BOARD OF APPEALS MONTGOMERY COUNTY 2 3 4 5 ADMINISTRATIVE APPEAL OF CAREY HOOBLER 6 7 8 9 A hearing in the above-entitled matter was held on 10 May 5, 1998, commencing at 10:30 a.m., at the Stella B. Werner 11 Council Office Building, 7th Floor Hearing Room, 100 Maryland 12 Avenue, Rockville, Maryland 20850 before: 13 14 BOARD MEMBERS 15 Susan Turnbull, Chairman Angelo Caputo 16 Louise Mayer Donna Barron 17 Wendell Holloway 18 19 20 21 22 23



Deposition Services, Inc.

24

Carey Hoobler

## TESTIMONY

	Page
ON BEHALF OF THE APPELLANT:	
Martin Hutt, Esquire Lerch, Early, & Brewer	
ON BEHALF OF THE COUNTY:	
Christopher Hitchens, Esquire	
TESTIMONY ON BEHALF OF TOWN OF KENSINGTON:	
Lynn Raufaste	ε
TESTIMONY ON BEHALF OF APPELLANT:	

## PROCEEDINGS

MR. HOLLOWAY: Good morning. We're going to begin. Our first case is A-4771, the appeal of Carey L. Hoobler and Jeannie Ahearn, Administrative Appeal Historic Preservation Commission. It's a denial of a historic area work permit. We had previous hearings held on March 11th and April 21st. I'm trying to refresh my recollection as to who was up. I think the county was making their case.

MR. HITCHENS: I think the county completed their case.

MR. HOLLOWAY: You just completed?

MR. HITCHENS: The presentation of their direct case.

MR. HOLLOWAY: Before, please identify yourself for the record and proceed.

MR. HUTT: My name is Marty Hutt and I'm with the law firm of Lerch, Early, and Brewer in Bethesda representing Carey Hoobler and Jeannie Ahearn in this appeal. Before Mr. Hoobler starts, I would like to just bring up one point of clarification because I want to make sure we're all on the same page when we finally close this matter.

During the first open statement by Mr. Hitchens in March he did mention the fact that there was a single appeal from the historic area work permit file and I believe it was

2/98M

April of '97 and subsequently the appellant had filed several preliminary consults with the Historic Preservation Commission and also I believe there was another historic area work permit application filed in February of this year.

But, in Mr. Hitchens' opening comments he did comment to the board at page 21 and 22 of the transcript that in light of this being a de novo hearing, in light of some other cases that the board has heard, specifically thinking this was a matter heard in the summer, the board indicated it was open to hearing proposals that weren't necessarily listed in the appeal, so, we're prepared to discuss all of these proposals that Mr. Hoobler has brought before the commission and goes on to say that request the board, you know, to rule upon everything that you're going to hear.

I would join in that because I would agree that you have one basic appeal that I keep hearing which is the spring of '97 historic area work permit, but, you will be hearing as the county did present several other proposals. Of course, we're not asking and won't ask you to reverse the decisions on all those proposals and I ask you for one specific proposal that you'll ultimately hear Mr. Hoobler testify as to one that he's seeking your approval of.

All I'm trying to say is I'm joining in the county's request both for the expediency of time and effort

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

not to have hopefully the board to rule that all we have before it is one historic area work permit appeal. Anything beyond that we're not going to decide. We have to go back to the Historic Preservation Commission.

I hope at the conclusion of this case you will have enough information on all the proposals that HPC heard, whether they were historic area work permit or a preliminary consult. You will have through the staff reports and transcripts that are already in the record what their concerns were with the proposals that they did not approve as well as on the preliminary consult which they said we could not support this preliminary consult, this preliminary idea also, so, all I'm suggesting is that you will hear a proposal. It's not going to be the one that is the initiating factor of the initial appeal, but, it is all part of my continuing history with HPC and, I quess, I'm being long-winded and concurring with what Mr. Hitchens has asked that ultimately make a decision on the request based on everything that you've heard rather than saying this is not the initial historic area work permit proposal.

With that I'm going to start with Mr. Hoobler.

MR. HOLLOWAY: Before we go on, I would like to ask Mr. Hitchens, does this tally with your request?

MR. HITCHENS: Well, I think it does in generally in the spirit of the, of what has transpired between the

2/98M

commission and Mr. Hoobler and the county and Mr. Hoobler.

I would add some additional information to it just for clarification and I'm Christopher Hitchens. I'm the Assistant County Attorney for Montgomery County.

I don't believe that a de novo hearing permits an applicant to come before the board and present a new proposal. I believe de novo refers to the fact that you're not bound to the decision of the HPC below you.

Nonetheless, I am aware that I don't believe that is the board's interpretation of de novo and when we discussed what proposals would be brought before the Board of Appeals and when I say we I mean this commission staff, me, Carey Hoobler and his former attorneys, Wilkes, Artis, Hedricks, and Lane.

We agreed that we would permit or we would not oppose Mr. Hoobler bringing the second historic area work permit application proposal to the board and we would not oppose him bringing the preliminary consultation proposal from November. There's a strong argument that since he had a Board of Appeals appeal going for him to present any new proposals was a waiver of that first proposal, but, in spirit of trying to get a resolution to this matter we agreed that we would not oppose those proposals before the board.

Now, we also agreed as part of those discussions

not brought to the commission because to do that just circumvents the purpose of having a commission. So, if the board were going to permit any proposal, to hear any proposal that had never come before the Historic Preservation Commission we would oppose that and ask for the board to let the commission rule on that.

MR. HUTT: I was unaware of the background of the prior discussions with Mr. Hoobler's counsel, but, I would agree with the proffer that was made, that's being made in terms of any proposals and you will not hear one, so, that's why I'm very ready and able to stipulate that if there was one that it would first have to go back to the Historic Preservation Commission for their ability to consider it.

MR. HOLLOWAY: Thank you. If there's no questions on the part of any of the board members I believe we're willing to proceed in the manner that's been requested.

Before we move on I think there was a request pending for one of our former colleagues who addressed the hearing. Is that correct?

MS. RAUFASTE: Yes. In fact, I believe it was stated by Mrs. Turnbull last month that I would be first to speak today.

MR. HOLLOWAY: Well, I was reminded of that and given the fact that I am allowed senior moments.

MS. RAUFASTE: I just didn't want to be left out.

MR. HOLLOWAY: I've been reminded, so, now, if

you'd identify yourself other than the lady in the maroon

MS. RAUFASTE: Lynn Raufaste and I am living in the Town of Kensington in the historic district and have been there for 27 years. I also have two other people to speak for today and if it's all right I'd like to do that.

I have a letter from Julie O'Malley, who also lives in Kensington, and I can just give you a quick synopsis of her letter if you'd like. She's not able to make it today. Julie O'Malley lives in the Town of Kensington. She is outside of the historic district, but, originally did live in the district. She moved for whatever reason. She was on Armory Avenue. She is very active in the community. She's a member of many clubs and on boards of clubs and has tended most of the HPC hearings in the last ten years and hearings before this board.

So, she would like to -- I will read the last paragraph. The Historic Preservation Commission, their review of this case and denial of a permit are well supported and I agree with their denial. I think that this proposal, if allowed, would benefit only the builder and to the detriment of many Kensington residents. Mrs. Julie O'Malley. Her address is 10019 Frederick Avenue,

1 | Kensington, Maryland 20895.

The other one I have is from Barbara Wagner, chair of the Kensington Local Advisory Panel. If you'd like, I'll read this. This is lengthy, but, I think it's important because it is the LAP.

My name is Barbara H. Wagner. I am writing to you as the chair of the Kensington Local Advisory Panel to request intervenor status for the LAP in the above appeal.

I also request that if my responsibility as a nurse for Montgomery Hospice Society preclude my attendance, that Barry Peoples in this case -- Barry couldn't make it either -- Kensington Historical Society's representative to the Kensington LAP, be allowed to summarize the LAP statements.

I can't do that because I haven't seen this letter until this morning so I haven't read it. I cannot summarize. The Local Advisory Panel is appointed by the Montgomery County Historic Preservation Commission in accordance with Section 24-A-5 to assist and advise the commission the performance of its functions. The Kensington LAP has seven members. We are all residents of the Town of Kensington. Four of the seven are residents of the Kensington historic district.

In addition to being a resident of the district,
Shawn Scanlon is also town councilman and serves as liaison

between the LAP and the Town of Kensington Council. Three of the seven residents do not live in the historic district.

All three are interested in history with Barry Peoples, the current president of Kensington Historical Society.

As the Kensington LAP we will assist the Historic Preservation Commission by -- -- the creation and significance of the Kensington historic district. The Kensington historic district predates the passage of Chapter 24-A of the Montgomery County Code.

The Kensington historic district was identified as significant by the Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission historian and included as atlas site number 31-6 on the commission's location atlas and index of historic sites in Montgomery County published in October 1976.

The formal district was envisioned by residents of the town who know of this area's special significance. In 1977 these residents formed the Kensington Historical Society with one of its purposes the preservation of the Town of Kensington's historic character. In order to recognize and protect the area's special character the Kensington Historical Society nominated the town's historic area for inclusion on the United States Department of Interior's national register of historic places inventory.

Kensington historic district was entered among the

national register of historic places on September 4, 1980 and its significance was described. The district is significant primarily for the collection of late 19th and early 20th Century houses which stand in the turn of the century garden-like setting of curving streets, tall trees, and mature shrubbery.

The houses which exhibit the influence of Queen Anne shingles, east lake and colonial revival styles have a uniformity of scale, design, and construction materials that combine with their juxtaposition and placement upon the gently sloping terrain to create a significant urban neighborhood which still retains much of its early 20th Century environment.

as significant in the national register nomination and described as designated by Washington architect T.M. Medford who designed the stucco hip roof structure with straight lines and simple decorative detail. In July 1979 Montgomery County established permanent tools for protecting and preserving its historic and architectural heritage by adopting a functional master plan for historic preservation and enacting an historic preservation ordinance, Chapter 24-A of the Montgomery County Code.

The ordinance requires that once designated on the master plan for historic preservation any substantial

changes to the exterior of a resource or its environmental setting must be reviewed by the Historic Preservation

Commission and a historic area work permit issued if the proposal will not substantially alter the exterior features of a historic site or historic resource within a historic district or the proposal is compatible in character and nature with the historic architectural and archeological or cultural features of the historic site or the historic district in which a historic resource is located and will not be detrimental, therefore, to the achievement of the purpose of this chapter.

However, the ordinance requires a permit be denied if the commission finds based on the evidence and information presented to or before the commission that the alteration for which the permit is sought would be inappropriate or inconsistent with or detrimental to the preservation, enhancement, or, ultimate protection of the historic site, or, historic resource within a historic district and to the purpose of this chapter.

On September 17, 1986, Montgomery County Council approved and adopted an amendment to the master plan for historic preservation creating Kensington historic district with boundaries similar to those of the national register district. The amendment describes the significance of Kensington's historic district.

The district is architecturally significant as a collection of late 19th and early 20th Century houses exhibiting a variety of architectural styles popular during the Victorian period, including shingle, east lake, and colonial revival. The houses share a uniformity of scale, setbacks, and construction materials that contribute to the cohesiveness of the district's streetscape.

This uniformity coupled with the prominent design inherent with the original plan of subdivision conveyed the strong sense of both time and place, that of a victorian garden suburb. Since its creation the Montgomery County master plan historic district in 1986 there have been many changes to the district's integrity and its continued preservation in the form of in-fill development much like the case before you.

