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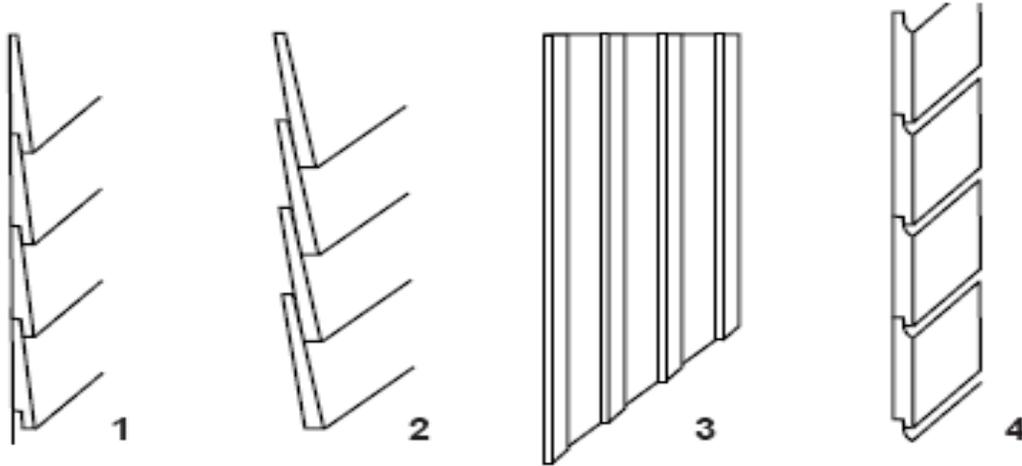
The most common types of wood siding are noted below and shown graphically:

Beveled, Clapboard, Lap: Horizontal strips of wood, slightly thicker on one edge in order to facilitate the overlapping.

Board and Batten: Vertical boards with battens (narrow vertical strips) placed over the joints between the boards.

Drop, Novelty, Rustic: Narrow strips of wood pieced together; in many cases the upper portion of each board is concave.

Tongue and Groove: Boards that fit tightly together as the jutting edge of one board fits into the grooved end of another board. **Shiplap** siding is virtually identical.



Wood Siding Types: (1) Dolly Varden or Beveled Siding, (2) Clapboard or Weatherboard, (3) Board and Batten Siding, and (4) Drop Siding

(From Delray Beach Historic Preservation Design Guidelines)

Recommended

- Retain full width of the corner and sill when installing siding. Horizontal wooden clapboards should overlap one another and cast a shadow.
- Retain all trim elements.
- Provide proper drainage so water does not stand on flat horizontal surfaces or accumulate in decorative features.
- Apply preservatives or consolidators to wood features such as beam ends or outriggers that are exposed to decay hazards and that are traditionally left unpainted.
- Retain paint coatings that protect wood from moisture and light.
- Remove paint using the least abrasive means possible, by hand scraping or sanding for example.
- Use chemical strippers to supplement other methods. Detachable wooden elements, shutters, doors or columns may be chemically dip-stripped with proper safeguards.
- Repair wood features by patching, piecing-in, consolidating, or otherwise reinforcing the wood.
- Repairs may include limited replacement with compatible materials for those extensively deteriorated or missing parts or features.

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- Replacements should be designed using the existing physical evidence as the pattern so that brackets, moldings or sections of siding, for example, are based on the original details. That evidence may be present elsewhere on the building or documented through historic photographs or building plans.

Not Recommended

- Unnecessarily removing a major portion of wood from a façade instead of replacing or repairing the deteriorated wood.
- Stripping painted surfaces to bare wood to achieve a “natural” effect.
- Failing to identify the underlying cause(s) of wood deterioration.
- Conditions such as faulty flashing, leaking gutters, cracks and holes in the siding, deteriorated caulking in joints and seams, plant material and weeds, insect and fungus infestation are some root causes of wood deterioration. Without the treatment of the cause, the destruction will continue.
- Creating a false architectural appearance by adding or eliminating detail(s).
- Applying synthetic materials that conceal building materials. Sidings, such as vinyl or aluminum, can mask the advance of termite infestation or wood rot. Severe moisture problems may occur because siding traps moisture in the wall cavity.
- Painting surfaces that were originally natural.

DESIGN STANDARDS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Accessory Structures

In keeping with the established character of the district, new accessory structures are limited to free standing garages, including those with a single, small residential unit limited to the second floor (garage apartment). When it can be documented that they were constructed during the period of historic significance for the district, existing garages and garage apartments may be maintained and improved within the footprint to which they were constructed or improved during the period of significance. Stick-built or prefabricated sheds are allowed, provided that they are located behind structures and not visible from public rights-of-way.

Standards:

- Existing contributing garage outbuildings shall be determined to be conforming structures and uses.
- Garages and garage apartments shall be located within 50 feet of the rear property line and shall be located at least 20 feet behind the front wall of primary structure on the property and 10 feet from any exterior wall of the primary structure.
- New garages and garage apartments must be set back at least five feet from the property line.
- There shall be a visual relationship to the main house, accomplished through similar roof shape, porches, paint color, and other physical characteristics.
- The building footprint of new garages and garage apartments shall be limited to 25 percent of the gross floor area of principal structure on the lot, or 750 square feet, whichever is less.
- Width of new garages and garage apartments shall not exceed 25 feet.
- One parking space is required for a garage apartment unit.

