1	INCORPORATED VILLAGE OF LAWRENCE		
2	BOARD OF APPEALS		
3	BOARD OF APPEALS		
4		Village Hall 196 Central Avenue	
5		Lawrence, New York	
6		November 19, 2014 7:37 p.m.	
7		7.37 p.m.	
8	APPLICATION:	Lowy 9 Lakeside Drive West	
9		Lawrence, New York	
10	PRESENT:		
11		MR. LLOYD KEILSON	
12		Chairman	
13		MR. EDWARD GOTTLIEB Member	
14		MR. MARK SCHRECK	
15		Member	
16		MR. LESTER HENNER Member	
17		MR. KENNETH A. GRAY, ESQ. Village Attorney	
18		MR. MICHAEL RYDER	
19		Building Department	
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24		Mary Benci, RPR Court Reporter	
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Lowy - 11/19/14

1	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Good evening, ladies and
2	gentlemen. Welcome to the Lawrence Board of
3	Zoning Appeals. Please turn off phones and the
4	like, and please, no cross-conversations.
5	Mr. Ryder, proof of posting.
6	MR. RYDER: I offer proof of posting,
7	Mr. Chairman.
8	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Thank you very, very much.
9	MR. GRAY: Would you like me to say
10	something?
11	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: It's a short agenda, so
12	we'll handle it.
13	The first matter before us will be Lowy of
14	9 Lakeside Drive West. We have a request from
15	them for an adjournment to the next date, which is
16	December 17th. Any issues from the Board?
17	MEMBER SCHRECK: No.
18	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: So Lowy will be adjourned
19	to the 17th of December.
20	(Whereupon, the hearing concluded at
21	7:38 p.m.)
22	***************
23	
24	

Lowy - 11/19/14

Certified that the foregoing is a true and accurate transcript of the original stenographic minutes in this case.

MARY BENCI, RPR

1	INCORPORATED VILLAGE OF LAWRENCE		
2	BOARD OF APPEALS		
3			
4		Village Hall 196 Central Avenue	
5		Lawrence, New York	
6		December 4, 2014 7:38 p.m.	
7			
8	il	immer 90 Lakeside Drive South awrence, New York	
9		awroned, new rork	
10	PRESENT:		
11	1	R. LLOYD KEILSON °	
12		R. EDWARD GOTTLIEB	
13	(1	ember	
14	II .	R. MARK SCHRECK ember	
15			
16	11	R. LESTER HENNER ember	
17		R. KENNETH A. GRAY, ESQ. illage Attorney	
18		R. MICHAEL RYDER	
19		uilding Department	
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24		Mary Benci, RPR Court Reporter	
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CHAIRMAN KEILSON: The next matter is Zimmer 1 of 190 Lakeside Drive South. Is there anybody 2 3 here on their behalf? 4 MR. ZIMMER: Yeah. 5 CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Please step forward. 6 Please identify yourself for the record. 7 MR. ZIMMER: My name is Eric Zimmer, and I 8 live at 190 Lakeside Drive South in Lawrence, 9 New York 11559. 10 CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Okay. Mr. Zimmer, actually, you're here this evening for two 11 12 variances, right? 13 MR. ZIMMER: I came last time for one variance and --14 15 CHAIRMAN KEILSON: That was granted. 16 MR. ZIMMER: Right, but I made a mistake. I 17 thought I only needed one; it turns out I needed 18 two. 19 CHAIRMAN KEILSON: So tonight you're really 2.0 here for one then? 21 MR. ZIMMER: Right, for the second one. 22 was kind enough for the Board to open it up for me 23 for the second time.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Right, very kind.

MR. ZIMMER: It is. It will save me some

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money also, so.

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CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Always a good idea. So please just give us a quick overview of what you're requesting.

MR. ZIMMER: The request is to build a deck behind my house. The issue is I'm -- I'm -- the issue is that there's a setback from the property behind my house which is owned by -- it's a two-foot strip by the Village and the County land. There's supposed to be a 40-foot setback, but due to like the irregular shape of my property, my yard is to the side of the house. So there's no real room behind the house to build anything. fact, my house itself is within the setback also. It's 35 feet from the edge of the property also. Because of the size of the lot I'm able by right for the surface coverage, if I'm able, if I only keep it eight inches off the ground, and that was -- I'd like to make it I think a foot eight inches so it's level with my kitchen when you step outside. That was actually the mistake. didn't realize that there's different places, different rules, but we didn't realize the height if it's above eight inches you need a variance.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Right. I think the

compelling information is that really is it backs onto Rock Hall Road, does it not?

MR. ZIMMER: Right. There's no neighbor behind the property. It's Rock Hall Road and there's still a large distance to the road itself.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Any questions from the Board?

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: Just the deck that you're proposing, is it a concrete slab under it, or is it open and can water permeate through the deck?

MR. ZIMMER: There will not be a concrete slab under it and it will be open. There's going to be like a pergola, but an open pergola, and just for like the holiday of -- that's the main reason I'm building it, the holiday of Sukkoth.

So I can cover it for the week, but just for that week for the holiday, otherwise it's a totally open deck, and there's no concrete slab under it.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: So the water can permeate through?

MR. ZIMMER: Yeah, the water can permeate.

There will be two pylons to support it, but it's not --

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Any further questions from the Board? Anyone in the audience who wants to

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comment?

(No response.)

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Okay. I think the benefit to the applicant certainly is there, and we don't see any detriment in terms of the community. I think it fits the statutory criteria for approval of the variance. We will vote. The Board will vote. We'll start with Mr. Henner.

MEMBER HENNER: Favor.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Mr. Gottlieb.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: Considering the odd lot, the odd shape of the property and that you do have no neighbors on that side because it's a public area, I will vote for.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: All right, Mr. Schreck.

MEMBER SCHRECK: I will vote for as well.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: And I will vote for as well.

MR. ZIMMER: Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Do you need more than a year, let's say?

MR. ZIMMER: A year should be fine.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Should be fine.

MR. ZIMMER: I hope so.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: I hope so as well. I hope

1 you didn't forget anything else. 2 MR. ZIMMER: I hope so also. 3 MR. RYDER: Well, Mr. Chairman, if I may make 4 one suggestion, that we grant this variance on the 5 condition that it runs in line with the existing 6 variance so it expires at the same time. 7 CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Okav. 8 MR. ZIMMER: That's fair. 9 CHAIRMAN KEILSON: How long did you appear 10 before us, several months? 11 MR. ZIMMER: It's like a month or two maybe. 12 CHAIRMAN KEILSON: So you will coincide it 13 with whatever the expiration date might be. 14 MR. ZIMMER: Thank you very much. 15 (Whereupon, the hearing concluded at 16 7:43 p.m.17 ********** 18 Certified that the foregoing is a true and 19 accurate transcript of the original stenographic 20 minutes in this case. 21 May Binci 22 23 MARY BENCI, RPR

Court Reporter

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1	INCORPORATED VILLAGE OF LAWRENCE		
2	BOARD OF APPEALS		
3			
4		Village Hall 196 Central Avenue	
5		Lawrence, New York	
6		November 19, 2014 7:43 p.m.	
7			
8	APPLICATION:	Jacobowitz 43 Lawrence Avenue Lawrence, New York	
9			
10	PRESENT:		
11		MR. LLOYD KEILSON Chairman	
12		MR. EDWARD GOTTLIEB	
13		Member	
14		MR. MARK SCHRECK Member	
15		MR. LESTER HENNER	
16		Member	
17		MR. KENNETH A. GRAY, ESQ. Village Attorney	
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24		Mary Benci, RPR Court Reporter	
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CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Jacobowitz, 43 Lawrence Avenue.

MR. HOPKINS: Good evening, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Good evening, Mr. Hopkins.

MR. HOPKINS: Good evening to everyone.

Michael Hopkins, from the law firm of Hopkins and Kopilow, 100 Quentin Roosevelt Boulevard, Garden City, New York, on behalf of the Jacobowitz family. To my left is Mr. Warren Meister, the architect on the project. And good evening to everybody.

Let me preface my comments by saying that there is something I just want to clarify in case I created any confusion, Mr. Chairman, in the application.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: You did, point number four.

MR. HOPKINS: Oh, brother, do I realize it, and I apologize. Obviously, it was not intentional. I've been before this Board too often. My reputation I hope is one of straight shooting. It was totally unintentional.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: That's what I said; the others felt otherwise.

MR. HOPKINS: And I understand why. This is not a -- basically an extension of the existing

home, but fundamentally a knockdown and rebuild.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Oh, did you know that?

MEMBER SCHRECK: No.

MR. HOPKINS: They haven't fallen off the chair so there's still hope.

Let me, if I may, Mr. Chairman, and with your permission, as you know we had had an application some time ago. We listened to concerns of neighbors, and taking into account the concerns of the neighbors we submitted a new plan and a new petition which brings us down here tonight. The single most fundamental change is that we've narrowed the dimension of the footprint of the proposed construction from 49 feet down to 45 feet, which had a major impact on the relief which was sought in the initial petition.