With respect to another case of in-fill development the Maryland Historical Trust, the State lead agencies for historic preservation, was contacted by a group of Kensington residents. After reviewing the information provided Mark R. Edwards, Deputy Historic Preservation Officer, a letter to the chairman of the Montgomery County Historic Preservation Commission dated 17 of November 1988 wrote: While the trust has examined information provided to us by the committee we cannot ascertain the completeness of the data provided to us. We do, however, have a significant

understanding of the concept of the development to be able to accept the general effect within the context of the district listing on the national register of historic places. In this location there are Queen Anne and four square houses with large yards and lawns set back from the street in a wooded open setting. There's uniformity among the houses, a quality of openness and rhythm to the streetscape and a defined sense of time and place. These are the factors which were cited as a basis for significance in the national register nomination for the district.

The historic streetscape of large wooded lots and the sense of time and place conveyed by this district would be changed by an introduction of greater density. The Kensington historic district previously has experienced some development that is incompatible with the characteristics that qualify the district for listing in the national register.

However, that development has not been of significant magnitude to jeopardize continued listing. We are not in a position to judge whether the proposed development would alter that situation, but, a significant trend in its direction certainly would. In 1992 the Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission on behalf of Montgomery County Historic Preservation Commission studied four historic districts in the county, Kensington,

Boyd, Clarksburg, and Hyattstown in order to determine an appropriate vision for the areas and guide decision-making for the future.

The purpose of the study was to develop a methodology that would allow appropriate change by management of the historic district and by adherence to a vision or standard by which changes would be assessed. The resultant comprehensive report entitled Vision of Kensington: A Long Range Preservation Plan describes the Kensington historic district both quantitatively and qualitatively and presents a long range preservation plan for the Kensington historic district.

The report has been adopted by both the Montgomery County Historic Preservation Commission and the Council of the Town of Kensington. The report describes the Kensington historic district. The Kensington historic district presents a well preserved turn of the century garden suburb. The district is distinguished by open development pattern, its rich variety of revival architectural and its historic relationship to the railroad.

The district is composed of two residential areas to the east and the west of Connecticut Avenue and a commercial area along Howard Avenue. The residential areas are dominated by engaging freestanding Queen Anne style residence sited within large garden settings.

The commercial area is characterized by the mixture of historic modernized commercial establishments along Howard Avenue and the industrial development surrounding railroad. The study identified five distinct areas comprised of Kensington historic district. The case before you today is located in the area designated as historic residential core. This area consists of most of the primary historic resources in the residential neighborhood.

This includes historic resources built in 1890 to 1930 which exemplify historic pattern of development characterized by expansive open spaces between adjacent homes. In this area it is important to preserve this pattern of openness, front yard setbacks, building scale, architectural character, and the streetscape qualities.

The report offers the following strategy regarding new construction in the historic residential core. Any additional residential development on adjacent lots within this area should meet the characteristic pattern of historical development for the district. Based on the analysis of lot characteristics of primary resources in this area the following criteria are suggested for limiting new residential construction to the extent feasible.

A minimum of two lots with 15,000 square feet of lot area for construction of a single family dwelling based

on the historic development pattern and lot sizes within the district. A maximum lot coverage of 10 percent based on the pattern of lot coverage for primary resources. Minimum yard setbacks of 35 feet based on the average setbacks of primary resources and side yard setbacks with 25 feet to maintain average building separation distances of approximately 50 feet.

The recommendations to the Historic Preservation

Commission as stated above, the Kensington LAP was appointed

by the Historic Preservation Commission to advise the

commission regarding the potential impact of historic work

permit applications on the Kensington historic district.

In accordance with our mission, the Kensington LAP has met and carefully reviewed the application submitted for the side yard of 3920 Baltimore Street also known in the application before the Board of Appeals as 3922 Baltimore Street. In this letter I have described the LAP's thought process and documents upon which we base our recommendation. Regularly, the LAP has advised the commission to adhere to the Vision of Kensington criteria for new construction presented above.

To date, none of the applications presented by the applicant has incorporated these criteria. The LAP's recommendation remains unchanged. It's lengthy, but, now I'll give you my which is much shorter I assure you, one

1 page. 2 MR. HOLLOWAY: Did you want to enter those as exhibits? 3 Yes, I will. MS. RAUFASTE: MR. HOLLOWAY: Okay. The first letter was the 5 6 O'Malley letter. MS. RAUFASTE: Ms. O'Malley's letter. 7 MR. HOLLOWAY: No. 31. 8 9 MS. RAUFASTE: Yes. Okay. The second one is 10 Barbara Wagner, chair. MR. HOLLOWAY: Exhibit 32. 11 MS. RAUFASTE: Chair of the Kensington Local 12 13 Advisory Panel. Okay. Lynn Raufaste, Town of Kensington historic 14 15 district. My husband and I have been residents in 16 Kensington since 1971. We chose Kensington because it was 17 and still is a unique residential community. Kensington's 18 development began in the late 1800's. Bernard Warner, the 19 first major Kensington land developer envisioned a 20 residential community with large homes on large lots. Even 21 today in Kensington we find homes built on parcels of three 22 and four residential lots. 23 Some homes were constructed straddling lot lines. 24 These large lots invite designs for wonderful homes that are

set back on their property. This, in turn, encourages

designs for beautifully landscaped rolling green lawns. The garden setting continues today. In 1978, the Kensington Sector Plan was approved and adopted. The plan encouraged Kensington to preserve the character of its community, including maintaining a sense of continuity with the past.

With this in mind a group of residents spearheaded by the Kensington Historical Society began to look to the historic district as a nation. Through the efforts of the citizens and county and town officials a small area of Kensington was designated historic district. Those of us living in this district take great pride in the care of our homes and follow the guidelines of historic preservation whenever exterior changes are proposed for our homes.

Kensington is a desirable place to live and those who wish to live or build in the Kensington historic district are expected to follow the historic preservation guidelines. The applicants of property lot 25, block 11, 3922 Baltimore Street, put in his application to construct a two to two and a half story home with a footprint of 1,716 square feet.

This footprint is more than double the size recommended by the historic preservation guidelines.

Counting the existing garage of 576 square feet, the total footprint is 2,292 square feet. That is more than three times the recommended footprint.

2/98M

PENGAD

င္ပိ

BAYOZZE

ĭ

Professional architects and builders can design architecturally acceptable homes that conform to the streetscape and local architectural profiles that are within the recommended footprint not to exceed 10 percent lot coverage.

Kensington home sales are increasing in today's market. There's a market demand for smaller homes in Kensington. This home was designed to meet HPC guidelines with scale and bulk could answer the needs for persons who want to live in the Kensington historic district, but, do not require a larger home.

In closing, in cases involving special exception requests the Board of Appeals considers recommendations made by the Park and Planning staff and the Planning Board.

During the last hearing the board qualified two experts in the field of historic preservation, both of whom supported unequivocally the findings of HPC staff and the denial of the commission.

The view of the members of the board have strong expertise in zoning. The HPC and their staff's expertise in historic preservation. I believe in instances of appeal against the HPC you must consider and examine the recommendations and decisions. I believe they are doing the job they were hired or appointed to do to protect the valuable history we have in Montgomery County.

1	They are willing to work with applicants as was
2	done in this case to find an acceptable solution to the
3	petitioner while protecting the historic district. I know a
4	solution can be found to design a home that fits within the
5	footprint limitation. Accordingly, I strongly recommend
6	that you uphold the HPC's decision to deny this proposal and
7	encourage the applicant to see additional guidance from HPC
8	staff. Thank you.
9	MS. TURNBULL: Does anyone have any questions?
10	MR. HUTT: Where does Barbara Wagner live in the
11	town?
12	MS. RAUFASTE: She lives on Washington Street.
13	MR. HUTT: 10915 Baltimore.
14	MS. RAUFASTE: I'm sorry, Baltimore Street.
15	MR. HUTT: That's across the street from the
16	subject property?
17	MS. RAUFASTE: Yes. Actually, caddy corner I
18	think it is.
19	UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Actually, it's not across the
20	street.
21	MS. TURNBULL: We really need to take an answer
22	from Ms. Raufaste.
23	MR. HUTT: And just one other question that
24	relates to your comment in the prior hearing there were two
25	individuals who were qualified in historic preservation and

2/98M

supported the HPC staff and HPC decision. Correct me if I'm wrong, one was a Carol Mitten who was a real estate appraiser?

MS. RAUFASTE: Yes.

MR. HUTT: And she testified not as to the appropriateness or inappropriateness of the Historic Preservation Commission's decisions, but, as to whether the lot in question would still retain value if the HPC decision were affirmed.

MS. RAUFASTE: I stand corrected.

MR. HUTT: Okay. The second individual, who I believe was a gentleman in terms of historic preservation law?

MS. RAUFASTE: Yes.

MR. HUTT: That's the second individual?

MS. RAUFASTE: Yes.

MR. HUTT: As I recall his testimony, correct me if I'm wrong, his opinion was that the ordinance in terms that is a model kind of ordinance that HPC follows, how the make up is in terms of the make up of the HPC in terms of who are commissioners and what they're looking at and that the law and how they went about their decision was in his opinion in accordance with the enabling legislation that created such laws. Is that fair?

MS. RAUFASTE: Yes, that's fair.

MR. HUTT: No other questions.

MS. TURNBULL: Okay.

MR. HITCHENS: Ms. Raufaste was speaking on behalf of herself and a couple of other individuals. She wasn't presented as a county witness and I think we're at the point of having the appellants present their case.

MR. HUTT: At this point in time, Mr. Hoobler, for the record would you please identify yourself by name, business, and your relationship to the property?

MR. HOOBLER: My name is Carey Hoobler. I'm a building contractor and I am the contract owner of Mrs. Ahearn's lot.

MR. HUTT: With the board's permission I'd, rather than going through a series of questions to Mr. Hoobler, he's got sort of a statement of presentation to provide. At any time I recognize there's something that Mr. Hitchens feels that is inappropriate that he obviously has the right to object at that point in time, but, I think if no one objects that the time frame it may be helpful to let him do his presentation and then I will have some questions at the end.

MR. HOOBLER: Let me just first, if I can, try to remind us of where we are and what it looks like. The lot sits in here. This is -- to describe it, this photograph was taken I stood back at the street and took two photos to

2/98M

try to get all of the lot in and to also capture Dr.

Loessing's house which is on the right side, 3924, which was mentioned in the letter that was just read by Barbara Wagner and then to, I caught a little bit here of Jeannie's house on the left and then here it's a straight on picture of Jeannie's house and a straight on picture of Dr. Loessing's house.

Let me also say that I realize that there are two opinions about this lot and historic preservation and lots like this one and I believe that I'm in a position to appreciate both sides. I've lived in two historic districts. I've built in historic districts in Montgomery County.

My overall sense here is that things have been overstated or embellished a little bit more out of -- and not there isn't strong conviction by the people that are opposed to this development, but, I think that it's been sort of some of the terms that are before you that have been bandied about are not in the master plan; terms like open space and side gardens and things like that.

They're words that engender, you know, a feeling that's nice and there are examples of that in Kensington, but, I don't believe that's what the law was specifically stating that was referring to other things as part of the characteristics.