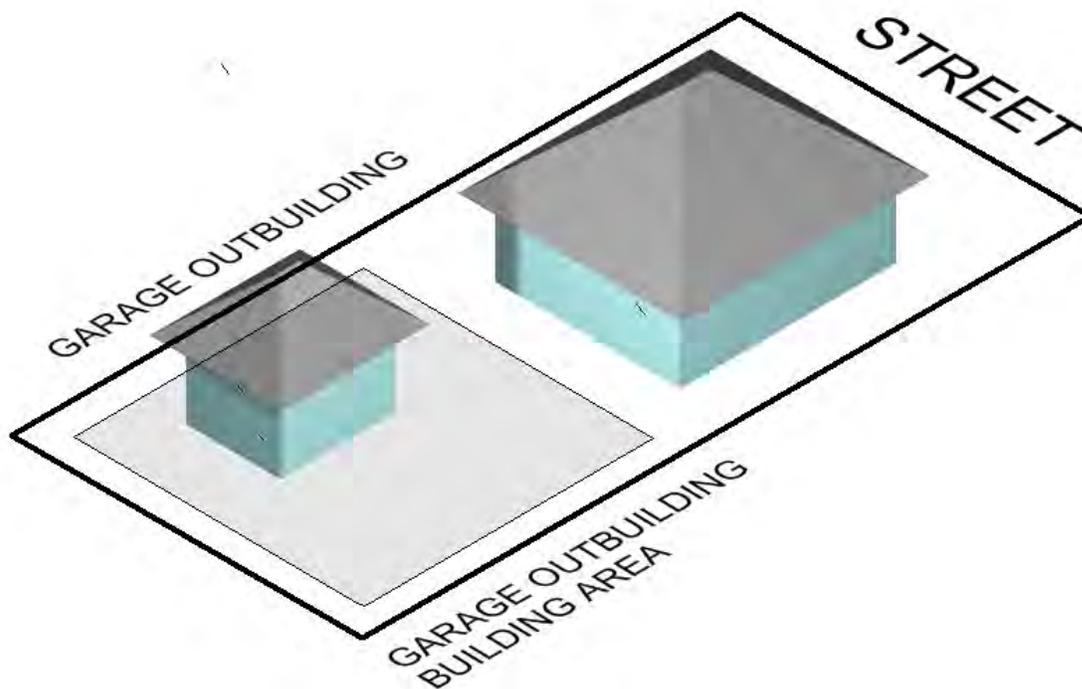


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Garage Apartment: 227 N. Wild Olive Ave.

Garage: 823 N. Oleander Unusual Garage-132 N. Peninsula Ave.

*801 N. Grandview Ave.
and Garage Apartment*



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Awnings

Awnings were often featured on buildings in Florida due to the hot climate. They are functional, decorative, and appropriate to the many historic buildings, particularly Mediterranean-style buildings. These awnings were typically made of canvas in the 1920s, but during later development in Daytona Beach, decorative metal and aluminum awnings were used. Replacement awnings should match originals, or if installing new awnings, they can be of compatible contemporary design. They shall follow the lines of the window openings. Round-shaped are appropriate only for Mediterranean-styled buildings. Angled, rectangular canvas awnings are most appropriate for flat-headed windows and storefronts. Awnings that obscure significant detailing are inappropriate.



Awnings at 204-210 Seabreeze Blvd.



Canopy at 542 Seabreeze Blvd.

Standards:

- As allowed in the LDC new awnings and canopies may be installed with staff approval.
- Do not install on significant facade shutters, screens, blinds, security grills and awnings that are historically inappropriate and detract from the building's character.
- Do not install awnings that obscure architecturally significant detailing or features.
- Do not replace architecturally significant detailing, such as commercial canopies, with awnings.

Fences and Walls

Fencing, and garden and retaining walls add distinction to individual buildings and historic districts. They serve a practical purpose of forming property line boundaries, and to distinguish lines between the yard, sidewalk and street. Whenever possible, the original walls and/or fences shall be preserved. For Colonial Revival and vernacular designs, wooden pickets are a good choice for fencing. For Mediterranean Revival or Mission style buildings, simple masonry walls are appropriate. When masonry walls are finished with stucco, the texture and finish found on the main building shall be repeated on the new walls. For Tudor and Italianate design, cast iron fencing is appropriate. Chain-link fences clad in a green or black vinyl may only be used in rear yards, or where they are not visible from the street. New fencing materials, some of them synthetic, may be approved on a case-by-case basis by staff.



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Foundations

Foundations are structural supports, above or below grade, that support buildings. Rusticated masonry blocks, bricks, concrete slab and continuous piers more common foundation types for historic buildings. In the Seabreeze Local Historic district, foundations are typically brick or concrete piers.

The rehabilitation process should always consider a building's structural condition. A visual inspection under the structure will help to determine the structural condition of the foundation. Early Frame Vernacular and Bungalow styles were constructed on stone or brick piers supported by wood framing. In bungalows, the foundation piers are an important character defining element. Typically, Mission, Mediterranean Revival and Streamline styles were constructed with poured-in-place, reinforced concrete supports with solid perimeter foundation walls. Some foundations allow for basements and crawl spaces.

Standards:

- Exposed, unpainted natural stone shall be retained.
- Plantings should not touch the foundation but kept a short distance away.
- Lattice or basket-weave wood ventilators should be placed between piers. The removal or blockage of these devices accelerates dampness, termite/insect decay and pest or rodent infiltration.
- Portland cement mixes have not changed and, if repairs to foundations are necessary, a mason should be able to repoint in a similar size, material, density, profile and color.
- The area around the foundation should always slope away from the building to insure proper drainage.

Painting/Colors

Paint colors, finishes and decorative painting constitute important factors in defining the character of a historic building. Because of frequent painting, few buildings in Florida exhibit original colors; the best way to verify original colors is through a scientific paint analysis.

Certain architectural styles lend themselves to different color treatments. For example, Mediterranean Revival designs are generally associated with warm colors in which the dominant hues are reds and yellows. Cool colors are at the opposite end of the color wheel, and blues and greens are dominant. These cool colors, when used in a lighter intensity, create the pastels that have frequently been associated with Art Deco designs.



*“Warm” color, Mediterranean Revival style
314 Riverview Blvd.*



*“Cool” color, Art Deco influences
511 N. Oleander Ave.*

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The exterior of structures is protected with paint, and historic buildings sometimes have multiple paint layers. Repainting is necessary when the surface paint layer begins cracking and flaking. It is not always necessary to remove all layers of paint but is required to provide for a smooth and clean surface for the new coat of paint. While alternatives such as chemical and heat application can be utilized, the safest and still effective method is to clean dirt, soot, and paint chalking off exterior surfaces with a garden hose and medium soft bristle brush, using ½ cup of household detergent per gallon of water. The cleaned surface should then be rinsed thoroughly and permitted to dry before further inspection to determine if repainting is necessary. Quite often, cleaning provides a satisfactory enough result to postpone repainting. A recommended solution for removing mildew consists of one cup non-ammoniated detergent, one quart household bleach, and one gallon water. When the surface is scrubbed with this solution using a medium soft brush, the mildew should disappear; however, for particularly stubborn spots, an additional quart of bleach may be added. After the area is mildew-free, it should then be rinsed with a direct stream of water from the nozzle of a garden hose and permitted to dry thoroughly.