What do I mean by that? Well, initially, we were seeking five variances. As a practical proposition with this new petition, there are two variances which are being sought.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Mr. Hopkins, please don't go over what you --

MR. HOPKINS: I just finished. That was the extent of the presentation. We also have tonight, we also have the streetscape, which the

Board has requested, and we also have a shadow study, as a practical proposition.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Our compliments to Mr. Meister on the streetscape; it was very helpful.

MR. HOPKINS: Yes, indeed, and any technical questions on how it was done, any technical questions on the studies or the construction, of course I'm going to yield to Mr. Meister.

Generally speaking, what are we dealing with?

43 Lawrence Avenue, Lawrence, New York, Section

40, Block E as in even, Lot 107, it's in a B zone,
allowable coverage for this parcel consisting of

14,971.5 square feet is as follows. Allowable
coverage building is 2,937.15 square feet, surface
coverage is approximately 5,442.59 square feet.

The current structure is a two-and-a-half-story
brick dwelling with an attached garage.

The variances which are being sought,

Mr. Chairman, are overage on the building coverage
of 197.25 feet. That would be 6.7 percent of the
building coverage issue.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: I'm sorry, what was the amount of square foot over?

MR. HOPKINS: I have it as 197.25, all right,

sir?

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: No, because the code relief sheet reads 304.

MR. HOPKINS: Are you sure you're not looking at the original one?

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: They both said 304.

MR. HOPKINS: I apologize. Let me just be very clear.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Okay.

MR. HOPKINS: That was in the original petition. That would have been 10.36 percent. As it is now envisioned it's going to be 197.25 square feet, or 6.7 percent. I do point out that this is within the -- and even if you were to grant the relief tonight in terms of surface coverage, we're well within that which is allowed for surface coverage.

I'd also like to hand up for the record a series of approximately nine letters by neighbors.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Only nine?

MR. HOPKINS: If I had longer I might be able to get a few more. I'd like to have these marked as Applicant's Exhibit 1, or A, however you would like to mark it, and that, by the way, includes the abutting properties that have also endorsed

that which is being sought here. Now --

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Are they all different texts, or they just happen to be coincidentally?

MR. HOPKINS: I think you will pretty much see it's pretty much a uniform letter, and that is what we have to hand up to you today.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Okay.

MR. HOPKINS: Now, as I mentioned to you before, since we've narrowed the footprint of the property, we have requested the following, as a practical proposition. The aggregate side-yard setback is 35 feet in this particular zone. We originally requested 26 feet, which is existing. Now, as a practical proposition, that is becoming academic. The request for the aggregate --

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: What's becoming academic?

MR. HOPKINS: Well, the aggregate, as a practical proposition. On the right side originally we had 10 feet proposed, 15 feet is required. With the shrinking of the footprint we have functionally taken it down to nothing, as a practical proposition. So what we are dealing with primarily here is the following: Simply the lot coverage which is going to 6.7 percent in excess, and the dormers which as a practical

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proposition are fundamentally an aesthetic request at this particular point in time.

Now, the reasons for the relief are stated in the petition at paragraphs eight and nine, talking about the size of the family, the religious concerns which are being sought, and I also note for the Board that historically this Board's been very sensitive to these issues and that needs of this type you've been very sensitive to in terms of the size of the family, also in terms of the religious needs, and in prior cases that I've been fortunate enough to represent in front of this Board you've taken those things into account. also believe that the relief requested is well within that which historically this Board has approved, and I would request in this particular case that the two relatively modest variances be granted. That's the building coverage as well as the issue of the dormers.

Let me also point out, but I'll yield to
Mr. Meister on this, the shadow studies have been
done; you have them in front of you. They show
you the studies at different times of the year and
different hours of the day, and as you can see
from the shadow studies that which is being

proposed has virtually no impact as a practical proposition on any of the abutting properties.

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With regard to the streetscape, which

Mr. Meister also did, he had as it currently

exists and he has it as proposed. Once again, the

streetscape in my humble opinion, but if you have

any questions Mr. Meister can confirm as a

practical proposition well within that which this

box illustrates at the present time.

As you know, the legal standards are under 7 dash -- forgive me -- 7-712, is this going to produce an undesirable change to the character of the neighborhood? No. It's an absolutely magnificent project that Mr. Meister has come up with. The neighbors are okay with that which is being sought. I think it's magnificent. I'm sure he does too.

Can it be accomplished in any other method? As a practical proposition, again, the answer is no. We've cut back the footprint from 49 to 45 feet. We've taken into account and tried to be very sensitive to that which the neighbors seek. Given the family, given the religious needs, I think that what we're proposing is acceptable.

Is it substantial? I submit, no, it's not.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: A 45 percent increase in the house is not substantial?

MR. HOPKINS: No, we're talking about substantial in terms of that which is sought, which is the 6.7 percent, okay. That is the standard. The standard is substantial as against that which is permitted by code, and in that context which is --

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: No, but the 197 feet has to be accounted for. Why don't they do without the 197 square feet --

MR. HOPKINS: I think to --

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: -- if you're already increasing the house by 45 percent.

MR. HOPKINS: I'm going to let Mr. Meister address from a technical point of view why these issues come up. But as a practical proposition, in this particular case, as I mentioned before, when the architect does his plans and takes into account the things that have to be done, this is the way it's being proposed to be done. As I say, initially when the neighbors were concerned about it, we cut it back, as I say, the footprint by --

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Mr. Hopkins, you're reverting again to what might have been, could

10 Jacobowitz - 11/19/141 have been. Let's deal with what we have tonight. 2 MR. HOPKINS: Okay. What we have tonight --3 CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Why don't you let Mr. Meister address it. 4 5 MR. HOPKINS: I will let him address it if you would be kind enough to let me go first. 6 7 Here's the irony of the situation. If we were 8 to build as of right with that which exists at the 9 present time with a 49-foot -- 49-foot width front 10 footprint, we would actually be aggravating 11 certain things. The reality of the situation is 12 that which is proposed in terms of the plans 13 submitted by Mr. Meister I think as a practical 14 proposition accommodate that which this family is 15 seeking to do without causing any major problems 16 to anybody. The technical reasons --

> CHAIRMAN KEILSON: I'm sorry, I don't understand what you're saying. You could have done what, that you're foregoing that? following.

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MR. HOPKINS: What I said was that had we kept the 49-foot footprint in terms of the width of the property --

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: If you kept the 49 --MR. HOPKINS: Right, instead of scaling it

back to 45 feet, as a practical proposition.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: I think you're encroaching on his technical area.

MR. HOPKINS: I'm sorry.

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MR. MEISTER: It's okay. Warren Meister, 22 Kendall Drive, New City, New York.

If we had done this job as a renovation, my research with and my discussions with Mr. Ryder basically said that if we had a one-time exemption of keeping the existing house where it is so we were -- if we did this as a renovation, we would have had 49-foot wide frontage instead of a 45-foot wide frontage.

MR. RYDER: With the one-time exemption.

MR. MEISTER: With the one-time exemption, correct. Doing the renovation for the program that the clients wanted was just from a cost perspective much more money than basically knocking the existing house down and starting from new.

MEMBER SCHRECK: But you're a very talented architect, Mr. Meister, so surely you could perhaps remove 197 feet and still make this project work and it would be within code and we'll be happy.

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MEMBER GOTTLIEB: While you're contemplating my colleague's comments, I'll say that when I look at the shadow drawings what I do see is a comparatively bulky house.

MR. MEISTER: A comparatively what?

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: Comparatively bulkier from the houses left and right which you don't see from It's a little boxier. the streetscape. little bit larger because you're covering so much more space. I was looking at the numbers also, as Mr. Schreck pointed out, you're let's say 200 feet, for argument's sake, 197, again, you're 200 feet over, but you're adding 1,400 feet, 1,400 buildable feet onto what's already there. seems that in a 3,231.34 proposition you can take off some of that extra space and not have to -the reason why I say this is this is apparently new construction, and as much as we can I'd like to see new construction work as best it can within the confines of the zoning.

MR. MEISTER: Okay.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: So I understand there are -sometimes there are things as a practical
difficulty and we accommodate for that. And this
seems like we want a lot of house, which obviously

most of our residents do. And I'm asking if there's a way to scale this closer to what's permitted, which is 2,937 square feet.

MR. HOPKINS: I just want to be very clear.

Are you asking is there some way of scaling it

back to being in compliance with zoning

requirements on the issue of building coverage?

MR. HOPKINS: Down to zero. In other words, withdraw the request for a variance on that particular topic?

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: That would be nice.

MR. MEISTER: I'm not sure I can.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: Yes.

MR. HOPKINS: I don't know that that's doable, but what I would ask is your permission, just give me a few minutes, if I could be kind enough to speak to the architect and the clients.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: No problem.