2

3

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2/98M

Also, I would differentiate between this particular site where it's located in the houses that are around it and the case that was cited also in Barbara Wagner's letter that's referring to Carroll Place. It's different. And I could see the point in Carroll Place. In March 1987 I submitted a HOP for a new house at 3922 Baltimore Street. This was the April hearing.

original application is intended to stand up with the existing houses to be of victorian style, have lots of porches and be a two and a half story house. Let me -excuse me -- somewhere I have a handout that I wanted to give you where you could see what I was doing a little bit better and I have to confess in this jumble of papers I'm not finding it.

MR. CAPUTO: Why don't you take a second to get It may be very interesting to have a handout.

> MR. HOOBLER: Thank you.

MR. HUTT: Carey, make sure you keep at least one for Mr. Hitchens.

(Off the record discussion)

MS. TURNBULL: Now, are these already -- these are already in the documents?

I believe that they are. MR. HOOBLER: I think it's actually two different HOP's, exhibits though.

MS. TURNBULL: But, you also had a comparison

22 23 24

chart attached to it? That wouldn't have been.

MR. HOOBLER: No. That is not. That is something -- the last page.

MS. TURNBULL: I'm just going to call this presentation material.

MR. HOOBLER: That's all It is and that will be Exhibit 34.

MR. HITCHENS: Could we take a minute to look at the comparison chart because we haven't seen that until right now.

MS. TURNBULL: Okay.

MR. HOOBLER: In the packet which you see here and what's here on the board the picture which actually was used as a slide by the HPC in our first meeting was a picture that I made by sort of working off that photo which you saw there in front where we went out and held up story poles with the height figured out and then allowing for what the grade of the lot was.

We set the house at the height that the house would actually be. And, so, this is how the house would set with its height and then in relationship to the grade. And, and this over here is showing the lot coverage that I proposed and then here are the elevations that were given to the HPC. Now, these are out of, these elevations are out of the packet that I believe was originally Exhibit 8, but,

that was the staff report for the April hearing.

What I'd like to show from that is that first off, referencing the height that this was 32 feet tall from the finished first floor to the ridge. This is 3'3" taller than 3920 which is Jeannie's house, the house on the left, and it's about 2 feet taller than Dr. Loessing's house and this is me sort of guessing on his house quite frankly as to what the height is of his house.

Both of these houses on the earliest Sanborn master noted is two and a half story houses. I did measure Jeannie's house actually so that should be within about a quarter inch, half inch on that. As for the width of the houses, Jeannie's house at 3920, the house on the left, is 34'3" wide solid. That is, there's no porch sort of added to that so what you see is that solid part. Dr. Loessing's is 40 foot wide solid. That's the house on the right. Plus, another 8 foot porch so it would be 48 feet that width.

The proposal that I have here is 24 feet wide solid and 30 feet wide if you include the porch that wraps around the side.

MS. TURNBULL: How much is the solid?

MR. HOOBLER: 24 feet. That's the width at the front. The length, my proposal is in the middle of these two, 66 feet deep, with 12 foot ebbing porches. Jeannie's

25

And Dr. Loessing's house with sort of the various things 2 added on to it is over 100 feet deep. 3 MS. MAYER: Is that for porches too? 4 MR. HOOBLER: That includes porches on Loessing's 5 6 property. MS. TURNBULL: When you're saying 100 are you 7 8 putting back --MR. HOOBLER: Yes, and, honestly, it's like 114 or 9 10 something. My proposal without porches in its footprint coverage is 1,304 square feet. There are 412 square foot of 11 porches on the first floor, so, with the porches that's 12 13 1,716 square feet. If you add the garage, the 20x20 garage, 14 which was part of the presentation that I had before the 15 Board of Appeals -- that I had before the HPC in April the 16 total is 2,116 square foot of coverage of footprint. 3920, Jeannie's house, is 1,440 square feet 17 according to staff report. I measured it a little bit 18 19 bigger, but, roughly that's about right. If you add in her 20 existing shed and were to relocate the auto house, which is 21 the garage that's on the lot, to her property, which was 22 part of my first proposal, that would bring the total up to 23 1,789.5 square feet. 24 3924, and this I gathered from the tax records, is

1,834 square feet without the porches, just the house. It's

house on the left is 44 foot deep, there are no porches.

2,316 square foot with the porches and if you add all the different things it's 3,315 square foot.

I believe that my original proposal with a decent house, even Commissioner Trumble noted in the first meeting that it was nicer than some of the others that they had seen. It conformed to the existing zoning for R-60 on a 50 foot wide by 172-1/2 foot lot with 8,625 square feet. We have a 50 foot setback for the front. We have 10 foot side yards. We had a 56 foot rear yard and we had a 24-1/2 percent lot coverage.

The detached garage was shown at two plus two, two from the side and two from the rear, but, that could be easily changed to five plus five because I know that the ordinance has changed since then for the setbacks.

And the height was 32 feet to the ridge which means that it would actually probably measure a little bit less the way the zoning measures things which would be to the mid point of the gable but then to the grade itself.

I offered some of the changes I mentioned after I got the staff report in April to try to accommodate the things that they wanted. One of the other things I did was reverse the house on the lot to remove it from having a driveway conflict with the red bud which you heard about last time from Dr. Loessing. I also offered to rebuild the garage or auto house as it's been termed on Jeannie's other

lot.

HPC staff did suggest that this was a big deal because it was a primary resource. However, I would mention that it needs a lot of work in its present condition, it doesn't currently attach to the macadam driveway that's there anyway, and although it is on the Sanborn maps it was never picked up or noted by the HPC on the master plan as were other accessory structures, and neither was it picked up on the Vision of Kensington's survey in 1992. They missed it as well and even sort of a dating of Jeannie's house has been, has had about a 50 year range by the HPC as to what date it is from the various staff reports.

So, I think, I don't want to say they're going to miss it if the house was gone, but, I think moving the garage wouldn't be as a disastrous thing as has been suggested.

MR. HUTT: Mr. Hoobler, there was, I think, a reference at least with the garage just so we have an idea of whether the garage perhaps was attacking a tree or the tree was attacking the garage. In your opinion is there -- you've mentioned that it does need to be repaired. With regard to its location vis a vis an existing tree there, does it need to be moved merely to also accommodate further deterioration because of the tree that's adjacent to it?

MR. HOOBLER: There's also a little bit of dirt

2	helped again either from the right side. Yes, it needs, it
3	needs something. It needs more than a coat of paint.
4	MR. HUTT: Go ahead.
5	MR. CAPUTO: On your chart, could you help me, I
6	just put on that next to last line lot size. Start with
7	3922, what's the lot size? Is that the one that's 50x172.5?
8	MR. HOOBLER: There are five lots represented
9	there.
10	MR. CAPUTO: Okay, but, let's take yours.
11	MR. HOOBLER: Okay. That is
12	MR. CAPUTO: That is 3922 is the address?
13	MR. HOOBLER: Yes, sir.
14	MR. CAPUTO: And that's 50x172 which is about
15	8,600 square feet?
16	MR. HOOBLER: Yes, that's correct.
17	MR. CAPUTO: Now, if we go to Jeannie's house,
18	3920, the house there on two lots, lot 27 and lot 26?
19	MR. HOOBLER: Right. Each of those lots are the
20	same size as the lot in the middle as the lot under
21	discussion.
22	MR. CAPUTO: Okay, so, the house straddles?
23	MR. HOOBLER: Part of the house does straddle over
24	into that other lot.
25	MR. CAPUTO: So, that house and gardens is on

that's sort of packed up against the side that can't be

1	17,200 square feet?
2	MR. HOOBLER: Yes, sir.
3	MR. CAPUTO: Okay. Why don't you go to lot 23 and
4	24.
5	MR. HOOBLER: It's the same situation.
6	MR. CAPUTO: 8,600 and 8,700 plus or minus?
7	MR. HOOBLER: 8,625.
8	MR. CAPUTO: Okay. Exactly. And 8,625 for lot
9	23?
10	MR. HOOBLER: That's correct.
11	MR. CAPUTO: So, it's the same thing.
12	MR. HOOBLER: Yes, sir.
13	MR. CAPUTO: Okay. 17,250.
14	MR. HOOBLER: Yes.
15	MR. CAPUTO: Thank you.
16	MR. HOOBLER: As for the house I proposed,
17	although George Koutsoulos stated for the Board of Appeals
18	in the first meeting on page 58 of the transcript that my
19	proposal was "comparable in every way to the neighbors in
20	terms of width, height, massing, ridge line". The HPC staff
21	report stated on page 7 of the April '97 report "would
22	dominate the existing historic resources through height and
23	size."
24	But, in that report there were no figures or
25	comparisons given to Dr. Loessing's house on the right-hand

side. The HPC voted down the proposal saying that it would both crowd and over-shadow the historic resources on either

3 || side.

Let me remark about a point that George Koutsoulos made at the first board meeting. He used the slide that this picture was taken from this picture and that's all he used when he spoke about cross gables. On pages 61 and 62 of the Board of Appeals transcript "It also had cross gables on it. Gables that were facing the side lot lines and what this tends to do is to make the roof even more magnificent, he goes on to say, and, so, cross gables are particularly troublesome in terms of massing."

He's referring to these gables here that you would then see them sort of straight on if you came to the side of the house. But, I would note that only showing you the front elevation makes the cross gables troublesome and the roof more magnificent than it really is because if one looks at the side elevations, which weren't shown, you would see that the one cross gable is on the back towards the rear of the house and the other cross gable right here is very narrow and halfway back on the house.

So, you don't see those standing up straight at you like one might get the opinion by only looking at the front elevation. They sit back farther on the house and they're more diminutive in size than I think is related to

here.

My original proposal is a good house. I certainly don't believe it is the -- -- that has been described. Most of the recent in-fill of new construction is this big. Some of it's bigger. Many of the older Kensington homes are much larger. Stand between Jeannie's house and the house to the left and the houses that go down from Jeannie's house are more the size of Jeannie's house, probably a little more on the delicate side. The houses that go up along Dr. Loessing's house really are about the same kind of house. Again, they're bigger houses.

I, I thought that my house was a fair transition.

I'd like to read, I promise a real short, one-page letter.

And I have to say that this man -- I mean, he wrote this

letter because I asked him to. He's a personal friend of

mine and we do work together. When he was on the Board of

Appeals -- I mean, the HPC, we had no business relationship

at that time.

Dear members of the Board of Appeals: Having served as a member of the Historic Preservation Commission of Montgomery County for seven years, 1988 through 1995, I would like to address a concern of mine that has developed during my term as a commissioner on the board. My concern centers on the fact to deny the owner of a recorded approving building lot is unconstitutional and unfair to the

owners who have maintained an extra lot to their property with the idea of financial security, nest egg type investment for retirement, educational needs, etc.

During my term in office I know of two vacant lots that were developed plus several additions in the immediate area and all have blended into and are an asset to the streetscape. The two lots were 3929 Prospect Street and 3913 Baltimore Street. I'll describe those later.

Both are within several hundred yards of the lot being considered at this time. I would also like to emphasize my support of historic preservation that proven by the seven years of volunteer service, in addition my own participation in buying and restoring ten condemned master plan sites in Montgomery County. All these properties have been sold to proud homeowners and, in turn, they have become valuable tax producing properties.

Some examples of these are Rockland, Kinsman

Farms, Oak Grove, the Poole house, and Pleasant View Farm.

I would urge you to approve this building permit. A denial gives a negative message to the general public and gives the feeling that once property is given to historic designation one loses control of one's property. Sincerely yours,

Joseph B. Brenneman.

MS. TURNBULL: Would you like to submit that as Exhibit 35?