When repainting, specially formulated "mildew-resistant" primer and finish coats should be used. Crazeing (fine, jagged interconnected breaks in the top layer of paint) can be treated by hand or mechanically sanding the surface, then repainting. Although the hairline cracks may tend to show through the new paint, the surface will be protected against exterior moisture penetration. Water blasting above 600 psi to remove paint is not recommended because it can force water into the woodwork rather than cleaning loose paint and grime from the surface; at worst, high pressure water blasting causes the water to penetrate exterior sheathing and damages interior finishes. Finally, based on the assumption that the exterior wood has been painted with oil paint many times in the past and the existing topcoat is therefore also an oil paint, it is recommended that when older paint layers are oil, a top coat of high quality oil paint be applied when repainting. The reason for recommending oil rather than latex paints is that a coat of latex paint applied directly over old oil paint is more apt to fail. Oil paints continue to harden with age as the old surface is sensitive to the added stress of shrinkage which occurs as a new coat of paint dries. Oil paints shrink less upon drying latex paints and thus do not have as great a tendency to pull the old paint loose.

Standards:

- Trim colors are limited to three and base colors to two. Fluorescent colors are not permitted.
- The combination of colors selected for wall mass, trim and decorative elements shall be complimentary and shall avoid disharmony or color clashes.
- Paint shall never be used to cover natural elements, such as stone, wood or brick, unless previously documented.

Recommended:

- Before painting, make all necessary roof, siding, and surface repairs.
- All deteriorated wood shall be repaired or replaced in-kind.
- Check window trims, seal holes, caulk cracks, and treat for wood fungus.
- Use commercial stripping compounds, electric paint removers, wire brushes and putty knives to remove loose paint.
- Wash masonry walls with neutral pH cleaning compound for better adhering surface for paint.

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Parking and Access

In the Seabreeze Local Historic District the traditional place for parking is in driveways and along the streets. It is important that the historical character of the continuous façade is maintained along all streets and that future driveways/curb cuts be limited. Stand-alone parking lots are discouraged, and if allowed by the LDC must be set back at least 20 feet from the front property line and must be screened from rights-of-way by a wall, fence, or hedge that is at least four feet tall.

Standards:

- When possible, screen parking that can be viewed from the public right-of-way with fencing, landscaping, or a combination of the two.
- Alternative driveway surfaces that have historical precedent are acceptable, such as concrete poured in ribbons.



Porches

As noted in the National Register nomination for the Seabreeze district, “porches are a ubiquitous feature on buildings in the residential areas of the district.” Closing in front and side porches is prohibited.

Roofs

Often, the architectural character of an older building is expressed most in its roof form and roofing material. In the Seabreeze Local Historic District, roofs vary usually based on architectural styles, but most of the roofs are gabled, hipped or flat. Frame vernacular structures have gable or hip roofs; Colonial Revival Structures usually have side-facing gable, hip, or gambrel roofs; Bungalows typically have multiple front-facing gable roofs; while Mediterranean Revival, Mission, Art Deco, and Art Moderne structures usually have flat roofs.

The roofs overhang the building walls to protect the window and door openings and to provide shade. These eaves are sometimes enclosed and, in many cases, embellished with wooden brackets. In other cases, rafter tails (the ends of the structural members of the roof) are exposed rather than covered by soffits. Wood fascia boards (a horizontal board between the edge of the roof and the soffit) are also common among the various architectural styles.

Each of these elements is important in defining the character of the building. Every effort should be made to retain these features or repair them. Metal or synthetic soffits and fascia are not compatible with the materials characteristic of the Seabreeze district.

The materials used for the roofs of buildings throughout the district vary. Clay barrel tile is often

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seen on Mediterranean-style buildings as well as others in the district and is found on many homes built in the 1930s or later. Other common original roof types are asphalt and metal. With the exception of barrel tile roofs, most roofs in the district have been replaced with modern roofs, mostly asphalt shingle with some upgraded architectural shingles, and also some metal roofs.



735 N. Wild Olive Ave. (fish-scale pattern slate)

401 N. Oleander Dr. (clay barrel tile)

It is important to repair or replace roofing with materials similar to the original in size, color and texture. Tile roofs are the most important to retain because of the color, texture and stylistic qualities they provide for a structure. The Mediterranean-style buildings, with their low-pitched tile roofs and decorative brackets that support the roofs, are an important contributing factor to the Historic District. Roofs that are more prominent from the street, such as side-facing gable roofs and hip roofs, shall when possible utilize upgraded architectural shingle or metal roofs. Unusual colors (blue, red, etc.) shall not be utilized for metal roofs as this was not common in the district's historical period.

Standards:

- As allowed in the LDC new roofs may be installed with staff approval if the original appearance of such features are duplicated.
- Maintain the original roofline.
- Maintain the original roofing material.
- Repair or replace roofing with material as close to the original as possible in size, shape, color and texture.
- Do not replace the roofing with a material that is not characteristic of the building's style.
- Preserve the roof's shape, decorative features, and materials, as well as its patterning, color, and size.
- Install mechanical, electronic or service equipment so that they are as inconspicuous as possible and, when installing, avoid damaging or obscuring the view to character-defining features such as dormers and cupolas.

Recommended:

- If damaged, protect a leaking roof with plywood and building paper until it can be properly repaired.
- Maintain waterspouts and gutters and replace deteriorated flashing so that water and debris does not collect and damage roof fasteners, sheathing and the underlying structure.
- Sheathing should be checked to prevent condensation and water penetration, and to insure protection from insect infestation.

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- Repair a roof by reinforcing the historic materials. Repairs will generally include limited replacement with in-kind materials or a suitable replacement. (Suitable is defined as matching, as accurately as possible, the composition, size, shape, color, and texture of the original material.)
- Missing parts of roofs, such as cupola louvers, dentils, and dormers, should be replaced using the surviving examples as a guide to the new work.

Not Recommended

- Changing the basic character of a roof by adding inappropriate features such as dormers, widow's walks, vents, skylights, air-conditioners, etc. that are visible from the public right-of-way.
- When the scope of the work involves a repair, avoid removing more of the roof than is necessary and reroofing with a new material to achieve an "improved" appearance.
- Stripping the roof of its historic material (i.e., slate, clay tile, wood, or architectural metal).