MR. HOPKINS: And perhaps if we could reconvene in five minutes.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: So you have an idea of where I'm going with this. As far as the dormers on the front of the house, I don't have an issue; I think it helps the house. I think it helps the appearance of the house and it doesn't create a

nuisance or any sort of improper look. And as far as the five feet, you're actually adding four feet into the side yards, so I don't have a problem with the side yards. I can't speak for my colleagues, but I don't have a problem with the side yard required for that variance.

MR. HOPKINS: Just if you could give us five minutes. I don't know if you have anything else on the calendar.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: We're done after this, I think.

(Whereupon, a recess was taken.)

MR. HOPKINS: Mr. Chairman, we're back.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: All right, gentlemen, we're back on the record.

MR. HOPKINS: All right. Mr. Chairman, I've discussed with the clients and I've discussed with Mr. Meister. If just by way of preamble before I focus in on exactly what we're talking about, again, the architect in designing his plans takes into account the needs of the family as I've described in the petition. This is what he's come up with, with approximately six percent or whatever the heck it was over that which is permitted.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Could you speak up, speak up a little bit.

MR. HOPKINS: We've located at page A5, A5, if you want to take a look, and there is a breakfast nook room, however you would like to describe it, as A5 on the bottom right.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: On the left of the breakfast room.

MR. HOPKINS: Yes. What we could do is take that projection -- do you see where the projection is, Mr. Chairman? Basically move it in and pick up approximately 100 square feet that way.

Mr. Ryder is looking at it correctly right now.

Basically moving that in and we pick up approximately 100 square feet that way, and we would then reduce -- the requested building coverage would be reduced down to 97 square feet.

MR. RYDER: I don't want to explain the application, but he's looking to slide the octagon --

MR. MEISTER: Slide the octagon into the kitchen, a portion of the kitchen.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: The reduction would be how many square feet?

MR. HOPKINS: Approximately 100 square feet.

1 MEMBER GOTTLIEB: So half. 2 MR. HOPKINS: Down to about 97 square feet at 3 that point. 4 MEMBER HENNER: Anything you can do about 5 those closets upstairs? 6 MR. MEISTER: What closet? 7 MEMBER HENNER: I don't know, the ones that 8 were bigger than my bedroom. It's okay, it's 9 okay. Just a joke. 10 MR. MEISTER: If you want --11 MEMBER HENNER: You can enlarge my bedroom? 12 MR. MEISTER: No, no. I will, but if you 13 want, I can take a portion of the master bedroom 14 and push it back in too, that would --15 MR. RYDER: That would? 16 MR. MEISTER: -- bring it down. 17 MR. HOPKINS: So basically, Mr. Chairman, 18 we're talking less than 100 square feet in excess 19 of building coverage of that provided for by code. 20 And if you look at A5, that element is going to be 21 literally slid in. 22 MR. MEISTER: I would take --23 CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Off the record. 24 (Whereupon, a discussion was held off the

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record.)

1	MR. RYDER: I have a question regarding when		
2	you say slide the octagon addition. How many feet		
3	in total? Five feet?		
4	MR. MEISTER: Probably about five feet, right.		
5	MR. RYDER: And the master bedroom you would		
6	look to		
7	MR. MEISTER: Square that out.		
8	MR. RYDER: Five feet as well?		
9	MR. MEISTER: Yeah.		
10	MEMBER GOTTLIEB: Master bedroom on A6?		
11	MR. MEISTER: Yes.		
12	MEMBER GOTTLIEB: Your master bedroom terrace.		
13	MR. MEISTER: Well, the master bedroom terrace		
14	comes in automatically because we would reduce		
15	MEMBER HENNER: Otherwise		
16	MEMBER GOTTLIEB: Otherwise it's cantilevered.		
17	MR. MEISTER: Yes.		
18	MR. RYDER: Mr. Meister, that would be a		
19	number that's more than 100 square feet.		
20	MR. MEISTER: Without a doubt.		
21	MR. RYDER: Do you have a total on that?		
22	MR. MEISTER: It's getting awfully close to		
23	200. If it's it's awfully close.		
24	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: If you're not asking for		
25	the variance for excess building coverage then we		

have to know that. We have to know what's being asked for.

MR. MEISTER: I can get it probably within -I was comfortable with 100 square feet, so I have
that 97 just so that the architectural things I
can line the things up so that things won't look
awkward.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: I'm not following. So are we staying with the breakfast room or talking about the bedroom? Please clarify.

MR. MEISTER: The bedroom may become part of that, yes. I'm not saying no. And if that does, then the variance obviously is not needed.

MR. HOPKINS: Well --

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Do you understand as a practical matter, as a practical matter we have to vote on something? If there is no request for a variance, we don't have to vote on it. We can just vote on the requested variances.

MR. HOPKINS: Well, if there's no request for the variance on the issue of building coverage.

The others --

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Obviously.

MR. HOPKINS: Mr. Chairman, in speaking to the architect, he believes that he can pick up

1 150 square feet total including the sliding in of that element that we described before. 2 3 MR. MEISTER: Yes. With the bedroom up on top because those two, that corner has to align. 4 5 MR. HOPKINS: So if we can reduce the request to approximately --6 7 MR. MEISTER: 47 square feet. 8 MR. HOPKINS: 47.25 square feet. That's the 9 way we would propose to do it as described by 10 Mr. Meister. If that would meet with your 11 approval on this and the other request, I believe 12 it can be done. 13 CHAIRMAN KEILSON: I think the issue we have 14 is we have to know what we're voting on. 15 Mr. Gray? 16 MEMBER HENNER: Are you saying that it will be 17 47 feet over, but you're not sure whether it will 18 be a combination of the bedroom and the kitchen or 19 somewhere else? 2.0 MR. MEISTER: I'll make sure it's 147 square 21 feet over, right. 22 MR. HOPKINS: No, no. It will become if we 23 pick up 150 square feet, we will have excess of 24 47.25 square feet over that which is permitted by

code. But the problem that the Board is running

into is they have to have something they can vote on tonight and we're being a bit amorphous as to what exactly it is other than sliding in that one element inside; is that correct, Mr. Chairman?

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: I'd ask from counsel.

MR. GRAY: Based upon the record that we have before us here, if this Board wanted to vote on the issue of granting a variance of 50 square feet above the allowed 2,937 square feet, subject to the applicant submitting new plans to be approved by the building inspector, I think that would be sufficient for the variance that they're seeking on that issue. You still have to vote on the other two variances.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: We well understand that.

MR. HOPKINS: Other variances -- if I may,
Mr. Chairman, that was the only variance that
seems -- that has been sought that seems to pose a
problem, and if we can get it to the point where
as counsel said it would be simply 50 feet over
that which is permitted by code on the issue of
building coverage, new plans can be submitted
hopefully that would meet with your approval.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: We'll certainly consider that.

1 MR. RYDER: 1.5 percent overage. Is that what 2 you have with 50? 3 MR. HOPKINS: Whatever the calculation is. 4 MEMBER SCHRECK: If you're pulling in that 5 breakfast nook, won't that affect your other 6 variance requests, like the side yard? 7 MR. GRAY: That's the back. 8 MR. RYDER: It's less than that. 9 CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Is there anyone in the 10 audience who wants to speak to the matter for or 11 against? 12 (No response.) 13 CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Any further questions of 14 the Board? So we're going to put the question to 15 the Board in terms of the proposed variances as 16 follows. On the building excess coverage we're 17 discussing 60 square feet. 18 MR. GRAY: Fifty. 19 CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Fifty square feet, I'm 20 sorry, 50 square feet. 21 I'll take 60. MR. MEISTER: 22 CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Fifty square feet, and 23 you'll submit plans to the Building Department so

they will be able to --

Yes.

MR. MEISTER:

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CHAIRMAN KEILSON: -- finalize exactly where that location will be. In addition, we have the side yards as we've discussed. And you are asking for the dormers.

MR. MEISTER: Correct.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: And we'll be evaluating it based on the statutory criteria in terms of the benefit to the applicant as opposed to any detriment to the community, and I won't bother reading through all the criteria as Mr. Hopkins has done, and we'll make an evaluation at this point and I'll ask for a vote from the Board.

Mr. Schreck.

MEMBER SCHRECK: What is the overage again, the number?

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Fifty square feet.

MEMBER SCHRECK: In terms of the percentage.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: It will be approximately 1.5, 1.6.

MR. RYDER: Correct.

MEMBER SCHRECK: So I'm going to vote for.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Mr. Gottlieb.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: For.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: And Mr. Henner.

MEMBER HENNER: For.