25

2 Do you want to see it? MR. HITCHENS: What's the date of the letter? 3 April 27th. MR. HOOBLER: MR. HITCHENS: Mr. Brenneman -- was that the first 5 HPC in April? 6 MR. HOOBLER: So, I appealed the April hearing I 7 had with HPC. I hired an attorney who was to go back to HPC 8 and try to work this out. I subsequently met with staff to 9 try to come up with another proposal. Robin Zeik directed 10 11 me to look at the smaller in-fill period houses on Prospect 12 Street and also mentioned some other houses in Takoma Park. I also met on the site with the Park and Planning arborist, 13 14 Steve Perry, to look at the red bud tree, which he said was 15 healthy. I came back to the HPC with two options. 16 Actually, it was something in between that but I had shown 17 Robin and she said make it smaller still, so, I came back 18 with two other proposals. We called them proposals A and B. 19 20 That is, proposal B was able to be either up at the average 21 building line at about 50 feet or be slid back to about 70 22 feet in order to help sort of defer to the houses on either 23 side. This would have -- -- of Robin's comment subsequent 24 to the April meeting that some historic folks thought the

house should be an in-fill type like the 1910 to 1930's

MR. HOOBLER: I didn't give you a copy of this.

houses in Kensington while there were some others that thought it should move back on the lot to be more sort of ancillary kind of house.

My proposal house type B was trying to do both.

My proposal house type B was trying to do both.

Both of those options were shorter houses. Well, Robin's -this is from the HPC files for the house at 3806 Washington
Street in Kensington which actually has been before you guys
and these are photographs that are labeled 50 foot lot
houses in Kensington.

MR. HITCHENS: Can we see that before it's shown?

(Off the record discussion)

MS. TURNBULL: This is going to be Exhibit 36 and it's the photo montage of 1910 to 1930 in-fill period houses.

MR. HOOBLER: Yes. These seem to be relevant to a 50 foot wide lot and on Washington Street and I was directed to look at some of these houses by staff and one of the houses is directly across the street on Baltimore Street.

MR. HUTT: What's the address of that house?

MR. HOOBLER: I just know it's Jack's house. I

don't know the --

JACK: 3919.

MR. HOOBLER: It's directly across the street from the lot. These houses that are here, I mean, there's one story -- one house that's one story, but, a lot of them are

definitely two story houses. There is, and you can't really see it here, because the picture's not really good, there is one and a half story bungalow here in this photograph, but, most of them are two story houses and one of them is over 35 feet wide.

MR. HUTT: Now, we'll make this clear. All but one of those, one is of a house that is actually on Baltimore Street. The other in-fill photograph are reflective of houses that are on Washington Street, not Baltimore Street.

MR. HOOBLER: Um, that's, that's correct. There are some on Prospect Street which is one block over. Okay. These seem to be better light than that proposal A that I had of the A and B, so, I focused on that and the B house, here's the front elevation, here's the rear elevation, and here are the two side elevations and if you look here you'll see how the footprint is set up.

It basically has sort of a main part in the front and then sort of like an addition portion on the rear of it. This would be the main part. This would be the part that's added onto the rear. The intention there was to follow the way a lot of people have access onto their homes where what you really see from the front is only so big, but, there's more going on behind.

If you don't pick that up from the street, but,

they're able to use that inside of their house. It's a one and a half story house with the second floor sort of tucked in underneath the roof dormer. It was only 26'6" high. The second part, the rear addition, had the same height and was 21 feet by 26 feet in dimension. This house is 1910 to 1930 in-fill looking period in Kensington and we were able to set back 70 feet from the road so we were able to get another 20 feet in the front yard to try to sort of let the front yard space be shared by the other houses to keep the rhythm, I guess, to keep the, to coin a phrase here.

However, the staff report was negative. On 11/12/97, page 7, it says, proposal B, however, raises the issue of whether or not a structure pushed the rear of the lot might not be acceptable. Staff feels that this specific proposal is still too large in relation to the other primary resources in this part of the district.

Here's the house in relationship to the two houses on either side. And that it doesn't equate to an ancillary structure in terms of size. The proposed use of the bungalow seems an appropriate in-fill house, but, the question remains whether the goal is to moderate in-fill or to preserve the existing character of the street. In other words, construction of a new structure in the form of an ancillary structure might preserve the overall feel and character of the street.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

The proposed bungalow would merely be easily identified as in-fill construction. proposed house? MR. HOOBLER: wide? 34'3" wide solid. MR. HOOBLER: MR. HUTT: Dr. Loessing's?

So, I postponed the HPC meeting to later in November and then met again at the meeting that Gwen Marcus referred to when she was here last time where she used the term, shirette, where we basically had -- I had my architect working with -- -- to sort of try and scribble up something that might be appropriate. Chris Hitchens was at that meeting at the beginning and George Koutsoulos was there as well. MR. HUTT: Before you leave this and perhaps we could just mark this as Exhibit 37 just so it has a reference point for the record, what is the width of the It's 28 feet wide and that's the porch is on the front so it's 28 foot wide solid. MR. HUTT: And, again, just to refresh everybody's memory, with regard to Jeannie's house, her house was how MR. HOOBLER: 40 solid and then when you add the side 48 feet wide. We tried to pin down the criteria that HPC wanted that might work. Terms like smaller ancillary, something that would not engage the street, something

carriage house like. My architects tried to develop a plan

that would not look like a house, address the street, and be smaller and still fit a house inside.

We then showed to staff and later to George which basically what became my February proposal for the HPC.

But, it was, in my opinion, sort of strange and fun at the same time and sort of offbeat. Staff did not think that there was sufficient notice time to add this carriage house type structure to the November HPC consultation so we didn't and as I thought more about sort of a practical appeal of what became proposal C I was concerned that it would be too weird.

So, I went forward on that meeting with only the proposals A and B and we focused on this one, B. Again, like the first house, the commissioner said it was a nice house, but, they also wouldn't support it as a HOP and several said to focus on something more ancillary, not smaller in-fill and also at that meeting there was something circulated about carriage houses.

So, with my first proposal denied and B discouraged and at the end of November I postponed the Board of Appeals case from December to March to try to get my head together. In the meanwhile, a family that I had been working with about a new house called me about this lot. They had heard that somebody had sort of a lot in trouble and it was in a close-in location and they could live with

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

PERGAD CO BAYONNE NJ 07000 FORM

something funky and, so, we tried to work with what they needed and keep it in the skin of what we had started in this proposal C.

So, we went back with proposal C.

MR. HUTT: And this is February 1998?

MR. HOOBLER: Yes, sir. A smaller footprint. footprint is 1,143 square feet. It is a one and a half to two story structure with the front door not visible from the street. The front door actually comes in through the side here. It's in this alcove.

It's 94-1/2 feet back from the street and only 26 foot wide. I thought I was reaching my mission in trying to make it disappear. And at 26 and 2-1/2 inches tall is still shorter than the houses on either side. It is taller than the bungalow was. That is in the staff report.

MR. HUTT: We ought to just make it for our purposes 38. But, it did come from -- it was in the staff report.

MS. TURNBULL: I think we should just refer to it as part of the staff report rather than -- okay.

MR. HOOBLER: What I neglected to do is give you quys -- the only thing that is -- again, there's a page at the end that is not listed as an exhibit. It's a page of comparisons again.

MS. MAYER: Mr. Hoobler, did you say the height

25

2 MR. HOOBLER: No, 26 feet, 2-1/2 inches. MS. MAYER: So, that's less than 32. 3 MR. HOOBLER: Yes. 4 MR. HUTT: However, I think the question at least 5 in reference to the 22 feet, 6 inches, what was the proposed 6 height of the proposal B? 7 That was 22'6". See, you're looking 8 MR. HOOBLER: at the very original. 9 MR. HITCHENS: The only thing that's right was the 10 chart on this. 11 MR. HOOBLER: Yes. 12 MR. HITCHENS: Just give us a second to look at 13 14 it. MR. HOOBLER: At 22 feet wide, I mean, it's half 15 of Dr. Loessing's width. It was substantially smaller than 16 the width of Jeannie's house. Sitting back 94-1/2 feet from 17 the street it should be getting a little bit smaller in its 18 19 field certainly. I left the auto house basically -- this is 20 that little garage -- basically where it was in relationship to the side lot lines, but, I did move it forward on the lot 21 22 14 feet in this proposal. I did several things. One, it got it away from 23 the tree that it is sort of engaged with right now. 24

connected it up to the macadam, the driveway that's there

was now down to 22 feet wide?

2	bit of space to be able to go around the side of the house
3	and it allowed us to get a little bit deeper of a backyard.
4	The backyard is not including a little bump added is 30 feet
5	
6	MS. TURNBULL: I'm sorry. What may be a problem
7	associated with that right off it would need a variance
8	because it's an accessory structure in the front yard.
9	MR. HOOBLER: One of the commissioners brought
10	that up and I guess the solution would be to place it in the
11	rear and use it as a garage for this house in the rear.
12	MS. TURNBULL: Okay.
13	MR. HOOBLER: Christopher, is it okay to pass this
14	up?
15	MS. TURNBULL: This is going to be presentation B.
16	Is this option C?
17	MR. HOOBLER: This is B and C.
18	MS. TURNBULL: Okay. Some of the presentation
19	materials B and C.
20	MR. HUTT: I'm not sure we've seen proposal C.
21	MS. TURNBULL: We've been talking about it.
22	(Off the record discussion)
23	MS. TURNBULL: The next exhibit will be 37-B and
24	C. There is no 37-A.
25	MR. HITCHENS: When you refer to a proposal as C

now, which is not connected to now. It also gave a little

1 are you meaning the proposal that was --2 MR. HOOBLER: February. MR. HITCHENS: -- February '98. 3 MR. HOOBLER: '98. Let me, while you guys are 4 looking at that, say that I provided all the information 5 6 that DEP requested of me of any of the proposals and whenever Robin asked for something I gave it to her with the 7 exception of floor plans. She allowed that I could mark 8 9 grading for this proposal C. It had never been requested 10 for the other houses, but, she said I could give her what 11 was relative to grade as opposed to giving them a grading 12 plan. A grading plan is not required in Montgomery 13 County for a lot of this size by the DEP. This is the first 14 that I had been asked for one on anything with HPC. 15 MS. BARRON: Why do you think that was that they 16 17 asked you for that? MR. HOOBLER: I think that there was some problem 18 with the house that was built on Washington Street at 3806. 19 There were some issues related to a tree dying and grade and 20 such there. The grade's a little steeper on Washington 21 Street, but, I think it was becoming now sort of an issue or 22 ammunition for some of the neighborhood concerns to ask 23

about grading.

24

25

MR. CAPUTO: I've got a question for you on C

please.