Satellite Antennas

A single satellite antenna may be permitted on lots and parcels located in the Seabreeze Local Historic District only if the proposed satellite antenna is located on an area of the lot or parcel that is not visible from the public right-of-way (including, but not limited to all abutting sidewalks) and park areas. In the event that this prohibition is believed by a property owner to constitute a material and significant hardship, the property owner may file an application for a variance which shall, initially, but subsequent to City staff review and analysis, be reviewed by the HPB which shall provide a recommendation relative to the variance application which shall be considered during the course of the reviews and considerations pertaining to the application.

Storefronts, Doors and Entrances

Storefronts frequently define the historic character of commercial buildings in Florida. Entrances, display windows, trim, cornices, and decorative detailing are particularly important. Placement of entrances and windows can create a distinct rhythm on the facade of a building. When rehabilitating a storefront, such features, materials, and design elements shall be retained and repaired.

Solar Panels and Photovoltaic Systems

These systems shall be installed as per the current *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with guidelines for preserving, rehabilitating, restoring & reconstructing historic buildings*. Measures should be taken to minimize the visual impact of such systems as well.

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Storefronts, demonstrated by a particularly ornate example to the left at 222 ½ Seabreeze Blvd., have been particularly subject to alteration. This was especially true in Florida cities during the 1950s and 1960s, when rapid growth and economic prosperity led to frequent re-modeling or removal of historic storefronts. Under these circumstances, two options are available when planning rehabilitation. Where original or early storefronts no longer exist or are too deteriorated to save, two options are appropriate. The first option is to retain the commercial character of the building through contemporary design. The new design shall be compatible with the scale, design, materials, color and texture of the historic building. The second option is to restore the storefront based on historical research and physical evidence.

Principal doors and entrances for residential and nonresidential structures are an integral part of historic buildings in Florida. They frequently contain decorative or stylistic features, such as transom and sidelights or detailed surrounds. Doors and entrances and associated detailing should be preserved. Changes to door size and configuration shall be avoided, as well as introducing or changing the location of doors and entrances that alter the architectural character of the building. It is also not appropriate to introduce a new design that is incompatible in size, scale, material, and color. Replacement doors should either match the original or substitute new materials and designs sympathetic to the original. Historic doors that do not match the composition and stylistic details of the building or missing door should not be substituted. Any exterior ornamentation should be based on historic precedent and in keeping with the character of the door and entrance design.

Placement of new entrances on principal facades should be avoided. New entrances can result in loss of historic fabric and detailing and change the rhythm of bays. New entrances should be compatible with the building and be located on walls on the side of the building that are not readily visible from the public right-of-way.

Standards:

- As allowed in the LDC new doors may be installed with staff approval if the original appearance of such features is duplicated.
- Protect and maintain the materials that comprise entrances.
- Replace missing or deteriorated doors with doors that closely match the original design.
- Place new entrances on secondary elevations away from the main elevation.
- Preserve nonfunctional entrances that are architecturally significant.

Signs

Signs are an important component of commercial architecture. Their purpose is to provide information about the location and type of business housed in a building.

Traditionally, a variety of types of signs have been associated with commercial buildings. These include fascia signs, placed on the fascia or horizontal band between storefront and second floor; hanging, projecting signs, which extend from a building; gold leaf signs, which are painted

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or etched in glass in windows, doors, and transoms; awnings or canopies on which signs are painted; and, beginning in the 1920s, neon signs which were illuminated by electricity and appeared in a variety of shapes, colors, and images.



Wall signs



Projecting sign



Awning Sign

In some instances, signs were fully integrated into the overall design and style of a building. When signs are a significant historic feature of a building, they should be respected and, in some instances, signs that were later additions such as neon signs might have achieved significance in their own right.

New signs shall be compatible with the architectural character of a building. Factors to consider in selecting a sign are its legibility, clarity, placement, durability and appropriateness to the size and scale of building. Appropriate locations are the flat, unadorned parts of a facade such as the glass of storefronts, awning flaps, masonry surfaces and cornice frieze panel.

Signs shall not obscure architectural detailing such as windows, cornice details or storefronts and shall not interfere with the view of the facades of adjoining buildings. Sign panels shall be square or rectangular and flush-mounted. Block-style lettering is most appropriate. Large signs are not appropriate for historic buildings, where traffic flow is slower, and the orientation and setback of buildings make them difficult to read.

The LDC has requirements regarding maximum size of signs and spacing of signs, which also apply to buildings in the Seabreeze Local Historic District, although these standards take precedent in the event of conflicts.

Retain historic signs which are associated with historic figures, events, and places; evidence history of product, business, service advertised; reflect history of a building or development of the historic district; contain significant materials such as gold leaf, neon, or stainless steel; are integral to a building's design or physical fabric as when a historic name or date are rendered in stone, metal, or tile; are outstanding examples of a sign maker's craft; or are local landmarks recognized as focal points of a community.

Locate new sign on the flat, unadorned parts of a facade, such as show windows, awning flaps, fascia and frieze, or other areas of building where signs have traditionally been placed. Use simple designs and lettering such as block style and serif style, painted in high contrast to the sign panel color.

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Standards:

1. Use materials and sign types that are based on historical precedent. For example, the use of neon tubing was common during the Art Deco period but is inappropriate for buildings of another historical period.
2. Place signage so significant architectural detail is not obscured.
3. In commercial districts, the valance of an awning is often a visible and unobtrusive location for signage (the valance is the part of the awning facing outward instead of up).
4. Use indirect lighting when illuminating the sign.
5. Avoid cabinet or box signs unless there is historical precedent.
6. The scale of the signage shall relate to the scale and detail of the historic building, and not overwhelm or call attention to the sign.
7. The choice of typeface is a recommended way of conveying the period in which the building was constructed. Historic photographs of the period may be consulted to identify some common typestyles.
8. Do not allow signs that obscure architectural details such as windows, cornice, decorative brickwork and storefronts.
9. Do not allow signs that interfere with sight lines of adjoining buildings.
10. Wall signs and projecting signs are allowed, pole signs and ground signs are not permitted except ground signs are appropriate in cases of residential conversions.

Windows

The placement, design, and materials of windows are often a significant part of the architectural character of a building. Common historic windows in Daytona Beach are wood, double-hung sash; wood or steel casement types; along with commercial storefront windows. Windows often offer or contain significant stylistic elements. The visual role of historic window design in the overall elevation shall be carefully considered in planning window repair or replacement. Factors to consider include the size and number of historic windows in relation to a wall surface and their pattern of repetition; their overall design and detailing; their proximity to ground level and key entrances; and their visibility, particularly on key elevations.