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1 CHAIRMAN KEILSON: And I vote for. And two 2 years? 3 MR. MEISTER: Two years. 4 MR. HOPKINS: Two years, Mr. Chairman. 5 CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Take the two years. 6 MR. HOPKINS: Thank you, sir. 7 CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Board of Building Design. 8 MR. RYDER: Board of Building Design, yes. 9 CHAIRMAN KEILSON: We apologize for the change 10 in the last month where in the eleventh hour we 11 had to ask for additional information, but you've 12 been very enlightening and very helpful. 13 MR. MEISTER: Thank you. 14 CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Thank you. 15 (Whereupon, the hearing concluded at 16 8:17 p.m.) 17 18 Certified that the foregoing is a true and 19 accurate transcript of the original stenographic 20 minutes in this case. 21 Mary Binci 22 23 MARY BENCI, RPR Court Reporter

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4		Village Hall 196 Central Avenue Lawrence, New York
5		November 19, 2014
6		8:17 p.m.
7	APPLICATION: A	augenbaum
8		54 Lord Avenue Lawrence, New York
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10	PRESENT:	
11	lt .	IR. LLOYD KEILSON Chairman
12	1	IR. EDWARD GOTTLIEB Member
14		IR. MARK SCHRECK
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17		IR. KENNETH A. GRAY, ESQ. Village Attorney
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CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Okay, the next matter this evening will be Augenbaum.

MR. HOPKINS: Good evening, Mr. Chairman.

Michael Hopkins from the firm of Hopkins and

Kopilow, 100 Quentin Roosevelt Boulevard, Garden

City, New York, on behalf of the Augenbaum family.

Mr. Chairman, as you know the history, very briefly, an application was originally submitted that has altered the application which is now before you concerning the property located at 64 Lord Drive in a residence zone C, as in Charles. The lot is 17,514 square feet. It's a little bit different than the lots abutting the property as a practical proposition, as I'm sure you're all aware. The maximum building coverage is 3,176 square feet. Maximum surface coverage is 6,088 square feet. Currently, as we all know and there are photographs attached, there's a three-story brick dwelling with a detached garage. It's basically been abandoned for a while and is completely boarded up. I also have a high index of suspicion that the house was built by my late grandfather probably back before the first world I'm sorry, we propose --

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: I missed the important part

about his grandfather.

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MR. HOPKINS: Let me tell it again. I said I have a high index of suspicion that that house was built by my grandfather, but that's something --

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Does he have a mechanic's lien on it?

MR. HOPKINS: You know what, if the man were still around I'd work it out for him.

We propose to remove and replace that with a new dwelling and detached garage, and I would hope that everybody will agree to get rid of that eyesore that currently exists there at this point because it is going to be good for the neighborhood.

The variances which are sought are the following. We're talking about building coverage of 283 square feet above that which is allowed by That translates into roughly 8.9 percent. code. Again, I point out to you, Mr. Chairman, that even if you were to grant the entirety of the relief sought, that that is well within available and allowable surface coverage.

Side-yard setback, the left side required is 15 feet by code, requested is 13.5 feet. What we had done in terms of the comparison of these plans

to the originally submitted plans was basically move the footprint over and up towards the front. We've requested a 13.5-foot setback on the left side; existing and originally proposed was 11.5. So we've made that request. We've actually diminished that request by a fair amount. The aggregate side-yard setback sought --

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: What was the last comment, diminish it from?

MR. HOPKINS: Well, we are requesting a 13.5-foot setback. In the plans that had been originally some months ago --

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: I thought we're not going to go there.

MR. HOPKINS: But I was responding to your question.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: You mentioned that. Please do not bring up what might have been, could have been in the past. Let's talk about what's before us tonight. How's that?

MR. HOPKINS: Yes, sir, we'll talk about what's in front of us tonight.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Every application we have the same discussion.

MR. HOPKINS: No, but I understand your

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comments, and I'll continue.

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CHAIRMAN KEILSON: You've spent a lot of time on this already in anticipation, so please give us the courtesy of focusing on what you're asking.

Okay. MR. HOPKINS: We're asking for on the side-yard setback on the left 13.5; 15 is required Aggregate side-yard setback is 35 feet; we're requesting 28.5 feet. The side yard height ratio setbacks allowed is 1.5, requested is 1.6. The garage, two-car garage would ordinarily be required once proposed, but as I point out in the petition, Mr. Chairman, there's a long run of driveway to accommodate off-street, on-site parking.

The roof, it's a combination roof. maximum of 27 feet; 30 is proposed. And let me take -- bring to your attention that care has been taken in this case as in other cases involving combination roofs to make sure that the house did not appear bulky, as a practical proposition, and Mr. Macleod and his design has taken that into account. Dormers are not permitted but we are requesting dormers. It will fit in superbly with the neighborhood.

The reasons for the relief are found at

paragraphs eight and nine of the petition. This is a young family, a growing family; they have three children right now. It is anticipated that there will be more children coming, hence the need for the space. I would say, as I mentioned in the other application, the BZA has been very historically sensitive to the needs of the family and the religious considerations that go into an application of this type.

We submit that under these circumstances that the hardship of a growing family has all been taken into account by Mr. Macleod. The size of the parcel, the dimensions of the parcel, the configuration of the parcel, and that I would think as a practical proposition that this Board has historically considered these concerns as being appropriate in granting relief.

I also just if I could, Mr. Chairman, for the record, I know that you want to get down -- obviously, in an ideal world there would never be a request for a variance. I understand that, I really and truly do. As I pointed out to you in the past, I am inside government and outside. It doesn't make me a bad person. Maybe I would be called a hermaphrodite. I wouldn't be offended by

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But ZBAs exist for the purpose of being the safety valve. When the code starts to work a hardship, and the code specifically, I'm talking about the Village Code now to be precise, the standards as you are very much familiar with. so while we may strive to get down to zero percent on such issues as building coverage, sometimes when the architect does the plans and he takes into account what the needs are of the family, what are the religious concerns of the family, what is the size of the family, is it anticipated that the size of the family will increase, and this is a young family, he takes all of those things into account when he draws up his plans. Ι just wanted to reinforce that as a practical proposition. I'd also point out to you --

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Isn't it so as a practical proposition the Board is limited to granting the minimum variance necessary to address the need for the variance?

MR. HOPKINS: Oh, yeah, you're not to be gratuitously generous. No, I'm not suggesting that at all. You know I'm not. I know that you know what the standards and requirements are, and

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I'm not suggesting that anything which is sought is anything beyond that which we really and honestly believe is appropriate under the circumstances.

I also point out to you that there is a streetscape that has been prepared by Mr. Macleod, to refer any technical questions to him. studies have also been performed. I think it's your observation to make, and in terms of streetscape and shadow studies there's minimal, if any, in fact as a practical proposition. legal standards again, under 7-712-b, as in boy, lists them all. Perhaps the one thing that you might look at and say is, is it self-created? Well, maybe this "hardship" is self-created, but the reality of the situation is that this family is going to grow. It needs the space now and it's going to continue to need the space in the future. In fairness to this family, referring to the Augenbaum family, I think it would be both from your point of view economically wise in terms of utilizing the resources to deal with it now as a practical proposition. I don't know if there are going to be three more or ten more or one more, but it is anticipated that the family is going to

expand. So if it's self-created, then, well, I think God looks benignly on large families, at least I hope God does as a practical proposition.

MEMBER HENNER: Can I ask you a question? You don't feel like granting the variance for so many bedrooms is putting additional pressure on them to have more children so they need the variance to inspire them so it shouldn't inspire guilt that they told the Zoning Board they were going to have lots of kids?

MR. HOPKINS: They should only be so lucky. I repeat, at this point I'm going to defer to Mr. Macleod. He can explain to you what's been done and why it's been done from the engineering point of view. And as a practical proposition, if you have any other legal questions, then Mr. Macleod will yield to me.

So John, if you would be kind enough to go through that which is being sought, why, and the various studies.

MR. MACLEOD: Good evening. John Macleod, 595 Park Avenue, Huntington, New York.

Good evening, members of the Board.

I know you're very familiar with this project, and I won't go into it in great detail describing

what we're doing. You already have reviewed the plans, but one of the things I did want to focus on is that the street study that you had requested and the shadow study did actually reveal some interesting things that I consider to be in favor of this submission, so I'd like to ask you to open your street scene drawing and I just wanted to

drawing ST1.

You will see on this page not only did I do a street scene, but I also put on the relevant properties and dropped the surveys in place so they're all next to each other and you can see what is happening on the street in terms of proximity and size of each individual lot.

point out a few things on this particular page,

So if we look, first of all, at the existing street scene which is in the -- which is in the middle of the page, it's the top row of houses that you see there. Number 64 Lord Avenue is the subject property and it looks very similar to some of the other houses on the street, but we know it's in a very poor state of repair and I think the neighborhood is looking forward to it going away. On the line before that we can see the proposed house in the center there. And what I'd

like to point out is that although the house is a larger house than most of these other houses presented on the street, it is of similar scale. The height is at 30 feet to the combination roof. But I've tried to address the bulk by adding some interesting dormers and gables and other details to the front of this house to break up that massing. And so the front of the house here is actually broken up in quite a number of facets and the height of the roof is similar to the peaks of the other houses on the street.

Now, the other thing I wanted to point out on this drawing is you'll notice that we positioned the house somewhat centrally on the property. It is actually a little bit further away from the left-hand property line than it is now. The existing house is eleven and a half feet from the left-hand property line. And we are moving it towards the center of the property by two feet, increasing that eleven and a half to thirteen and a half. We're not quite at the fifteen, but we're at thirteen and a half on that side. And we did maintain fifteen on the right-hand side.