~	M. HOODDER. 1es, 511.
3	MR. CAPUTO: When you drive up the street now the
4	structure in the back, you call that the auto house, or,
5	garage?
6	MR. HOOBLER: It's not quite in the back. It sits
7	about midway back.
8	MR. CAPUTO: No, I mean right now when I drive by
9	there today it's not sitting there, right, it's in the back?
10	MR. HOOBLER: No, sir. It's sitting 14 feet
11	further back than it's shown on this drawing. So, it's not
12	back behind either of these houses.
13	MR. CAPUTO: Okay. And that's called what, an
14	auto house?
15	MR. HOOBLER: It's called an auto house, which is
16	a little one car garage.
17	MR. CAPUTO: Okay. And you're going to
18	MS. AHEARN: You could be referring to the old out
19	house, the little shed back there.
20	MR. CAPUTO: Yeah, that's what I was referring to.
21	MR. HOOBLER: Oh, that's actually just on the line
22	on Jeannie's property. This right here.
23	MR. CAPUTO: It has nothing to do with this?
24	MR. HOOBLER: No, sir.
25	MR. CAPUTO: Now, the garage, or, auto house

2 MR. HOOBLER: It's sort of falling apart where it's standing now. 3 MR. CAPUTO: Is it attached to the blacktop? 4 MR. HOOBLER: No, sir, it is not. 5 MR. CAPUTO: That plan there tells us it's moving 6 forward. 7 MR. HOOBLER: Yes. That is what I suggested. 8 The chair mentioned it doesn't meet zoning and that is true 9 and that is also mentioned by the HPC commissioner. 10 MR. CAPUTO: You're trying to move the existing 11 12 auto house, or, garage forward, or, rebuild it, or, what? MR. HOOBLER: Both is what I offered to do in 13 14 February. Let me just backtrack. The November proposal, 15 which wasn't a HOP, it was more of a consultation, also had 16 where that house sat the auto house had moved and in the 17 initial, the original proposal was the same thing. The auto 18 house would need to move for that proposal to work and in 19 all instances before the board, although I have to say that 20 21 on my very first proposal before I got the staff report I 22 was suggesting to demolish the garage. 23 After receiving the staff report I reformed my 24 ways and said that I would rebuild it. MS. TURNBULL: Okay. I have a question. 25

there, is it movable, or, will it fall apart, or, what?

reason that C is back is because it's trying not to be an in-fill structure, it's trying to be an accessory structure?

MR. HOOBLER: Yes.

MS. TURNBULL: What would happen if C was just the in-fill structure and moved forward? Because isn't that -- wasn't that a concern as to size and scale of this compared to others, yet, at the same time a concern about the streetscape and I don't know, was that an option that ever was put forward?

MR. HOOBLER: Not with -- see, I guess everybody sort of gets a different take on this, but, the way I saw it was that I was originally asked to do something in-fill compared to my first proposal and, so, I tried to do that and then in the midst of that I was told maybe it could go part way back.

And, actually, Robin's comment was that -- tell me if I got this right -- but, that she wasn't really of the opinion it should be halfway. It should either be up on the line if it's going to be in-fill, or, it should be all the way back if it's going to be ancillary.

Is that fair?

MR. HITCHENS: You can't ask her the questions.

MR. HUTT: Let's get to the origin of moving of whatever the proposal is back, further back on the lot. Was that your idea, or, were you given direction from either HPC

staff or what you perceived from hearing from the HPC commissioners to move whatever you're proposing deeper into the lot?

MR. HOOBLER: It came from the HPC.

MR. HOLLOWAY: One question if I might. I know what's in the record, but, how long have you been involved in this process? What's the starting date to date until now?

MR. HOOBLER: I started in March of -- I had a date March of 1987 -- '97. It hasn't been that long, sorry, it only feels that way. And we had a date sooner than the April date, but, Robin called me back and asked for a delay to give sort of more time.

MR. HOLLOWAY: So, you started in March of 1997?

MR. HOOBLER: Yes, sir.

MR. HOLLOWAY: Thank you.

MS. TURNBULL: I'd like to go back to my thought on that, pushing things forward. Whether there are pluses and minuses, at the present time pushing C forward. It seems the lot coverage is 16.9 versus 27, I believe.

MR. HOOBLER: 24.5.

MS. TURNBULL: 24.5. It's a big difference. The lot coverage is smaller than Ms. Ahearn's. Part of my concern is when we started with this, with the charts that you gave us today, the first chart shows how the percentage

of lot coverage on this lot is if you add the two lot coverages, 26 and 27, for example, that's about 20 percent, 20.7 percent plus or minus, but, the lot size is twice what you have for lot 25. Then you look at lot 23, 24, which is really heavy lot coverage, but, it's still 49. It's about 50 percent lot coverage on those two lots.

MR. HOOBLER: It's not quite that much, but, the point you're bringing up is it's very hard to meet the criteria. I've found it hard to sort of get comfortable with what the criteria is and I believe what's happening with these proposals is they are taking me from a regular house, asking me to go a little smaller, and then smaller still and none of these proposals were approved.

So, I have to go smaller still and I feel like it's more going, going, gone than it is -- I mean, what it is is they are desirous to -- it's very hard to fit a house that meets today's market standards.

I know that there -- I mean, I lived in a little house on Hawkins Lane. I know that people live in houses smaller than that with lots of kids and the whole bit, but, it's very hard to meet the criteria that the HPC is contemplating.

MS. TURNBULL: And your view of the criteria at this point is what? It's 25 percent lot coverage? Is that --

1	·
2	lot coverage.
3	MS. TURNBULL: 10 percent lot coverage. But, Ms.
4	Ahearn's house, which is a relatively small house, I mean,
5	comparatively in that neighborhood that house is 17 percent
6	lot coverage.
7	MR. HOOBLER: That would be on her lot. If you
8	added that other lot onto it see, I tried on the top of
9	that, but,
10	MS. TURNBULL: That's about 20 and then you take
11	half of that and it's two lots.
12	MR. HOOBLER: Right.
13	MS. TURNBULL: So, that's where you'd have to put
14	the home.
15	MR. HOOBLER: So, if you have two lots together,
16	which I don't think that's a pretty rare animal, but, if you
17	have two lots together you don't have much of an issue. You
18	wouldn't be able to build a house, I think, as big as Dr.
19	Loessing's house to meet the guidelines.
20	MS. TURNBULL: You couldn't even come close
21	because if you add the two his house with the greenhouse
22	in the back would be 25.
23	MR. HOOBLER: Uh-hmm. That's those are the
24	figures that I came up with, yes.
25	MS. TURNBULL: So, you've got 25 on one side and a

MR. HOOBLER: Their criteria, they want 10 percent

2 about, right? 3 MR. HOOBLER: Yes. MS. TURNBULL: Okay. Across the street there is 4 someone else who has a house that's on one lot that's 5 probably a little bit more than 10 percent as well, right? 6 7 MR. HOOBLER: I'm under the impression, yes, it's Jack's house that would fall under that. 8 9 MS. TURNBULL: Okay. MS. BARRON: Question. What Mrs. Turnbull said on 10 11 lot 23, I thought that -- is that usable space, living space, 12.5 that we just added in to make 50 and then 12 13 divided by two to make 25 percent coverage? 14 MR. HOOBLER: I wouldn't live there. I mean, no, 15 it's --16 MS. BARRON: I mean, isn't that just the garage? 17 MR. HOOBLER: That is the --18 MS. TURNBULL: It doesn't matter. It's comprised 19 of area -- the ratio number is concerned. Any coverage is 20 lot coverage. 21 MR. HITCHENS: I think the question relates to 22 building lot coverage. 23 MS. BARRON: So, that's included in this or it's moot or --24 25 MR. HUTT: By analogy HPC staff when they did

little over 10 on the other side is what we're talking

2/98M

their calculations included the footprint of the auto garage in the calculations for lot coverage as well, so, it's basically building lot coverage whether or not it's not calculated on livable, habitable space, but, just building lot coverage.

MR. HOOBLER: And the porches as well are included. Now, with Dr. Loessing's house I never went on his property so the measurements that I have there were the best guess that I could do from trying to measure it. Going all around I could on places I was allowed to see it running tape measures around here and here.

(Off the record discussion)

MR. HUTT: If you're finished with discussion because I think, again, all of these are sort of background information to come to the point of which of these three proposals are you requesting the board to grant approval to build?

MR. HOOBLER: Can I just finish something?

MR. HUTT: Oh, sure, I'm sorry. Absolutely.

MR. HOOBLER: There was some discussion or comment last time by Gwen Marcus that the proposal C that had been part of the shirette which was the -- -- session was vastly different than the proposal C that was before the HPC in February and what I did was I sort of flinched a little bit and I called the architect and I said fax me what you have

2

from the meeting that we had with the HPC staff.

3 4 5

6

7 8

9

10

11 12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

So, they did and I then took the drawings that were part of the HPC staff report that showed this proposal that I gave, proposal C that I gave, and I tried to shrink those down to eighth inch scale to match up the scale that we were trying to use in the shirette.

And I think if you look at sort of comparing sort of the sizes of what's there you can see --

> MR. HITCHENS: Can you hold on for just a second? (Off the record discussion)

MR. HITCHENS: Madam Chair, I'm going to object to these drawings coming in, the ones that Carey is holding, because the commission has never seen them. understanding of them is that they are reduced size drawings and I think he's proffering them as something that the commission might approve. I'm not sure what it is.

MS. TURNBULL: I think what I'd like clarification on too, my impression of this is what this is that we had instructed at the last hearing what was described to us was that there was a session where people had drafting papers and they drafted out a series of compromises and that this is what that compromise was and then in order to articulate that C is what had been shown that the drawings that are now on the easel and the ones that seem to be part of our packet are a comparison thing.

This is what was shown, this is what it is, do you see that match. I think that's what you're --

MR. HOOBLER: I'm trying to respond to comments Gwen made.

MS. TURNBULL: So, in fact, these were brought up in the earlier testimony that these drawings had occurred and, so, I would like for them to be included in the record. We've already had discussions about these drawings. Clearly there's an understanding that when something is fact — first of all, because it was on bum wad it's xeroxed. Once it's xeroxed it changes a little bit and it goes from xerox to fax and that changes it a little bit again. We understand that and recognize that.

MR. HITCHENS: Okay. What I'd like to clarify is that they did not make their way to the commission for any review by the commission. So, they're new.

MS. TURNBULL: They were part of the staff discussion and I think that that was clear during the last hearing.

MR. HUTT: The sole purpose of their submission is only because it was brought into question that Mr. Hoobler, after attending the staff session, went ahead and submitted something that at least that particular staff member felt was not representative of what was being discussed and Mr. Hoobler is only presenting the version of what was discussed

at the shirette was in fact substantially equivalent to what was submitted as proposal C in February of 1998.

That's the sole purpose for it being submitted.

It is given that the bum wad drawings were not submitted to the HPC as part of the historic area work permit for proposal C.

MR. HITCHENS: Are these now accompanied by dimensions as well? Were they just for to get a feel for something?

MR. HOOBLER: They are

MS. TURNBULL: I'm seeing them. That's how I'm viewing them. They're not scale drawings.

MR. HITCHENS: Well, I think they ought to be excluded because, I mean, we're not just trying to get a feel for this. This is a person applying for a permit.

MS. TURNBULL: I recognize that, but, there's a difference between what we may be interested in seeing and as far as what the whole of this matter is and what we feel we need to see. I think that's something we need to see and I'm going to allow it.

MR. HOOBLER: I would go on to say that it's not the exact same thing. I mean, the demonstration is much different. We worked with windows and things like that. We included a little bump out in the back, a little 4x10 one story bump out for some breakfast and on the -- originally

15.

this was an 18 foot wide piece that has grown to 20 foot wide.

What we did to try to make up for some of that we had a number in mind. I asked -- --. She said 1,152 square feet was what we had shown in that shirette. The proposal that went before the board, I mean, before the HPC in February was 1,147 square feet. It was actually a little smaller, but, we, you know, fiddled with things to get that to happen.

We made these little areas that you see here, here in the front, remember I described to you how the door was sort of hidden in this recess, we made these recesses deeper. There's a little door that goes into the house through this recess. We made it deeper in order to try to carve off some of the space that we've added and what we've done is what we intended to do was to give it a sense of the this isn't just the house. I mean, there's something strange about it, something different, and maybe at one time it was part of a barn or a garage and that these were openings that had sort of been filled in.