Windows that are a significant part of the overall design of a building should not be removed. Careful repair is always the preferred approach. However, in the case of many storefront windows, the original windows have often been altered or removed. In this case, replacement of windows to match the original is highly recommended. New windows that match the original in size, style and materials may be substituted for missing or irreparable windows.

Windows in the district are usually double-hung sash with multiple pane glazing in the upper and lower sashes. Windows are a pre-eminent character-defining feature of a building. Their placement, design and materials serve to articulate and give definition to the design-specific styles and periods of time. For example: in Bungalows, there are usually multiple panes in the upper window sash, and in Mediterranean Revival designs, windows are frequently arched. Windows are comprised of a number of parts which each contribute to the appearance. The sash of the window is its framework, which may be operable or fixed, and which might slide in a vertical plane (as in a double-hung window) or be pivoted (as in a casement window). The muntins are secondary framing members that hold the panes within a window; a mullion is a vertical member that separates panes (or lights) and frequently adds support. A single-hung

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sash window is a vertically sliding window where one of the sashes (usually the lower) may be opened and the other sash is fixed. A double-hung sash window is a window that has two vertically sliding sashes that may be used to open either the upper or lower sash of the window. When windows cannot be repaired, any replacement design should take into consideration the features of the original, including:

- trim detail;
- material;
- size and shape of frame and opening;
- reveal or setback of the window from the wall plane;
- light configuration;
- whether the horizontal line of the sash is on the same, or different, plane;
- the color and reflective qualities of the glass; and
- the muntin and mullion profiles and their configuration.



*Storefront
Seabreeze Blvd.*



*Casement
601 Riverview Blvd.*



*One-over-one double hung
307 Riverview Blvd.*

Owners often wish to replace windows to create a new look; however, this is not an appropriate choice within a historic district. Different-sized windows, highly tinted windows, windows with reflective qualities, or windows of incompatible design and materials are not appropriate rehabilitation.

Standards:

- As allowed in the LDC new windows may be installed with staff approval if the original appearance of such features is duplicated.
- Do not replace windows that contribute to the character of a building with those that are incompatible in size, configuration, and reflective qualities or which alter the setback relationship between window and wall.
- Do not change the location or size of windows and other openings that alter the architectural and historic character of a building.
- Do not change the size or arrangement or windowpanes, muntins, and rails where they contribute to the architectural and historic character of a building.

Recommended:

- Research historical evidence of original windows.
- Conduct an in-depth survey of the conditions of existing windows early in rehabilitation planning so that repair and upgrading methods and possible replacement options can be fully

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explored.

- Retain and repair window openings, frames, sash, glass, lintels, sills and awnings where they contribute to the architectural and historic character of the building.
- Protect and maintain the wood and architectural metal which comprise the window frame, sash, muntins, and surrounds through appropriate surface treatments such as cleaning, rust removal, limited paint removal, and re-application of protective coating systems.
- Improve the thermal performance of existing windows and doors through adding or replacing weather-stripping.
- When designing and installing new windows when the historic windows are completely missing, the replacement windows may be an accurate restoration using historical, pictorial, and physical documentation; or be a new design that is compatible with the window openings and the historic character of the building.

Additions

Additions to historic buildings are often required for practical reasons. Although additions are usually acceptable, they should be undertaken only after it has been determined that the new use cannot be successfully met by altering non-character-defining interior spaces. If undertaken, additions should not significantly alter original distinguishing qualities of building such as the basic form, materials and fenestration. The Department of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties requires that additions to historic properties be compatible with the historic character of the building and site. However, it is important that a false historic appearance be avoided that does not allow the actual historic structure to be identified.

Additions should result in minimal damage to the original building and its character-defining features. Character-defining features of a historic building should not be radically changed, obscured, damaged or destroyed in the process of adding new construction. The size and scale of the new addition should be in proportion to the historic portion of a building and clearly subordinate to it. Additions should be attached to the rear or least conspicuous side of a building.

Standards:

- Additions shall be located only to the rear and side of a building.
- When considering the size, scale, materials, mass, and roof form of the proposed addition, compatibility to surrounding buildings shall be considered.
- Additions shall neither mimic an existing building nor be substantially different than that building. The end result shall not disguise nor clash with the original historic building, but provide a simple, functional, and non-ornamental design.
- Design elements for additions shall be consistent on all sides.
- Design shall ensure that addition is secondary and subordinate to the main structure, so as not to overwhelm it or detract from it.

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New Construction

The Seabreeze Local Historic District includes a diverse set of architectural styles reflecting the evolving architectural thoughts of these times. Architecture as an art continues to evolve. Appropriate and creative solutions are encouraged in the design of new construction within the Historic District.

Construction of new buildings within the Seabreeze Local Historic District will have a positive revitalizing impact on the district if steps are taken to assure that the historic architectural and cultural features of the district are preserved and enhanced. The focus of design guidelines is on the compatibility of new construction within the existing character of the district without dictating style.

The term “compatible design” refers to architectural design and construction that will fit harmoniously into the Historic District. Most new construction in the Seabreeze Local Historic District will be in the form of infill on a site adjacent to existing buildings.

HDG focus attention on those special visual and special qualities that a historic district is established to protect. Since architectural styles and details vary within the district, the HPB will review new projects on an individual basis in terms of immediate context and overall character of the district.

The development pattern of the Seabreeze Local Historic District is represented by a grid street pattern. Minimal side setbacks generally range from 5 to 10 feet. Front setbacks range from 10 feet (mostly in the southern part) to 20-25 feet, with some deep front setbacks of 30-40 feet in the northern part of the district. Seabreeze Boulevard commercial buildings front on the property line.

Standards:

- **Setback (Generally)**. Maintain the historic building setback that occurs in buildings in the surrounding blocks.
- **Front Setback**: Ten-foot minimum and 25-foot maximum or generally compatible with surrounding contributing structures (within 25 percent of average setback of adjacent contributing structures).

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The 900 block of North Oleander Avenue demonstrates varying building setbacks. New construction in an area like this would be evaluated based on the building setbacks of neighboring properties, which in this case vary from the traditional 20-foot to 125 feet on the east side of the street.