So we've centralized it, and in doing so we are still if you look at the elevations, I think

refer to the site plans of the other houses you will notice that our thirteen and a half and our fifteen are much larger than any of the other houses on this block. There are some at twelve, side yards at 6.6, 10.2, 13.9 is the largest and which has a combining number of six. So then you can see that again when you look at the elevation. We are a good distance from the other houses and certainly from the property lines we've maintained the highest average setbacks on this street.

Further, further, I'd like to just point out that we do have a larger property here and although it's not part of the building code I think it is a relevant thing to notice that the size of the house on a particular property is represented as a ratio to that property and I can just tell you by doing a quick takeoff on the street here that starting at Hards Lane, the Hards Lane house has a building coverage of the lot of about 25 and a half percent. The next house, number 58, has about a 24.1 percent coverage. Skipping the subject house for a second, the house to the left of the subject property, number 72, has a building coverage of 27 and a half percent,

and the house on the corner of Central which is a larger property is actually at 15 and a half percent.

Our property is at 17 percent. So we are lower than the average and lower than the three immediate houses around us in relation to the size of the property. I just thought that was an interesting figure.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: It's also skewed by the depth of the property, which is well beyond any of the other properties; is that not so?

MR. MACLEOD: It is. It is. And I think that despite that, it is relevant that the percentage coverage of the lot is something which is considered to be an important factor in the size of the house. I believe it is.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: One can massage the figures in your favor and then otherwise.

MR. MACLEOD: I'm not saying they're in my favor. I'm saying these are the numbers for you to consider.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: The way I think our Village Code works is that larger properties have a smaller allowable percentage of coverage.

MR. RYDER: That's correct.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: So by using an overall number like this it works obviously to your argument, but it doesn't support the Village Code which is what we first and foremost --

MR. MACLEOD: I did point out it was not part of the code before I started discussing it.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: And I'm reiterating it and I agree. Hopefully, I didn't throw you off because this is not even the first point.

MR. MACLEOD: So this is the streetscape which I don't think does anything of detriment towards our proposal, and I'd like to also just put that in and skip to the shadow studies which I believe you have.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: Mr. Macleod.

MR. MACLEOD: Yes.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: Prior to putting away the street ST-1, I'm probably going to come back to it again, but maybe if I can just address my point now. Looking at the subject house, which obviously has deeper property than the houses left and right, the position of the house or the depth of the house goes completely to the end of the house to the -- the property line to the house of the left where if they're in their backyard and

they look to the south, I think it's to the south, they actually have no view past this house.

Similarly, the house to the south has completely no view to the north. The depth of this house completely blocks any light, or rather any vision whereby, you know, previously I think the house -- I'm calling it the house to the left because I don't have the number. The house that's 27 percent coverage used to be able to look from their backyard right through to Hards Lane. So just because we have the ST-1 out I wanted to bring it up. You can go back to it later if you prefer.

MR. HOPKINS: If you don't mind,
Mr. Chairman, what I do have is I have letters
from the neighbors I think Mr. Gottlieb is
referring to in support of the application.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Why don't you hold that in abeyance, hold that in abeyance.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: It was just a point which I'll bring up again later, or not, because you have that diagram out.

MR. MACLEOD: The neighbor that you're specifically referring to on the left has seen the plans and has expressed support for the property

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for this project and we have a letter to that effect.

MEMBER HENNER: He mentioned two neighbors.

MR. MACLEOD: The other neighbor I'm sure will speak for himself.

MR. RYDER: What is the address of that neighbor, John, to the north?

MR. MACLEOD: To the north is number 72.

MR. RYDER: Sorry, Mr. Macleod.

MR. MACLEOD: I just wanted to briefly look at the shadow studies which were interesting and did reveal that the travel of the sun -- I don't know if you had a chance to study them.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: We did.

MR. MACLEOD: Every day of the year, every minute of the day has a different shadow, with the exception of March 21st and September 21st, which happen to coincide because of the shape of the We're at extreme differences on December and June, but spring and fall are very similar. We have shown you June, September and December. And June, which is the warmest time of year, of course the shadows are the shortest, and it does illustrate that the shadows do not really impact the neighbor to the north which is where the most

of the shadows would be. It actually arrives pretty much at the greatest shadow it just about reaches the property line, and as the day progresses and it goes towards the rear the shadow is mostly in our own backward. And that's the case also in the other seasons of the year as you work your way through those shadow diagrams. The winter is obviously the longest shadows. People spend the least amount of time outside in their swimming pools, et cetera, and so if there is a shadow cast, as every house casts a long shadow in the winter, it has the least amount of impact on the neighbors' yards.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: The shadow study does give a pronounced look of how the house now compares depth-wise to the neighbors.

MR. MACLEOD: So it does.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: How much deeper is the proposed house than the current house? If you know.

MR. MACLEOD: I don't have the exact number, but looking at the drawing, the same drawing number ST-1, you can see the existing house which is superimposed on that plan, and I would say that the existing house perhaps represents 60 percent

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of what we are proposing. The width of the house is virtually the same as what is there, with a slight movement to the right. One of the things that we are also trying to do with the positioning of this house, we did have it a little further back. We redesigned it slightly and brought it forward. We wanted to have as least impact on the street as possible while maintaining enough space to request a circular driveway to come in and out. And our setbacks, which again I'd like to just point out on the street, the average setback up and down the street is more in the 30s, between 30 to 38 range, and we are set back a little bit further than that to the bulk of the house at 45 feet. So we have tried to keep -- kept our presence on the street to a minimum.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Okay.

MR. HOPKINS: I'd like now, Mr. Chairman, with your permission I'll offer the --

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Certainly.

MR. HOPKINS: -- the approximately nine letters from property owners in support of the project (handing).

MEMBER HENNER: Is this the same nine from the other?

MR. HOPKINS: I'm sorry, sir?

MEMBER HENNER: Is this the same nine from the

other property?

MR. HOPKINS: I just duplicated them, that's

all.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: No, he means from the other application.

MR. HOPKINS: Yeah, this is something I just keep using, next week, and then next month I'll have them again. No, they are not.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: So Mr. Hopkins, to address the comment that you made that -- or maybe as I understood it, and you were probably addressing me when you thought that I don't think we need to give variances for new construction. It's certainly --

MR. HOPKINS: I didn't say that at all. I certainly didn't mean to intimate that at all.

All I'm trying to reinforce is that you are functioning as the safety valve if those criteria under 7-712 are met. The architect has hopefully to your satisfaction explained why these variances are sought from a technical point of view, and I would hope that they satisfy you. That that which is sought here is that which is the minimal relief

that is sought in order to accomplish what we're trying to do. At least I hope you're satisfied; if not, Mr. Gottlieb, ask away any questions you have. We'll answer away as best we can.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: I thought you'd never allow me. This is new construction as it is. I will agree with you that the eyesore of the past fifty years is about to go away, which is wonderful, but you have requests for seven variances. We can start from the very beginning, if you would. You're building a house from the existing which was approximately 2,100 feet. You're going to 3,500 feet. It's a 1,400-foot increase.

First question, you know, do you need the extra 283 square feet? You've got almost four full stories, if you include a 10-foot-high basement, first floor, second floor and attic space. Is it necessary to build out an additional 283 beyond what -- and I guess I'll look at you Mr. Macleod, is it necessary to go out an additional 283 square feet?

MR. MACLEOD: So we have designed this around the needs of the family and the future expansion, and taking into consideration the property size and the future usage of the property, you know, we

have come to a design that would suit the family's needs and it was not any wider than the existing house. I know it is deeper for sure. We took advantage of the depth of the property to expand the house in that direction.

MEMBER SCHRECK: How does that answer my colleague's question about the height of the ceilings, about having a ten-foot ceiling in the basement?

MR. MACLEOD: Ten-foot ceiling in the basement, we could actually have a 12-foot ceiling in the basement if we chose to design it that way because it doesn't affect the height of the structure. We do, however, have to keep the first floor at two feet above grade to keep clear of water damage and termites; that's actually New York State code, but we're two feet above grade.

MEMBER HENNER: What are the heights on the other floors?

MR. MACLEOD: Nine-foot-six on the first floor, and eight-foot-six on the second floor, and seven feet in the attic space.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: So we're talking about variance request number six. We just kind of skipped around.

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MR. MACLEOD: We did, we jumped to building height there.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: So if we go to number six, and we're going to come back to one. But because my colleagues happened to mention that everybody likes high ceilings, that seems to be the trend, the way things go now. My trend is to try to reduce the number of variances that are requested unless they're truly and absolutely necessary, as we are charged with, to repeat Mr. Chairman's comments, the minimal variance needed.

MR. MACLEOD: Yes. So nine-foot-six, you know, is a reasonable height. It is more of a popular height these days than fifteen, twenty years ago when eight feet was the standard which seems very low to most houses now, and people who are building new houses are doing major renovations do usually request nine and a half, even ten feet, if we can fit it in on some of the structures. Usually we do drop down a little bit in the second floor to scale it back a little bit, and in this case we're dropping down one foot as we go up the stairs.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: So the second floor is eight-foot-eight?