So, that's what we were trying to do. This can be seen in better detail in the staff report, all the pages that are in there.

MR. WAGNER: I'm Jim Wagner with the -- Council member with the Town of Kensington and I think we've been

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

top of my head.

granted intervenor status. I would just like to point out that the true footprint of that proposal would be the shadow or the footprint created by the second story which is harder than the upper story indentation, if you would, a mathematical smaller footprint, but, the real bulk of the house is in the second floor. MS. TURNBULL: Okay. MR. WAGNER: Thank you very much, Madam Chair. MR. HOOBLER: The second floor does stand over those insets. What all of this gains for us in total square footage is roughly 60 square feet over what was shown to the staff. MS. TURNBULL: Sixty square feet? Is it in the front, in the back? MR. HOOBLER: To the back. MS. TURNBULL: Okay. MS. BARRON: I guess my question is you're 15.9 percent coverage with this? MR. HOOBLER: With that including the auto house still on the same property. MS. BARRON: So, it's with auto house. It's 2.67 from 15.9 --MR. HOOBLER: 13 something. I don't know off the

MS. BARRON: And if you were just to reduce it 3

25

2 were after, 10 percent, is that correct? MR. HOOBLER: Oh, yes. 3 MS. BARRON: Over their 10 percent including the 4 5 2.67 for the auto house. MR. HOOBLER: I believe it probably would have had 6 7 it included the auto house. I never got a clear read on The other thing is that I was getting the sense in 8 9 the last hearing because when we pushed it all the way back or not quite all the way back, but, we pushed it back on the 10 lot the comment was then that people would see it from 11 Prospect Street and it would interrupt their Vistas through 12 13 the neighborhood. So, my sense is that this two story house, or, one 14 15 and a half story house is really probably pushing that too, but, I don't feel that I ever got a real definitive answer 16 17 on that. So, we may be looking at a footprint of 1,000 square feet, but, of course, you may not be able to have 18 19 much space above that for bedrooms or whatever. 20 MS. BARRON: So, the lot coverage at 15.9 is 3922. 21 Is that correct? 22 MR. HOOBLER: That's the street address, 3922. 23 MS. BARRON: I'm sorry. And how much then is at 24 15.9 or 13 what is the square footage of your house? 25 MR. HOOBLER: Proposal C was 1,147 square feet

percent more which you thought was the magic number they

2	MS. BARRON: And then if we reduce that then as
3	you just said then you'd be under that.
4	MR. HOOBLER: If we cut the top off and chop some
5	of the sides off I think that's my point.
6	MS. MAYER: It's only four feet you're talking
7	about from here and in your comparison chart it says 1,143
8	and not 1,147.
9	MR. HOOBLER: I'm not operating on benefit and
10	then some off, yes.
11	MR. HUTT: It's 1,143.
12	MR. HOOBLER: So, it's four feet smaller.
13	MS. TURNBULL: Okay. To go back to the comment
14	about the upstairs. The 1,143 is the footprint at ground
15	level.
16	MR. HOOBLER: Yes, ma'am.
17	MS. TURNBULL: Okay. If one would take the
18	outline on the second floor, what is that?
19	MR. HOOBLER: The total for the house square
20	footage would be 2,359 square feet. So, you gain about 100
21	square feet on the second floor, a little bit, maybe 110.
22	MS. TURNBULL: Okay. And that 110, is that a
23	10x11 room at the back?
24	MR. HOOBLER: No, it's more sort of
25	MS. TURNBULL: An overhang on the front.

with the shadow lines above on the second floor.

25

The

It's only over those insets. 2 MS. TURNBULL: Could you -- actually in color --3 does anyone have like a yellow marker or something. 4 green's fine. Which lines are -- what's recessed on the 5 first floor? 6 7 MR. HOOBLER: Let me just make a comment that this is actually recessed about four inches. I'm not going to 8 mark it in green, but, it's set back. This plane right 9 here, okay, is four inches further out than this right here. 10 That's to try to break things up a little bit. 11 MS. TURNBULL: But, that's really pretty much the 12 13 thickness of a board. MR. HOOBLER: Yes, it is. That's just -- this 14 15 right here on the left elevation, that goes back in about 3-16 1/2 feet. This here goes in a foot. This goes in about a foot as well. And on the front, this goes in about four 17 feet so it's sort of a covered overhang kind of feeling and 18 that allows this one and this one over here to sort of tuck 19 20 the door down the side. We thought it was kind of clever, 21 but, --22 At the February 25th meeting I also presented 23 documentation I had come across as to Brainard H. Warner's 24 attack for this particular lot. Mr. Warner is the author of

the Kensington Park Subdivision and that's where it gets its

MR. HOOBLER: Well, it's not all the way around.

2/98M

name from. There's a church and there's a street that bears his family name. In the language of the master plan amendment he's mentioned several times. I'm proffering an opinion that he was considered somewhat of an expert in these matters.

Beyond, I believe, his clear intent was shown on the subdivision plan for a 50 foot wide by 172-1/2 foot deep lot and beyond the master plan amendment in 1986 which made it an historic district which says on page 2, "The subdivision was designed in the victorian manner with ample side lot and a curved linear street pattern."

And beyond the fact that words like rhythm and generous side yards, as nice as they are, that language is not in the master plan. The master plan goes on to state "The houses share uniformity of scale, setback, and construction materials that contribute to the cohesiveness of the district's streetscapes." Beyond all this, there is clearly using the scheme Mr. Warner's intent for this lot and that it's important to bring that, sort of preface that, bring up two people who hold a different opinion than I do, but, what they said about intent. The first one is the intent of the historic district neighbor. Her name is Judy Hanks and the April '97 HPC meeting on page 24 she said, of the transcript she said "I also have a master's from Harvard in urban design. I think this is interesting about

guidelines or no guidelines, referring to the Vision of Kensington, and all you are left with now is interpreting a description I believe referred to the master plan. From my point of view and what's discussed I know at Harvard the idea of guidelines as an accrued tool and actually we found it better to lean on on intent and have the intent clear."

And then at the November meeting, HPC commissioner Silverberg said, "First of all, I'm a historian on the commission and the real estate pattern itself is one of the things that we're trying to preserve in this historic district. That is, the 1890's real estate pattern. We tend to look at real estate a lot of different today than we looked at in the 1890's. It goes on to say, but, what I'm saying is that beginning when this district was planned that's what we are looking at." November '97, page 141.

While both these quotes are by people opposed to my development of the lot and maybe I'm understanding their reasoning wrongly, but, I think they're saying they want to abide by the 1890's intent, not the 1990's intent. And even the Vision of Kensington on page 20 under its rhythm of space between buildings says "Kensington has the distinctly residential ambience one associates with the visual imagery of a late 19th and early 20th Century suburb. This appearance results from the carefully sited and landscaped architecturally significant structures which comprised the

historic streetscapes."

Who carefully sited these houses and lots? I don't think we need to have intuition to understand the intent for that. We do not need a 1990's vision of Kensington to see the intent for this lot. At least for this lot because we have the clear intent, not just the subdivision plat with the signature, but, the deed selling lot 25 singly a few years after selling both lots 26 and 27 on the left, King's house, with the house, 3920, and lots 24 and 23 for a house on the right, 3924. That house was built in 1901 according to Dr. Rothman. There's deeds for 1903.

So, lot 25 was not originally part of either property nor as the February '98 staff report boldly states referring to the lots 27, 26, and 25 "The primary resource of 3920 Baltimore Street was specifically sited in the middle of the property with generous side yards." This cannot be because the lot was sold separately subsequent to the construction of both those houses.

I also think that it's important to note that there's a covenant in this deed and after referring to the "premises intended to be" it says "Also that she, the grantee, her heirs, or, assigns shall and will build on the said hereby grant of lot a substantial brick, stone, or, framed dwelling house of not less value than \$2,500."

\$2,500 is the amount. I mean, \$3,500 is the

amount that the people that bought Jeannie's house originally paid for that house and two lots. The lot -- I know the prices are different now -- but, the lots, the sale now of this lot is \$500, so, my extrapolation is that he's saying not less house than what paid for Jeannie's house. That's my opinion.

So, I felt vindicated when I saw this. I was actually hoping to provide one instance that was somewhere in Kensington to say, hey, you can't just say that, that it's not a buildable lot. But, I found it. I found the lot I'm talking about.

I think that this shows the intent, historical intent, and it shows what was in Mr. Warner's mind about a victorian garden suburb. The HPC has a different vision of this, the Vision of Kensington, and I feel like what it's done and what it's intended to do is sort of push it smaller and smaller until you disappear.

So, I come before the Board of Appeals asking for your help to balance the interest of historic preservation and the ability to use one's property reasonably. I have tried to be reasonable, I've tried to be accommodating, I've come back time and again to the HPC. I guess I'm probably thick-headed, but, I do not believe that the HPC needs to challenge the master plan amendment for historic density. Page 2, I believe, "To weave protection of this heritage

into the county's planning program so as to maximize community support for preservation and minimize infringement on private property rights." I believe that this whole process has gone beyond type of roof, or, windows, or, even really size and shape of the house to the location and even it becoming a non-house.

This has been for me a very expensive sort of hit and miss proposition. I don't believe there are clear comprehensive criteria that are here and I think before someone can be told they can't build a real house on their property either the HPC should buy it, or, offer TDR's which were actually mentioned in that Vision of Kensington but nothing ever came of it, but, do something tangible and quantifiable.

I believe it would only be fair. Lastly, what do
I ask the Board of Appeals to do? I'm very torn at this. I
know we've sort of been fighting about it a little bit. I
believe that the original house that I've showed is a good
house. I mean, I can't give the comment that I'm going to
make it 30 feet tall, you know, and remove the cross gables
or something. If that made somebody happy I could do that
kind of thing. And I believe that proposal B provides a
compatible house too.

I would say, personally, that my opinion of where that house should be is similar to what I thought I

understood Robin to say. I don't think it should be party
way back on the lot, or, if it is, just a little bit to sort
of cheat it just a little bit visually. But, I think it
should be up front. Can't really fit in the back or we'd
lose the red bud tree.

No one can say that it's going to lose or overshadow anything. It's eight feet shorter than Dr.

Loessing's house and six foot shorter than Jeannie's house.

It's only 28 feet wide which is 6 feet narrower than

Jeannie's and tons narrower than Dr. Loessing's. It's put together with the idea of having a main part that looks like sort of an older section and then in the rear where you can't really pick up as well, you have an addition.

So, you would be seeing more than 1,028 square feet of footprint looking at it from the front. I'm also open to where that auto house ought to be as I have been before the HPC. I'm trying to be real flexible. If the board needs me to pin down a house to respond with -- against the advise of counsel I'm open to your suggestion and then you can beat me up later.

MR. HUTT: On the record, that won't happen. I'm not going to beat you up.

MR. HOOBLER: The problem is, let me just say, I know that there's two opinions about this and I respect that, but, I think really unless beyond and I think Mrs.

- 24

Wilkes who was here and still is here, I think the idea of an easement is a nice idea, but, it's a noble idea as far as it goes, but, it really doesn't go anywhere close to covering what the cost of lots are now and, so, Mrs. Ahearn really -- I mean, you know, she's not going to get anything close to the value if she were to try to participate in something like that.

Those things are really the sort of thing for folks, and no offense, in Leesburg who might be a little more comfortable and receive a real tax advantage from something like that.