- **Side Setback:** Minimum lesser of 15% of lot width, rounded off to the nearest whole number and divided equally per side or generally compatible with surrounding contributing structures (within 20 percent of average setback of adjacent contributing structures).
- **Rear Setback:** Minimum lesser of 10 feet, or generally compatible with surrounding contributing structures (within 20 percent of average setback of adjacent contributing structures).
- **Orientation.** Buildings shall not front diagonally to the street except in the case of corner lots where buildings face the intersection.
- **Height.** Limited to one or two stories, similar height to adjacent contributing buildings (also limited by Land Development Code).
- **Width.** In keeping with the relatively narrow lots of the district, similar width to adjacent buildings.
- **Maintaining materials within the district.** Use materials common to the district and avoid the use of inappropriate materials in construction. See the Seabreeze Historic District Materials Palette.
- **Trim and detail.** New construction shall be compatible with historic buildings without copying their detail.

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- Commercial Building Design.
 - ✓ Buildings shall front on the property line, except that a setback of up to 10 feet shall be allowed to allow for dining areas or other outdoor venues.
 - ✓ For new construction there shall be a visual differentiation, such as a change in material or texture, between the first and second story on a two-story building or between the two lower floors and the rest of the building on a building taller than two stories.
 - ✓ The scale and massing of the lower floors of new structures and their architectural elements shall be similar to contributing commercial structures in the historic district.
 - ✓ Buildings shall extend along the street for a minimum of 90% of the lot width for interior lots and 60% for corner lots.
 - ✓ Any new structure that exceeds fifty (50) linear feet along any street frontage shall minimize the façade's mass by adding projections and recesses to make the structure similar in scale to contributing structures in the historic district.
 - ✓ Exterior building finishes are limited to stucco and brick.
 - ✓ Non-reflective storefront windows must cover at least 60% of the first floor façade facing the street. Upper story facades shall utilize non-storefront window types that are more vertical than horizontal.
 - ✓ Mechanical equipment should be integrated into the overall mass of a building by screening it behind parapets or by integrating equipment into roof forms - plain boxes are not acceptable as screening devices.
 - ✓ Awnings, balustrades, or canopies shall be required to provide for protection from the sun and adverse weather conditions. Such elements shall be no less than three feet deep and shall not extend more than six feet from the face of the structure.
- Entrances, overhangs, canopies and cornices. Maintain size, shape and proportion of entrances and details, especially on the street level. All new buildings shall have the main entrance oriented to the principal street and in full view from the public right-of-way.
- Porches. Front porches shall be provided unless architectural style does not call for them (Tudor, Mediterranean Revival, etc.).
- Windows. Window types and patterns, as well as their general placement, shall be similar to surrounding buildings. Window form shall be more vertical than horizontal.
- Roofs. Identify roof forms that are consistent with the building type used and complementary in color, scale, and materials to roofs in the historic district. Roof designs including parapet roofs shall be compatible with surrounding buildings.
- Signage and lighting. Use sign materials and lighting types that are typical to historic buildings in the district.
- Drive-through facilities not allowed.
- New structures or site features that are out-of-scale to the historic building and site not allowed.
- False historic appearance or style is not permissible - new buildings shall be differentiated from the old. Similar to the standard for additions, new buildings shall neither mimic an existing building nor be substantially different than that building. The end result shall not disguise nor clash with adjacent historic buildings, but provide a simple, functional, and non-ornamental design that will neither detract nor compete with the unique character of the Seabreeze district.

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Demolition

Demolition exerts a negative impact in a historic district. Eliminating a building from a streetscape is like pulling teeth. Either a conspicuous void is created, or the replacement is usually less well-designed and constructed than the original.

In some instances, demolition may be appropriate. Non-historic buildings whose designs are not in character with their surroundings may be removed. Demolition of non-significant additions may be appropriate. Demolition may be undertaken if the addition is less than fifty years old; does not exhibit fine workmanship or materials, was added after the period of significance of the building or district, is so deteriorated it would require reconstruction, or obscures earlier significant features.

Buildings that are contributing are important in defining the overall historic character of a historic district or district should be retained and preserved.

It is appropriate to remove non-significant buildings, additions, or site features that detract from the historic character of a site or the surrounding district or districts.

Relocation

Buildings shall be preserved in their original location on the site where they were constructed. The relocation of a building can disrupt not only the historic character of the building but the immediate area as well. Relocation is prohibited unless the building is threatened in its original location or renovation and continued use is prohibited by its current location. Relocating a building is a last resort to avoid demolition.

The relocation of landmarks and contributing buildings require the approval of a Certificate of Appropriateness by the HPB. When reviewing such applications, the HPB shall consider the following criteria:

1. Whether the historic character and aesthetic interest of the building, structure, or object contributes to its present setting;
2. Whether there are definite plans for the area to be vacated and the effect of those plans on the character of the surrounding area;
3. Whether the building, structure, or object can be moved without significant damage to its physical integrity; and
4. Whether the proposed relocation area is compatible with the historical and architectural character of the building, structure or object.

SUMMARY OF DESIGN STANDARDS

Exterior Surfaces

- As allowed in the LDC, new siding may be installed with staff approval if the original appearance of such features is duplicated.
- Artificial materials, such as PermaStone®, stone and wood veneers, or vinyl siding, shall not be used (existing materials may remain).
- Brick utilized in new construction is limited to variants of red brick.
- Do not paint over original brick or other surfaces that were originally natural.
- Retain all trim elements.
- Repair wood features whenever possible by patching, piecing-in, consolidating, or otherwise reinforcing the wood. Repairs may include limited replacement with compatible materials for those extensively deteriorated or missing parts or features.
- Replacements should be designed using the existing physical evidence as the pattern so that brackets, moldings or sections of siding, for example, are based on the original details. That evidence may be present elsewhere on the building or documented through historic photographs or building plans.
- Do not create a false architectural appearance by adding or eliminating detail(s).
- Water blasting above 600 psi to remove paint is not permitted.

Accessory Structures

- New accessory structures are limited to free standing garages, including those with a small residential unit limited to the second floor (garage apartment).
- When it can be documented that they were constructed during the period of historic significance for the district, existing garages and garage apartments may be maintained and improved within the footprint to which they were constructed or improved during the period of significance.
- Garages and garage apartments shall be located within 50 feet of the rear property line and shall be located at least 20 feet behind the front wall of primary structure on the property.
- New garages and garage apartments must be set back at least five feet from the property line.
- There shall be a visual relationship to the main house, accomplished through similar roof shape, porches, paint color, and other physical characteristics.
- The building footprint of new garages and garage apartments shall be limited to 25 percent of the gross floor area of principal structure on the lot, or 750 square feet, whichever is less.
- Width of new garages and garage apartments shall not exceed 25 feet.
- Stick-built or prefabricated sheds are allowed, provided that they are located behind structures and not visible from public rights-of-way.