MR. MACLEOD: Eight-foot-six.

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MEMBER GOTTLIEB: And the attic is seven foot?

MR. MACLEOD: The attic is seven feet clear from the surface of the floor to the underside of the flat ceiling joists. These numbers add up to as you see on the plans 30 feet on an outside dimension, and 30 feet is -- we understand 27 feet is the combination roof factor. We're asking for a variance of three feet.

MR. HOPKINS: I would also -- excuse me, if I may for a moment. Historically, under similar circumstances, the Board has looked at combination roofs of 27 feet with dimensions that we're talking about, the heights of the ceiling, and is aware that these things factor into the design aspect of what Mr. Macleod is trying to do to accommodate this family. It's -- I hope it's not that you have to go back to an eight-foot ceiling on new construction. I don't know what, if any, impact that would have on resale value of the house down the road. I really, truthfully don't I repeat, that historically on applications similar to this a combination ceiling when 25 is otherwise the maximum of 30 for a combination, that you even allowed historically 30 feet with

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heights of ceilings on the floors akin to what is being proposed here.

MEMBER HENNER: The heights of the neighboring property on that streetscape are they all the same?

MR. MACLEOD: Very similar if you look at the streetscape. The gutter lines are approximately the same. We might be a few inches higher. the age of the houses on the street probably have nine-foot ceilings. It was actually more popular then.

MEMBER HENNER: So are those 30 feet?

MR. MACLEOD: To the ridge.

MR. HOPKINS: Yes.

MR. MACLEOD: To the ridges, yes. So we are looking to match that height, and again, I know you look at every project individually, but historically 30 feet has been an acceptable number for a few years for combination roofs and so that is why we designed it in that fashion.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: I think the emphasis should be put on the fact that, as we said, we look at each case unto itself because there are other factors that go into it in terms of impact of the neighbors and the like. So I don't think you can

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say that as a rule we are guided by any one standard other than certain maximums, and certainly in a new construction situation where there's a plethora of variance requests we have to be fairly judicious to protect the situation. So I think --

MR. MACLEOD: Can I?

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Sure.

This type of a roof, although it MR. MACLEOD: is referred to as a combination roof and has certain code limitations put upon it, it does actually give a better and less wall exposure than a gabled roof. If we are allowed to have a 30-foot high gabled structure, which we are, and we had gables, double gables even would be permitted on each side of this, we would have a 30-foot high vertical stucco, brick, whatever the material is, wall facing each and every neighbor. Here, we're going up to a gutter line at around 21 feet and then we're angling away from that property, and by doing that although it is a combination roof with a stipulation of 27 feet, we are actually giving them the advantage of better than a gabled roof at 30 feet.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Except that in that

situation since it would be more egregious it would be that the encroachments would not be allowed, and therefore the impact would be diminished. You are asking for an encroachment, plus, so it's a recipe --

MR. MACLEOD: On the right side we're not actually asking for an encroachment. We do have 15 feet.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: But with the aggregate.

MR. HOPKINS: Yes, there's --

MR. MACLEOD: Again, comparing the aggregate on the street, if we are trying to find a norm for the street we have the largest aggregate on the street.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: By the same token, yours is the deepest by far.

MR. MACLEOD: But it has the same width.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: As I say --

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: So we're using certain depths and widths to present a point or argue another point.

MR. MACLEOD: I would think that's reasonable.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: I wouldn't expect you to say differently, okay.

MR. RYDER: Mr. Macleod, if I may, you have

nine-six, nine-foot-six inches on the first floor, ten foot in the basement, eight-foot-eight inches, correct me if my numbers are wrong, on the second floor, seven feet in the attic. The height, yes, each application is interpreted differently, you know, based on the merits of its own individual application. Here, because you're going out so far in the back, that that long -- that height continues that much further. So the idea here, and I'm not speaking for the Board, is if you bring it down to -- not 27, but if you bring it down it will be that much more of a wall effect to the neighboring properties.

MR. MACLEOD: The wall effect is still -- is related to the room heights. When we get to the ceiling that's where the gutter is approximately in that location. So if we were to say what is the way to reduce the height of this building? Well, we could take a slice off the top and reduce it by a few inches or a foot perhaps. That in itself is going to change the number from 30 to perhaps 29. It's not really going to change the height of the gutter because the gutter remains in its place as a result of how we build houses. The roof rafters sit on top of the walls. And the

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second floor wall is at a certain height. So in order to lower the gutter height we would have to actually chop out of each one of these floor-to-ceiling heights.

And now we can reduce -- you know, there's ways to reduce a few inches here and there. could consider changing the structure of the Instead of using 12-inch joists, we can use 10-inch joists at closer centers and gain a couple of inches between each floor. That's one way to pick up a few inches through the height of a building. Another one is to, as I said, take a slice off the top and reduce the attic ceiling height to say six and a half feet or six-foot-four, just something that's still walkable or usable, and we can use it for storage, but not for living space obviously, but with those inches together I could come up with a foot to lower the height. So that's one way to get a little closer to 27, but 27, if I take 27 feet and put it on this house it is going to be a very short mansard roof and it will take away from the aesthetics considerably.

MR. RYDER: But two feet is possible?

MR. MACLEOD: One foot. One foot I think is

something I can do without losing the aesthetics of the house and without making it look too short for the street as well, because when you're standing in the street you look up, the top line you see. You don't see the flat roofs. the angled roofing going up, you see the gables, and if you make those too short and too squat it's going to lose proportion. It's going to lose the

aesthetic feel from the street.

So I understand, you know, what the code is and what we are trying to do, what you're trying to approve or give approval for, short a house, but I don't think it's an advantage for this house to do so.

MEMBER HENNER: Can we move on to another variance? Are we done with the height thing?

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: Let's go back to number one.

MEMBER HENNER: Can we go back to number one for a second. I read your petition, and in terms of the need, you know, I'm looking at number eight: Petitioners recently purchased the premises to accommodate their growing children ages three, five and nine.

So I count a family of five at the moment, and when I count bedrooms, and I don't like to count

bedrooms but it's there, it seems to me that it is 2 like in either the ten, eleven-bedroom range. 3 I miscounting or is it more? 4 MR. MACLEOD: We have master plus four on the 5 main level, on the main bedroom level. 6 MEMBER HENNER: I thought it was more than 7 that. I see master and five bedrooms. They're 8 just called bedrooms one through five. Master 9 bedroom and bedrooms one, two, three, four. 10 MR. MACLEOD: Yes, you're right. I'm sorry. 11 MEMBER HENNER: So I have six there. 12 MR. MACLEOD: You have master plus five, but 13 we have a young family with intention to --14 MEMBER HENNER: I didn't finish counting. 15 Let's finish counting. I have six there. 16 I think the floor below they have a guest room. 17 MR. MACLEOD: It's actually the library/study, 1.8 but it has the potential for perhaps a pull-out 19 couch in there if needed on occasion. 20 MEMBER HENNER: Below that I think is another 21 three bedrooms. 22 MR. MACLEOD: And those would be for 23 occasional guests.

MEMBER HENNER: It doesn't matter to me who sleeps in it. But you're asking for -- you know,

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why stop at ten? Why not put in fifteen? I mean, at the end of the day, if you come to the Zoning Board, and you've been here a million times, Mr. Hopkins, a million times two tonight, and the issue -- you know, it's kind of rare, I think usually when somebody comes in, the applicant comes in and asks for space for a growing family, it's because either they're already there and they've outgrown the house and you say, okay, look, I've been here for fifteen years and I've got lots more people living here than when we first came here, so you can understand that.

Here, somebody recently purchased a house and has a family of five. So, you know, you wouldn't necessarily go out and buy a house with eleven bedrooms. So here -- I mean, I don't think. Most people buying -- you know a family of five doesn't buy an eleven-bedroom house, but I could be wrong on my thought process here. But over here to say we have a growing family, at some point the people who live there now, and I checked the ages a little bit, at some point some of them are going to be moving out. So sooner or later you don't necessarily need eleven bedrooms there, and if --

MR. MACLEOD: Well, I think I disagree with

you on that.

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MEMBER HENNER: Okay, let me just finish.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Let him finish.

MEMBER HENNER: The concept is if you're coming here and part of this is to show a hardship and a need, and I think if somebody landed from Mars and just sat here and didn't know anybody, didn't know anything, just hears there's a family of five applying for a variance and needs almost a ten percent variance on the square footage and is asking for eleven bedrooms, and they only have four being used right now, it seems like that could be an area where somebody could say maybe you could cut back on that so you don't need that much extra variance space.

Do you know what I'm saying?

MR. MACLEOD: I understand what you're saying.

MEMBER HENNER: I'm trying to be objective.