MR. HUTT: Mr. Hoobler, there was a great deal of discussions, questions about proposal C. Now, you have indicated or described it as a funky house. But, as a builder and for yourself, again, the board can only authorize you to build one house. I mean, if it was C is that the real model that you think is appropriate here and meets the spirit and intent of what the master plan and historic master plan would address and talked about which is goals and objectives within historic district of Kensington?

MR. HOOBLER: If it wasn't potentially so difficult a house to sell I think I would be -- I mean, I have somebody that was interested at that February meeting who wanted to live in that house. I had gone over it and he couldn't wait around.

25

to building?

2 that's too scary of a house for me to be able to build and feel comfortable that I would be able to sell it. 3 MR. HUTT: Next question is, let's compare proposal B with other in-fill that has in fact been 5 constructed in the historic district since 1986. 6 7 MR. HOOBLER: The closest example is across the street down two houses. It's next to the Wagner's house. 8 MR. HUTT: Does that house have an address that 9 you're aware of? 10 11 MR. HOOBLER: 3913 is my understanding. 12 MS. TURNBULL: Which one is that on that? 13 MR. HOOBLER: I'm sorry, it's the one across the 14 top here. This is Mr. Shpint (phonetic sp.). It's this 15 house right here. This is taken a little bit of an angle to 16 give you a sense of sort of how it goes back and the same 17 thing over here. This is two things. This particular photograph, that is, that it also shows the proximity to the 18 19 house next door that was allowed. That's 14 feet. It meets 20 the zoning requirements. However, it doesn't jive with the 21 numbers listed in the Vision of Kensington. 22 The line item for this house, the numbers were left off in the Vision for Kensington. 23 24 MR. HUTT: The 14 feet is distance from building

So, really with the absence of having a buyer

2	MS. TURNBULL: Buildings. Not building to lot
3	line?
4	MR. HOOBLER: That's correct.
5	MS. TURNBULL: Okay. I have a question on this.
6	Okay. What's the size of that house and what's the size of
7	the lot? That lot in fact from the materials that we have -
8	-
9	MR. HOOBLER: It's the same. It's deeper.
10	MS. TURNBULL: It looks narrower. Unfortunately,
11	there seems to be
12	MR. HOOBLER: It's the same width. It's deeper.
13	The lot size is 9,523. The footprint of the house is 1,176
14	and then there's a deck on the back of it and a porch, I
15	believe, that would have to be added into that. The porch
16	wraps around the front as you see and goes back along the
17	side and then there's a deck on the roof of the house. All
18	those would increase that coverage. I don't know what they
19	are off the top of my head.
20	This is from the tax access. It's 504 square foot
21	of porch. No, I'm sorry, 144 square foot of porch and 264
22	square foot of deck. That is on the rear. You can see that
23	from the street.
24	MS. TURNBULL: But, the total square foot at the
25	base of the property is 1,176.

MR. HOOBLER: Building to building.

1	MR. HOOBLER: That's correct.
2	MS. TURNBULL: And the total square feet including
3	the porch and the deck is 1,584. Is that right?
4	MR. HOOBLER: I don't have if that's what
5	you're reading numbers there.
6	MS. TURNBULL: 1,584 and in comparison to C
7	MS. BARRON: Is 2,239.
8	MR. HOOBLER: No, that's the second floor.
9	(Off the record discussion)
10	MS. TURNBULL: So, the comparison is 1,584
11	including a porch and a deck with what on the first floor?
12	MR. HOOBLER: 1,176.
13	MS. MAYER: 1,143.
14	MR. HOOBLER: Yeah, that's correct.
15	MS. TURNBULL: Yeah, 1,143. It's basically the
16	same size house. Now, I want to go through this again
17	though because looking at this, Exhibit 5-1-8, which is the
18	Historic Preservation Commission's staff report circle 8,
19	that lot, 3913, looks to be a narrower lot than any of the
20	lots on the other side of the street. Is that just an
21	optical illusion.
22	It says the lot square footage is 9,523.
23	MR. HOOBLER: It is a deeper lot. It is only 50
24	feet wide which is the same as my lot. I think it's just
25	sort of the appearance maybe combined with copying or

2	MS. TURNBULL: The front is exactly the same?
3	MR. HOOBLER: The lot frontage is the same. This
4	house though is actually wider. It's 28 feet wide with
5	solid and then another 4 feet of porch is 32 foot wide at
6	the front line.
7	MS. BARRON: I have a question. Forgive me if
8	we've covered it and I just don't have the notes in front of
9	me, but, when you described the deed I thought I heard you
10	say that it was for the house with \$3,500 originally and you
11	thought \$500 for each lot because there were two additional
12	lots? No?
13	MR. HOOBLER: I'm referring to Jeannie's house
14	that's a separate deed. That was \$3,500 for a dwelling or a
15	premises, I believe it was called, on two lots and those two
16	lots are 26 and 27.
17	MS. BARRON: Because that's the heart of what I
18	want to get to. Are you saying that lot 27 can never be an
19	in-fill lot?
20	MR. HOOBLER: Am I saying that?
21	MS. BARRON: Yes.
22	MR. HOOBLER: No. I'm not saying that.
23	MS. BARRON: So, we're saying that lot 25 and
24	perhaps lot 27 could both be filled in?
25	MR. HOOBLER: Yes, but, I think you've got sort of

whatever or how that was originally produced.

2

3 proceed because it straddles that lot. MS. BARRON: Well, unless she chose to have it 4 modified, remodeled and that small section removed. 5 MR. HOOBLER: She would have to --6 MS. BARRON: If it were my house and I wanted to 7 sell the other lot I might choose to, especially if I'd be 8 9 moving and going to Florida and I might choose to do that. 10 MR. HUTT: The other aspect, just to respond to 11 it, in addition to a portion of the house straddling the lot 12 which now would not be permitted under the county 13 subdivision ordinance because you can't get a building 14 permit if you straddle a lot line, even if she removed a portion of it she'd have to comply with a side yard setback, 15 so, in terms of severing portions of her existing house --16 17 MS. BARRON: So, she could come here and get a variance, couldn't she? After she got a variance down the 18 19 road, six months, a year, she could come back and get a 20 building permit. 21 That's all hypothetical. All right, MR. HUTT: and for all --22 23 MS. BARRON: But, if it couldn't be done at all 24 I'd just want to know. 25 MR. HUTT: I don't think anyone here can tell you

definitions of what would have to happen. Probably

Jeannie's house would have to burn down in order for that to

23

24

25

100

that it cannot be done because you just come up with ways if 1 the Historic Preservation Commission --2 MS. BARRON: Believe me, been here a year and a 3 half and you learn a lot. 4 That's right. If the Historic MR. HUTT: 5 Preservation Commission also granted a demolition permit 6 because it's a primary resource so a demolition permit would 7 8 have to be obtained from the Historic Preservation Commission before it could meet that kind of situation. 9 10 Secondly, if they did grant a demolition permit they'd have to come back here and get a variance and meet the criteria 11 for a variance and, thirdly, which is most important, at 12 least for my purpose, we're here talking about lot 25. 13 And, the sole purpose of the deed was basically 14 that demonstrating what did Mr. Warner have in mind for this 15 16 particular lot, whether or not did he envision it as a garden and all we're trying to say is that is not Mr. 17 Warner's intent. 18 19 I think the reason I jumped into that MS. BARRON: 20 was because I thought her proposal was part of what you presented was a proposal to make the garage or auto house 21

over to this lot. That's why I asked the question.

MR. HUTT: That's true, that's true.

MS. TURNBULL: Okay. Do you have more you want to show us on that?

MR. HUTT: Again, before you leave that particular 2 house what did you say was the width of the --3 MR. HOOBLER: 28 feet wide, the main body and then 4 you add 4 feet to the porch for the width, but, that would 5 6 not be solid. MR. HUTT: Okay. Also, in terms of your proposal 7 B, your proposal B was 22'6"? 8 MR. HOOBLER: That's the height. 9 MR. HUTT: I'm sorry. 10 28 feet. It's the same width 11 MR. HOOBLER: 12 without any side. Okay. So, it's the same width? 13 MR. HUTT: Proposal B in terms of its width is that it's the same width 14 as the house that we're talking about at 3913? 15 MR. HOOBLER: Plus the house at 3913 has a side 16 17 porch. MR. HUTT: Makes it wider? 18 MR. HOOBLER: Makes it a little bit wider, yes. 19 I was going to ask in proposal B and 20 MS. BARRON: 21 you had proposal C you had existing garage in proposal C. 22 Help clarify for me the garage question because in B you have a garage here behind the house and then you have 23 24 proposed relocation garage and then so that each of these, 25 at least for B and C, I'm confused as to which garage is

Yeah.

MR. HOOBLER:

which.

1

MR. HOOBLER: Okay. 2 MR. HUTT: Why don't we start with proposal B. 3 What is your proposal with regard to the auto garage and 4 whether you're also proposing a two car garage? 5 MR. HOOBLER: For the HPC I had asked for a two 6 car garage detached to set at the back of the lot and I 7 suggested to move the auto house to Jeannie's other lot over 8 on the other side. 9 10 MS. BARRON: And, so, that garage is part of the 23.8 proposed lot coverage, right? As we're looking at it 11 under proposal B. 12 MR. HOOBLER: That's right. That two car garage 13 14 was --MS. BARRON: If you didn't build that two car 15 garage would that reduce proposal B by how much? 16 MR. HOOBLER: It may actually be --17 18 MS. BARRON: I'm still confused. You still have 19 2.67 which I thought was referring to the existing auto house. You kept those numbers, but, --20 MR. HOOBLER: It would reduce it the amount of the 21 22 garage by 22 --23 MS. BARRON: 484? 24 MR. HOOBLER: 484 square feet, thank you, and if you divide that -- I've got a calculator. Okay. 25

overall --

. 2	MS. BARRON: You said 23.8 proposed.
3	MR. HOOBLER: Give me just a second.
4	MS. BARRON: And you do have your coverage without
5 ^	the porches on the side of the structures.
6	MR. HOOBLER: Yeah. Right.
7	MS. TURNBULL: I have a question, but, under
8	different circumstances
9	MR. HOOBLER: 18.2
10	MS. TURNBULL: 18.2. Under different
11	circumstances doesn't that potentially damage the red bud
12	tree?
13	MR. HOOBLER: We tried to design the house to go
14	around the red bud tree. The proposal that has the least
15	risk to the red bud tree is proposal A I mean, the
16	original proposal because it sat totally in front of it.
17	MS. TURNBULL: What about being moved up?
18	MR. HOOBLER: C has a back part of it.
19	MR. HUTT: The question is if you move down to the
20	say the established building line with the other two
21	houses on either side of it.
22	MR. HOOBLER: I have to do a little bit of math.
23	That totally changes how I mean, it's not supposed to
24	look like a house, but, how it works would be all backwards.
25	If the idea was to get the less formal spaces in the rear of
	i

23

24

25

1 the house. MS. TURNBULL: I'm not saying front to back. 2 saying --3 MR. HOOBLER: Well, I see what you're saying. 4 5 think that would probably work. If we went to 48 feet, which is actually what the houses are on the front line, we 6 could probably actually fit. 7 MS. TURNBULL: Which one? 8 C. Your C. Now, B could fit as 9 MR. HOOBLER: well. B's set up to be slipped forward as well. So, B 10 could come forward to the front line. 11 MS. TURNBULL: B can come to the front line? 12 MR. HOOBLER: Yes. 13 MS. TURNBULL: Or, C could come to the front line. 14 15 MR. HOOBLER: Yes. MS. TURNBULL: You move B to the front line but 16 17 still have to move the garage. Either way you'd have to 18 move the auto house. 19 MR. HOOBLER: That's correct. MR. HITCHENS: Madam Chairman, with regard to 20 21

MR. HITCHENS: Madam Chairman, with regard to those two proposals and your hypothetical moving of the lots I would believe that creates such a different combination of siting and design factors. Those are decisions that really should go back to the commission here. I would view each of those as an entirely, as a new proposal, you know, D and E.