Awnings

- As allowed in the LDC new awnings and canopies may be installed with staff approval if the original appearance of such features is duplicated.
- Replacement awnings should match originals, or if installing new awnings, they can be of compatible contemporary design. They shall follow the lines of the window openings. Round-shaped are appropriate only for Mediterranean-styled buildings. Angled, rectangular canvas

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awnings are most appropriate for flat-headed windows and storefronts. Awnings that obscure significant detailing are inappropriate.

- Do not install on significant facade shutters, screens, blinds, security grills and awnings that are historically inappropriate and detract from the building's character.
- Do not install awnings that obscure architecturally significant detailing or features.
- Do not replace architecturally significant detailing, such as commercial canopies, with awnings.

Fences and Walls

- Whenever possible, the original walls and/or fences shall be preserved. For Colonial Revival and vernacular designs, wooden pickets are a good choice for fencing. For Mediterranean Revival or Mission style buildings, simple masonry walls are appropriate.
- When masonry walls are finished with stucco, the texture and finish found on the main building shall be repeated on the new walls.
- For Tudor and Italianate design, cast iron fencing is appropriate.
- Chain-link fences clad in a green or black vinyl may only be used in rear yards, or where they are not visible from the street.
- New fencing materials, some of them synthetic, may be approved on a case-by-case basis by staff.

Foundations

- Exposed, unpainted natural stone shall be retained.

Painting/Colors

- Certain architectural styles lend themselves to different color treatments. For example, Mediterranean Revival designs are generally associated with warm colors in which the dominant hues are reds and yellows. Cool colors are at the opposite end of the color wheel, and blues and greens are dominant. These cool colors, when used in a lighter intensity, create the pastels that have frequently been associated with Art Deco designs.
- Trim colors are limited to two and base color to one. Fluorescent colors are not permitted.
- The combination of colors selected for wall mass, trim and decorative elements shall be complimentary and shall avoid disharmony or color clashes.

Parking and Access

- Stand-alone parking lots are discouraged, and if allowed must be set back at least 20 feet from the front property line and must be screened from rights-of-way by a wall, fence, or hedge that is at least four feet in height.
- When possible, screen parking that can be viewed from the public right-of-way with fencing, landscaping, or a combination of the two.
- Alternative driveway surfaces that have historical precedent are acceptable, such as concrete poured in ribbons.

Porches

- Closing in front and side porches is prohibited.

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Roofs

- As allowed in the LDC new roofs may be installed with staff approval if the original appearance of such features is duplicated.
- Maintain the original roofline.
- Maintain the original roofing material.
- Repair or replace roofing with material as close to the original as possible in size, shape, color and texture.
- Do not alter the original roofline.
- Do not replace the roofing with a material that is not characteristic of the building's style.
- Roofs that are more prominent from the street, such as side-facing gable roofs and hip roofs, shall when possible utilize upgraded architectural shingle or metal roofs. Unusual colors (blue, red, etc.) shall not be utilized for metal roofs.
- Preserve the roof's shape, decorative features, and materials, as well as its patterning, color, and size.
- Install mechanical, electronic or service equipment so that they are as inconspicuous as possible and, when installing, avoid damaging or obscuring the view to character-defining features such as dormers and cupolas.
- Repair a roof by reinforcing the historic materials. Repairs will generally include limited replacement with in-kind materials or a suitable replacement. (Suitable is defined as matching, as accurately as possible, the composition, size, shape, color and texture of the original material.)
- Missing parts of roofs, such as cupola louvers, dentils, and dormers, should be replaced using the surviving examples as a guide to the new work.
- Do not change the basic character of a roof by adding inappropriate features such as dormers, widow's walks, vents, skylights, air-conditioners, etc. that are visible from the public right-of-way.
- When the scope of the work involves a repair, avoid removing more of the roof than is necessary and reroofing with a new material to achieve an "improved" appearance.
- Do not strip the roof of its historic material (i.e., slate, clay tile, wood or architectural metal).

Satellite Antennas

- A single satellite antenna may be permitted on lots and parcels located in the District only if the proposed satellite antenna is located on an area of the lot or parcel that is not visible from the public right-of-way (including, but not limited to all abutting sidewalks) and park areas.
- In the event that this prohibition is believed by a property owner to constitute a material and significant hardship, the property owner may file an application for a variance which shall, initially, but subsequent to City staff review and analysis, be reviewed by the Historic Preservation Board which shall provide a recommendation relative to the variance application which shall be considered during the course of the reviews and considerations pertaining to the application.

Storefronts, Doors and Entrances

- Original doors, entrances and associated detailing shall be preserved whenever possible.
- It is also not appropriate to introduce a new design that is incompatible in size, scale, material and color.

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- Any exterior ornamentation shall be based on historic precedent and in keeping with the character of the door and entrance design.
- Replace missing or deteriorated doors with doors that closely match the original design.
- Place new entrances on secondary elevations away from the main elevation.
- Preserve nonfunctional entrances that are architecturally significant.

Signs

- New signs shall be compatible with the architectural character of a building. Factors to consider in selecting a sign are its legibility, clarity, placement, durability and appropriateness to the size and scale of building. Appropriate locations are the flat, unadorned parts of a facade such as the glass of storefronts, awning flaps, masonry surfaces and cornice frieze panel.
- Signs shall not obscure architectural detailing such as windows, cornice details or storefronts and shall not interfere with the view of the facades of adjoining buildings.
- Sign panels shall be square or rectangular and flush-mounted.
- Locate new sign on the flat, unadorned parts of a facade, such as show windows, awning flaps, fascia and frieze, or other areas of building where signs have traditionally been placed. Use simple designs and lettering such as block style and serif style, painted in high contrast to the sign panel color.
- Use materials and sign types that are based on historical precedent.
- Place signage so significant architectural detail is not obscured.
- In commercial districts, the valance of an awning is often a visible and unobtrusive location for signage (the valance is the part of the awning facing outward instead of up).
- Use indirect lighting when illuminating the sign.
- Avoid cabinet or box signs unless there is historical precedent.
- The scale of the signage shall relate to the scale and detail of the historic building, and not overwhelm or call attention to the sign.
- Wall signs and projecting signs are allowed, pole signs and ground signs are not permitted except ground signs are appropriate in cases of residential conversions.