MR. MACLEOD: I think that the number of bedrooms in a new house, you have the opportunity to plan for the future, and I can't speak for the family, but they have three, they would like to have more is what I'm told, and I hope they do. And as far as the ages of the kids, moving out, as soon as they move out they may be getting married

and coming back to live at home, or even not get married but coming back and live at home.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: So if let's say we're not counting bedrooms, you have a 77-foot-wide property, and I'm guessing this is about a 10,000 square foot house, when you add up the three floors of living going through the attic, we don't believe anyone will use that for living space.

MR. RYDER: Can't.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: You need a shoehorn to fit this into the property, and you've done it.

You've done a beautiful job, but you're still over by 283 feet, and I think you can at least reduce it by 283 feet, easily. Given the size of that house and these -- just variance number one. We can move on to variance two if you like.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Why don't you.

MR. MACLEOD: Let's do that.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: You know what, we kind of addressed the side-yard setbacks. You explained that you're thirteen and a half on one side, aggregate 28 and a half. We understand it's -- the side-yard setbacks don't account for the fact that this is only a 77-foot wide property. So I think we may have some -- I can live with some of

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that for now. You mentioned you don't need a two-car garage because you've got a 100-foot driveway, which doesn't count towards surface coverage if I'm not mistaken.

MR. MACLEOD: That's correct, yes.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: So you have an extra 3,000 feet of surface coverage, which is a gift because you've chosen to do a detached garage instead of an attached garage. You're asking for a one-car garage. It seems that no matter what the code is, you're proposing it as this is what I want, I want ten bedrooms, I want an extra 283 feet, I want a one-car garage, I want it detached so you don't include the driveway as part of my surface coverage. It just doesn't seem to stop. new construction. Whether you want to admit it's new construction, maybe you should be more stringent or not, this is not an existing family that has outgrown a house, as Mr. Henner said. a word, it's just too much. It's seven variances and it doesn't seem to matter what the code is, you just put in whatever you could. I've got a problem with the application.

MR. MACLEOD: I see that.

So the one-car garage, you know, this was a

request for a one-car garage to take up less square footage so that we could have more living space on the ground floor of the house, and that's what it is. They would rather have a nicer sized living room than an extra garage full of bicycles and other things. So the one-car garage was deemed enough of a storage space or enough for one car in the winter.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: There's no hardship for a one-car versus a two-car garage. How do I tell the next applicant coming in next month you have to have a two-car garage? All of sudden is this the new standard? And I know every application is different. There's no hardship here. It's just I want a bigger den, so I don't want a two-car garage.

MR. HOPKINS: Well, if I may, the issue of the garage, and Mr. Gottlieb, I do understand exactly what you're driving at, but pardon the pun, in the garage issues. But really, garages are designed to be of assistance in getting vehicles off the street and taking care of on-site -- forgive me, taking care of vehicles being stowed or left back on the street. To the extent that that's the motivation of why codes are developed that you

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have provisions for garages, and that's really the motivation. They want the vehicles off the street and onto your property. Preferably, they would be warehoused in a garage when they are not in use, but I think we all know from reality that garages tend to become just major storage areas, as a practical proposition. But to the extent that what the code tries to do is get the vehicles off the street and onto the property, the driveway serves that particular purpose. It really and truly does.

To the extent that you say there's no hardship with regard to the garage, I'm not going to say that your point is not well taken. I understand what you're saying. Believe me, I do. But to the extent that the request is to try to get the cars off the street, we have addressed that with the fact that we have a relatively long run of driveway to accommodate. That's all I was trying to point out in the petition. I'm not going to argue with you too much, Mr. Gottlieb, whether or not there is or is not per se a hardship vis-à-vis the garage.

MEMBER HENNER: I think --

MR. HOPKINS: What I'm trying to show is that

given the garage does not aggravate anything with regard to the reason for the garage when these things originally came into the code 40, 50, 60 years ago and have been periodically revised.

MEMBER HENNER: I don't think that the point was the garage per se and the parking per se. The issue here is that by utilizing the variance for the one-car garage it extrapolates into more buildable square feet elsewhere.

MR. HOPKINS: That's why I didn't quibble too much with Mr. Gottlieb. I understood his point.

MEMBER HENNER: Well, I want to reinforce that, okay. And by doing that, so you know, so it's like -- it's like double-dipping. On the one hand you're getting the advantages; you're getting the extra square footage by doing the single-family garage -- the single-car garage. We have a growing car family in my house. A single-car garage, okay, you're getting the benefit there, and then on top of that you're asking for more square footage elsewhere, even though you're getting the square footage by virtue of the variance if it's granted for the garage.

So it's a double-dip and I think that's the issue.

MR. HOPKINS: I hear you clearly, and it's one

of the reasons I didn't quibble with Mr. Gottlieb.
Fully understood.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Any further questions from the Board right now?

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: No.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: We'd like to hear from the audience, and then we can come back to discuss the points that were raised. Is there anyone in the audience that wants to speak to the matter?

Mr. Miller.

For the record, state your name and address.

MR. MILLER: Edward Miller, 58 Lord Avenue.

So as the adjacent neighbor who I think that the $\ensuremath{\text{--}}$

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: You're to the south, correct?

MR. MILLER: To the south. I think that the Board has actually described what I was going to describe, which is that our property becomes walled in as a result of the within-code, legal construction that the new owner is entitled to do. It will dramatically alter our experience of our property. It will not be what we moved to Lawrence to live in.

The property on the south side of us, which

was grandfathered in, is built right up to the property line, and it also extends from the very front of our house all the way to the end of our property. So we are about to have all wall all the time.

So why am I here? I'm here because, unfortunately, I think we could have worked this out. I was only approached by the new owner on Sunday, and I think that just with a little thought some seemingly huge problems can be resolved.

The reason we don't feel intruded by our southern neighbor is because we put up trees. We put up a screen which totally block the windows above, and a fence that totally blocks the windows below. So you don't change your clothes in front of an open bedroom window on the second floor, but by and large our experience of our backward barbecue and stuff like that we feel like we have privacy.

So with a little bit of thought and a little bit, just a little bit of compliance with the side-yard aggregate code, the same thing could easily be done here. It just takes a little consideration and thought.

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Right now the plan calls for a driveway running right up to the property line, and that's because the hip bone is connected to the neck bone, and if the house is moved just a little bit to the right, just have that house coming a little bit more to the right, then there's not enough room to have the bay windows and the driveway. So you end up with a situation where there's no room for a two and a half foot or really three-foot apron along the driveway next to the fence separating our properties to plant the trees that can provide the screening that the Augenbaums are going to want, okay, because I'm sure we're going to get along. We've gotten along so far, but we're not going to be wanting to look at each other, you know, all day, every day, and the trees will do that but only if they have a place to grow.

Now, there's a fantastic Hollyberry, I think it's actually called a mistletoe tree. It's an evergreen, it's there year-round. It's huge; it blocks out two full panels of bedroom windows. It's coming down for the driveway. It's coming down. But it takes a few years, and hopefully as good neighbors we'll figure out how to get some

good screening in there.

So I don't know if the Board could, but if

But the Board has to give us the space to work it out between ourselves, and really the way to do that is to be very careful in how the variance is granted. I'm not saying don't grant these people variances on the side lot. They bought a thin property. They want a big house. It's not a hardship. God bless them, they want a big house,

could at most reasonably expect.

They knew the code when they bought it. The

let's help them get a big, nice house. They have

a big, nice family, but let's give them what they

code calls for a 35-foot aggregate. Could they reasonably have expected a variance? I think so. A little bit. Maybe to the extent of the existing structure. The existing structure is out of code. If they knock it down and replace it, I'm telling the Board, I'm asking the Board, to give them a bit of a variance on the aggregate, but don't let them pull that house any closer to mine. I'm going to be faced with a wall all day, every day until those beautiful trees the Augenbaums are going to plant hopefully come in, but don't bring the house even closer.

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they could grant a variance in a form where it says that the side of the house cannot be moved from its present footprint. Now, it's just one little addition that comes out and that's the width they want for the whole Wailing Wall effect that we're going to have, give it to them. don't give them more than what the present blueprint is. That is, to us, to my family, that is by far the most important point that we can make tonight, and I don't think it's often that you have an adjacent owner who hasn't really been consulted coming in and asking for a variance on the part of the homeowner. But I'm asking you to limit it so that we can have enough room, because we -- actually, me and Mr. Augenbaum were out with a tape measure and it was just last night, the night before -- last night, me with a coat and him without, and there just isn't time to assimilate all the information. But I know one thing. you keep the house on its present footprint as far as the width goes, we're going to work it out. It's going to be okay and it's going to be a lot better than I thought because there is a solution, and the solution was something that really came up just sitting down and trying to figure it out.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: You understand the fact that it would have to be moved closer to the neighbor to the north?

MR. MILLER: No. If it remains on the present blueprint.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: It would be in the same location as it presently is in as under the proposed. Under the proposed the house is being moved a little more central so it's impacting by one foot on your side and it's improving the side yard on the --

MR. MILLER: I think that I would -- I would really dig in on that point and say these folks can legally build a 6,000 square foot home. They can figure out how to house everybody nice and cozy without bringing that whole thing a foot closer to us. We're going to be close enough.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: Before you disappear,

Mr. Miller, I'm sorry, I know they have more, but

I just have a question as to what you said. What

is the distance now between your property line and
the existing house?