MR. HUTT: My only disagreement with that is A was a 50 foot setback has already been viewed by the HPC and they didn't want anything to the street, so, I was going back with either a B or C proposal doesn't make sense to me. It just means you're going to another round of reviews and processes to perhaps finally come back to this board one more time.

B and C both have been viewed as two tall, too large, and you've already heard, I believe, from the chairman that what they were looking for were basically a 600-800 square foot structure that doesn't look like a house, doesn't read like a house, so, sending this back to the board to HPC as D and E you're going to get it back.

So, I would disagree with the suggestion or objection to the board considering other alternatives as you're exploring them that you can't conclude, make these decisions without sending them back to HPC.

MR. HITCHENS: Well, siting on a lot is really part of a proposal and we'd object to the board making a decision on D, you know, let's see, a proposal C moving forward. That would constitute a proposal D to the commission and to the county and we would object to it if the board were considering that as something to approve.

MS. TURNBULL: And are you objecting to it as the Historic Preservation Commission, Mr. Hitchens, or, are you

objecting to it as the county?

MR. HITCHENS: I guess I'm objecting to it as the attorney who negotiated the terms of the way the proposals would be presented to the commission and that circumstance was not addressed when we decided that, so, in terms of how I fit in with the county or the commission I think they're essentially the same.

MS. TURNBULL: Okay. Well, there is a problem there because the commission has no standing before this board. The county has standing before this board. So, if you are speaking as the county and you expressed some concern for whether or not anything that we would do would have a problem with the county that is something that we will hear.

We will not hear something that would be a problem to the commission because that's not -- because that's not of issue before us.

MR. HITCHENS: I'm assuming that what your position in stating that is flushed out is that the commission is viewed as a quasi-judicial body has no standing and I'm not sure that that's accurate for this circumstance.

I think they're an arm of the Department of
Environmental Protection when they issue these historic area
work permits which is an executive agency. So, clearly, the

executive agency staff are represented by the county, but, to get past the hurdle, yes, I'll say as the county. I believe that that circumvents the legislative structure and ignores all of the expertise and process that's been set up through the legislation passed by the County Council.

Those are the types of decisions with the Historic Preservation Commission.

MS. TURNBULL: We have not made any decision at this point clearly and we haven't and there really is no proposal that has been suggested by any board member where you need to take -- where we need to take an action at this point.

Should the board determine that they wished to consider other -- actually, we have been advised by our counsel that we can consider anything pretty much before us today because we are seeing this case de novo.

We would respect and acknowledge your recommendation.

MR. HOOBLER: I don't know if it's fair for me to say, but, I do not -- I mean, I had a conversation with Mr. Hitchens and my previous attorney and what he's stating about that I would not present to you something that the commission had not seen before is true. However, I'm delighted if you all, if it would be the way that you would see something fit to be approved that if you were to put

1 | these conditions on.

MR. HITCHENS: Well, I think that's an amazing way to proceed because you don't have something being proposed by the applicant, but, you have a new design being proposed by the board and at minimum it's going to require due process or fairness just would allow the HPC to rebut it.

MS. BARRON: Actually, in a way, it does seem to me then, correct me if I'm wrong, because we're looking at this differently, but, then anyone who disagrees with the commission just brings it before the Board of Appeals, whoever's sitting here at the time, and even though we may be de novo, I'm not an expert on historic preservation and I, for one, would not vote on something that had not been presented to the Historic Preservation Commission.

I'll read through everything all of you read and have hashed out and put my best judgment to it, but, I'm not qualified to look at a new proposal without any record of the -- of what they're furnishing the commission.

One thing I'd like to know though. Was it ever determined you can move that existing auto house? Did that ever -- did you get that far? Was it ever said by the Historic Preservation Commission that you -- not that you could move it, that it could be moved, but, that historically speaking did they ever say, yes, that can be moved to 27?

2 MS. BARRON: From that location? 3 MR. HOOBLER: They did not. MS. BARRON: So, if they didn't, for me, that 4 would exclude bumping up C because then I'd be making a 5 decision that isn't part of the record, right? 6 MR. HOOBLER: It was before the HPC to move the 7 They did not say that it was okay, but, it's been 8 before them ever single time. 9 MS. BARRON: But, --10 MR. HOOBLER: The proposal to move the garage has 11 12 been there every time, but, they have nixed that along with the proposals. So, it has been before the board. 13 14 MS. TURNBULL: I just want to make something very 15 clear here. There is no proposal on the table. What we have before us are three houses. I asked questions as to 16 17 what the impact would be. We did not, therefore, take that to any further steps. That's all -- I asked questions based 18 on what the possibility is. 19 20 It is also our prerogative to ask those question 21 and to make those determinations, but, this was -- that the reason this is an appeal and the reason that this has come 22 before us is because the appellants in this case felt that 23 24 their position was not being heard and there was an error in 25 the determination made by the Historic Preservation

MR. HOOBLER: No.

1 | Commission.

2

3

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

And, so, at this point, it's wide open. Now, that does not necessarily follow that anybody could then bring an appeal. Appeals can only come if there has been a supposed error and then this board would determine whether or not the errors would have occurred. I just want that to be clear.

Okay. Are there any more questions, or, do you have any further statement?

MR. HOOBLER: Yes, ma'am. I just wanted to show that some of the in-fill approved has actually been a lot larger in appearance from the street. The house here at 3948 Baltimore Street on the same block is 40 feet wide across the front. The house built on the same block facing Prospect Street is -- let me just say also that there's -this house has a two car detached garage with it. And then also this house here was built in '92 or '93 and it measures at the front 40 feet across and then also just to sort of mention, as with Dr. Loessing's house there might be some things that might not be considered Kosher, but, have been appended to his house and to make the point that these houses, the way we're speaking of them sometimes, think sort of it's an over-estimation of how they've been kept or how they're done and I say that with a caveat that there have been comments where what's been done has been awesome. They've been done very, very nicely.

There's an example of a house across the street from Jeannie's house that had a fake sort of like tar paper kind of brick put all over it. It's been all removed. It looks very, very nice. But, there have been things approved by the HPC that, at least in my mind, don't look very victorian. This house here with this flat roof addition on the rear that extends out the side at 3918 Prospect Street, that's, again, I'm offering my opinion, but, then, this hasn't caused the district to come tumbling down and neither has the fact that there's a house here on Prospect Street that has an attached front loading garage which is not a victorian nature either.

So, I just --

MR. HUTT: Before you change from that, is there - the house at 3919, is that on Baltimore Street?

MR. HOOBLER: Yes.

MR. HUTT: The houses on either side, are they primary resources?

MR. HOOBLER: Yes, they are, as well as that lot is considered of the first period.

MS. TURNBULL: And that's the same period?

MR. HOOBLER: It is by virtue of the date when Jeannie's house was built. It's actually in that period, but, according to the master plan amendment, Jeannie's house and this particular lot are lumped together in the in-fill

period. That's the way they're shown on the map, so, it's really not representative of when the house was actually built.

MR. HUTT: Just one other question. Had you -- if you stand on Prospect Street and you're looking towards the subject property, can you see through the lot presently to Baltimore Street?

MR. HOOBLER: Presently, no. About a month ago you could have. But, what you see is a little hard to see. You could, if you knew what to look for, make out just a little bit of the roof of the existing garage that's there now. But, now that the leaves have come out it would be pretty hard to sort of ferret your eyes through to see over there.

MR. HUTT: I have no other questions of Mr. Hoobler at this time.

MS. TURNBULL: Okay. It's one o'clock. We have a hearing scheduled at one which obviously isn't going to be held at one. We scheduled that past two. The question I have right now is where are we? Mr. Hitchens, do you have questions of Mr. Hoobler?

MR. HITCHENS: Yes, I have. There were a few issues that have come up that because of the order that we went into, the order that the case was presented the county didn't address in its case and I would like to put on at

2 dealing with the covenant that was described by Mr. Hoobler and a couple of other issues as well. 3 MS. TURNBULL: Okay. Mr. Hutt? 4 MR. HUTT: We may just have some letters of 5 6 support to submit and maybe recross of Mr. Hoobler depending on what redirect rather than recross. It depends on what Mr. 7 Hitchens brings out during cross examination. 8 MS. TURNBULL: Okay. Time-wise, what are you --9 MR. HITCHENS: I would estimate another hour and a 10 11 half for the county. MS. TURNBULL: Okay. 12 MR. HITCHENS: Due to the cross examination. 13 14 MS. TURNBULL: Then we have to schedule another 15 day, another time. Hard to believe. What about tomorrow 16 afternoon? We have something tomorrow afternoon. Tomorrow 17 morning? 18 (Off the record discussion) 19 MS. TURNBULL: We can come back at 10:00, 10:15 20 tomorrow morning. 21 MR. HITCHENS: I have a meeting that I have to 22 attend in Washington at 1:00 with WMATA, so, I'd have to be 23 leaving right at noon time. 24 MS. TURNBULL: Should we try to do that? 25 (Off the record discussion)

least Ms. Zeik to rebut a couple of the issues that I'm

8/97D

1	MR. CAPUTO: The closing could be submitted in
2	writing.
3	MS. TURNBULL: That would be fine.
4	MR. HITCHENS: Okay. So, tomorrow at 10:00.
5	MS. TURNBULL: 10:15. Okay. Thank you. We need
6	to include some of these things that we didn't give exhibit
7	numbers to, the photos. The photos the last exhibit
8	number was for the view. This is No. 38.
9	MR. HOOBLER: These had been submitted earlier.
10	MR. HUTT: Just make it 38. It makes it simpler.
11	MS. TURNBULL: Okay. The shirette drawings will
12	be 39. What did you do after that?
13	MR. HOOBLER: I showed a picture of the staff
14	report with the drawings that were reduced to scale.
15	MS. TURNBULL: So, it's reduced staff report?
16	MR. HOOBLER: Yes.
17	MS. TURNBULL: Okay. 41. Have these already been
18	in here? These are the tax record sheets. This will be the
19	tax records. I have two pages here. 41 is tax records. 42
20	is 40 is reduced staff report.
21	(Off the record discussion)
22	MS. TURNBULL: And 42 is?
23	MR. HOOBLER: Letter.
24	MS. TURNBULL: Letter.
25	(Off the record discussion)

MR. HOOBLER: Those are photos of in-fill, other I have a photo that I had dropped off to you. When I was here at the last hearing I couldn't find it and so I tried to sort of reproduce that black one that you see

MS. TURNBULL: I think that's it. Thank you very

(Whereupon, at 1:00 p.m., the hearing was adjourned to reconvene on May 5, 1998 at 10:15 a.m.).

## CERTIFICATE

DEPOSITION SERVICES, INC., hereby certifies that the attached pages represent an accurate transcript of the electronic sound recording of the proceedings before the Montgomery County Board of Appeals in the matter of:

Appeal of Carey Hoobler

S-4771

By:

Beverly Jason, Transcriber