Windows

- As allowed in the LDC new windows may be installed with staff approval if the original appearance of such features is duplicated.
- Retain and repair window openings, frames, sash, glass, lintels, sills and awnings where they contribute to the architectural and historic character of the building.
- Do not change the location or size of windows and other openings that alter the architectural and historic character of a building.
- Do not change the size or arrangement or windowpanes, muntins, and rails where they contribute to the architectural and historic character of a building.
- Do not replace windows that contribute to the character of a building with those that are incompatible in size, configuration, and reflective qualities or which alter the setback relationship between window and wall.

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Additions

- Additions should not significantly alter original distinguishing qualities of building such as the basic form, materials and fenestration.
- Additions should result in minimal damage to the original building and its character-defining features.
- Character-defining features of a historic building should not be radically changed, obscured, damaged or destroyed in the process of adding new construction.
- The size and scale of the new addition shall be in proportion to the historic portion of a building and clearly subordinate to it.
- Additions shall be located only to the rear and side of a building.
- When considering the size, scale, materials, mass, and roof form of the proposed addition, compatibility to surrounding buildings shall be considered.
- Additions shall neither mimic an existing building nor be substantially different than that building. The end result shall not disguise nor clash with the original historic building, but provide a simple, functional, and non-ornamental design.
- Design elements for additions shall be consistent on all sides.
- Design shall ensure that addition is secondary and subordinate to the main structure, so as not to overwhelm it or detract from it.

New Construction

- Setback (Generally). Maintain the historic building setback that occurs in buildings in the surrounding blocks.
- Front Setback: Ten-foot minimum and 25-foot maximum or generally compatible with surrounding contributing structures (within 25 percent of average setback of adjacent contributing structures).
- Side Setback: Minimum lesser of 14% of lot width, rounded off to the nearest whole number and divided equally per side or compatible with surrounding contributing structures (within 20 percent of average setback of adjacent contributing structures).
- Rear Setback: Minimum-lesser of 10 feet or compatible with surrounding contributing structures (within 20 percent of average setback of adjacent contributing structures).
- Setbacks (Commercial Buildings): Commercial buildings shall be built to the front property line, which is the interior edge of the sidewalk.
- Orientation and site coverage. The front of the new building shall be generally aligned with the front of other buildings along a block. Buildings shall not front diagonally to the street except in the case of corner lots where buildings face the intersection.
- Height. Limited to one or two stories, similar height to adjacent buildings.
- Width. In keeping with the relatively narrow lots of the district, similar width to adjacent buildings.
- Maintaining materials within the district. Use materials common to the district and avoid the use of inappropriate materials in construction.
- Trim and detail. New construction shall be compatible with historic buildings without copying their detail.

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- Commercial Building Design.
 - ✓ For new construction there shall be a visual differentiation, such as a change in material or texture, between the first and second story on a two-story building or between the two lower floors and the rest of the building on a building taller than two stories.
 - ✓ The scale and massing of the lower floors of new structures and their architectural elements shall be similar to contributing commercial structures in the historic district.
 - ✓ Buildings shall extend along the street for a minimum of 90% of the lot width for interior lots and 60% for corner lots.
 - ✓ Any new structure that exceeds fifty (50) linear feet along any street frontage shall minimize the façade's mass by adding projections and recesses to make the structure similar in scale to contributing structures in the historic district.
 - ✓ Exterior building finishes are limited to stucco and brick.
 - ✓ Non-reflective storefront windows must cover at least 60% of the first floor façade facing the street. Upper story facades shall utilize non-storefront window types that are more vertical than horizontal.
 - ✓ Mechanical equipment should be integrated into the overall mass of a building by screening it behind parapets or by integrating equipment into roof forms - plain boxes are not acceptable as screening devices.
 - ✓ Awnings, balustrades, or canopies shall be required to provide for protection from the sun and adverse weather conditions. Such elements shall be no less than three feet deep and shall not extend more than six feet from the face of the structure.
- Entrances, overhangs, canopies and cornices. Maintain size, shape and proportion of entrances and details, especially on the street level. All new buildings shall have the main entrance oriented to the principal street and in full view from the public right-of-way.
- Porches. Front porches shall be provided unless architectural style does not call for them (Tudor, Mediterranean Revival, etc.).
- Windows. Window types and patterns, as well as their general placement, shall be similar to surrounding buildings. Window form shall be more vertical than horizontal.
- Roofs. Identify roof forms that are consistent with the building type used and complementary in color, scale, and materials to roofs in the historic district. Roof designs including parapet roofs shall be compatible with surrounding buildings.
- Signage and lighting. Use sign materials and lighting types that are typical to historic buildings in the district.
- Drive-through facilities not allowed.
- New structures or site features that are out-of-scale to the historic site not allowed.
- False historic appearance or style is not permissible - new buildings shall be differentiated from the old. Similar to the standard for additions, new buildings shall neither mimic an existing building nor be substantially different than that building. The end result shall not disguise nor clash with adjacent historic buildings, but provide a simple, functional, and non-ornamental design that will neither detract nor compete with the unique character of the Seabreeze district.

Demolition

- Non-historic buildings whose designs are not in character with their surroundings may be removed.
- Demolition of non-significant additions is allowable.

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- Demolition may occur if the addition is less than fifty years old; does not exhibit fine workmanship or materials, was added after the period of significance of the building or district, is so deteriorated it would require reconstruction, or obscures earlier significant features.

Relocation

- Buildings shall be preserved in their original location on the site where they were constructed. Relocation is prohibited unless the building is threatened in its original location or renovation and continued use is prohibited by its current location. Relocating a building is a last resort to avoid demolition.
- The relocation of landmarks and contributing buildings require the approval of a Certificate of Appropriateness by the HPB. When reviewing such applications, the HPB shall consider the following criteria:
 1. Whether the historic character and aesthetic interest of the building, structure, or object contributes to its present setting;
 2. Whether there are definite plans for the area to be vacated and the effect of those plans on the character of the surrounding area;
 3. Whether the building, structure, or object can be moved without significant damage to its physical integrity; and
 4. Whether the proposed relocation area is compatible with the historical and architectural character of the building, structure or object.