MR. MILLER: Okay. The distance -- all we measured last night was from the property to the fence, which has been up there for over twenty

years, and that is sixteen-foot-three, I believe, three inches, sixteen foot three inches, I think.

MEMBER HENNER: That's a foot and a half over.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: That wasn't on the -there's a -- what do we call this?

MEMBER SCHRECK: Streetscape.

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MEMBER GOTTLIEB: That wasn't on the streetscape indicating the distance.

MR. MILLER: And the point I'm making is that the aggregate is something which is real. a part of the law, and in this case there's -yes, there's a quirk in the law that allows legally the construction of an overpowering, two times the size of my house, house right next to me because of the length of the lot. So that quirk in the law allows the purpose of the code to be somewhat defeated, and then we are going to get some overbuilding from our perspective. Certainly, if you came to our house you would feel more like you're in Brooklyn than in Lawrence given the proximity and size and lack of the visibility, other than the adjacent walls, but let's -- I don't want to say compensate for that. I just -- you know, I wanted to mention it, but I'm just asking for the -- I'm not even asking for

the law to be enforced because that would require 35 foot which would require over -- over 25 feet or, I'm sorry, well over 20 feet on my side and I'm not asking for that.

But just on that point about asking for the law to be enforced, we live next-door to the house and it's very good that someone is buying it and the blight is being removed. The blight doesn't have to be removed with a 6,000 square foot house; a 3,000 square foot house will remove the blight. So I don't think that should really play a big role.

I wanted to mention that for years we called the Village when our kids were growing up, there's raccoons in that house for over 25 years, and the Village was never able to figure out a way via our tax dollars to help us with the problem of raccoon infestations. So my kids grew up afraid to go out the side of the house at night. And I got surprised by some raccoons under the car by myself a few times over the years.

MEMBER HENNER: There was a growing raccoon family, I understand.

MR. MILLER: Bigger than any human family and they got enough room in a 3,000 square foot

facility. But we're just asking now for the 1 2 Village to, you know, to apply the law somewhat. MEMBER HENNER: Can I ask you a question? 3 MR. MILLER: Yeah. 4 5 MEMBER HENNER: It's actually for any of the 6 participants. 7 CHAIRMAN KEILSON: No, no, no. MEMBER HENNER: Okay. The driveway that's --8 9 at the moment, is the driveway going to the house on the other side of the house? 10 11 MR. RYDER: Yes. 12 MEMBER HENNER: Right now? So there's an 13 existing garage not next to you, it's on the other 14 side? 15 MR. MILLER: Yes. 16 MEMBER HENNER: And the driveway is on the 17 other side. 18 MR. MILLER: We're getting a lot of stuff on 19 my side. 20 MEMBER HENNER: I was just curious. I'll 21 address it to you, but if somebody else knows the 22 answer, feel free to interrupt. Is there -- was

there a reason why the driveway is being moved to

your side, so to speak, as opposed to the

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existing?

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CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Mr. Miller, I think we'll address that.

I wish it wasn't. I mean, we MR. MILLER: don't want to be -- we would like a yard between us so that we could at least, you know, have trees, and what I'm trying to actually do is compensating for the fact that there's a driveway being moved to our side of the house which is going to rip out the trees that presently shield it, and again, the mention of they're just moving it a foot over, I believe is something that is not going to be a good basis for a ruling from the Board. I think it has to be very clear that it remains the footprint on our side, that that footprint cannot be moved. So rather than talking about feet, because my read of the map is that there's something way off.

In other words, the blueprint shows a 10-foot driveway, it shows a bay window with inches between it and the driveway and it shows it hugging the property line. Yet last night when we measured to the fence that's been up there for 20 years, it was 16 and a half feet from the property line and there's a good three feet more up to the official property line. So from the footprint,

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they should not be allowed to deviate from the footprint, and unless that's clear I believe that we could have future misunderstandings and serious ones.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Okay, anything further? MR. MILLER: On the -- on the height of the roof -- you know, I don't understand all the discussion. All I know is that our houses on the block have the arched roofs and they're 30 at the peak, and anything that's going to exceed the code, I assume the code was not written by silly people. It's going to be felt on the ground. We're on the ground. We're right next to that wall. It will become more massive, more overpowering. It will block out the sun more, and an arched roof simply complying with the code, at least, you know, we can see some light up there, and I've got to say and I don't want to be rude, but I don't know what a family would be storing in a storage space on a third floor that requires 7-foot-high ceilings, and I think the code isn't silly and that's why it says if you're going to build a flat roof it's 27. That's there in part to discourage people from building seven-foot tall ceilings in a third floor which could easily be

converted into living space. And I don't think the Board should be in the practice of saying, well, the Augenbaums are nice people and we take them at their word, they would never do that. And let's say they are, not everybody is, and the code has to be enforced equally, and this is a place where it really is important if you want to keep the third-floor rule.

MR. RYDER: Mr. Miller, I just want to address that. The third floor by New York State residential code requirements says that if they were to finish it, that it would, one, need a variance from the state and they would have to sprinkler the entire building. I just wanted to put that on the record.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: Mr. Ryder, that would happen if someone was to apply for a permit to do that type of work, right?

MR. RYDER: Correct.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Have you had recent applications for third floors?

MR. RYDER: I've had one or two, yes.

MR. MILLER: Anyway, I think I took enough of your time, and I appreciate it. The bottom line is the new buyers knew what they were buying.

They knew the code when they bought it. There's no hardship, thank God, here. They want more. They want to build it bigger, and I think it's more than big enough. As a matter of fact, from where we're going to be sitting it's way too big under what the code presently permits.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Thank you very much.

MR. MILLER: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Does anyone else in the audience want to speak to the matter? Please step forward. Please identify yourself for the record.

MR. JACOBOWITZ: Michael Jacobowitz, 72 Lord Avenue. Rather than take up anyone's time for any more --

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: No problem.

MR. JACOBOWITZ: I once upon a time sat before this Board asking for variances myself, and at that point in time I only had three kids and I went for the minimal amount of rooms that I thought that I needed, and it was a mistake. Honestly, three rooms suddenly can become four rooms, five rooms, six rooms, seven rooms, maybe even ten rooms; it happens.

You guys have really enough in front of you in terms of all the technical pieces, but when you

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started on the ten rooms, look, we're all getting We have our parents, we have our in-laws, some of us have grandparents. People want to come over the house, and ten rooms, it sounds like a lot, but it gets filled very, very quickly. grandmother used to say, you know what, you should fill up all the rooms. And ultimately, we personally have filled up all of our rooms, and in those days we probably should have asked for more. So I can definitely understand the Augenbaums asking for ten rooms. I understand Mr. Miller having difficulty with certain things. think that on the ten rooms that would be something that would be a mistake if they're building a new house if they weren't accommodated In terms of --

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Just to clarify, I think that they're using the ten rooms to give a sense of the scope of the project. They're really talking about the 283 square feet in excess, plus the garage that's being manipulated in order to give more.

MR. JACOBOWITZ: Absolutely. And I'm sure your team will figure out a way to accommodate for the ten rooms, or maybe one garage or two. But

coming from someone that didn't ask for enough, I
understand why they need that.

MR. RYDER: If I may, you can also go file a
building permit for an addition.

MR. JACOBOWITZ: By the way, that's really what I was looking for. I appreciate it. Have a good night.

Finally, the house as it stands, and I think
Ed will agree, has been a disaster. There are
more raccoons than there are children in all of
our families together, and we look forward to the
house being built and, hopefully, it will be built
quickly because the agony has been worse than the
building I think in terms of this taking its time.
So hopefully, it will give these guys what they
need within the due process that matters.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Before you step away, you can understand the impact of Mr. Miller's request, that the house will be --

MR. JACOBOWITZ: I will leave that between Mr. Miller and you guys.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Let me finish, let me finish. He's asking that the house be moved further towards you, in effect.

MR. JACOBOWITZ: Well, what Mr. Miller

actually asked was that the house not be -- the house not be touched in its width at all. He really is -- you know, what he platformed and grandstanded, and what the Chairman had really felt that he was asking was that it should be moved towards -- towards us.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: It should be moved to the old footprint. The old footprint would be closer to your property.

MR. JACOBOWITZ: Correct.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: I just want you to understand.

MR. JACOBOWITZ: Understood. And again, I figure that ultimately the decisions that are going to be made are going to be made, but I wanted to -- in terms of the space that they need, I understand that the space that they need is what they need, and I understand what Mr. Miller's concern is, and I understand what Mr. Augenbaum's concern is.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Well, Mr. Miller wouldn't mind if they moved it another three feet to your property.

MR. JACOBOWITZ: Yes, and he wouldn't mind if the driveway was in your driveway, we heard.

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MEMBER GOTTLIEB: Maybe you wouldn't have an opposition if the driveway was left on your side.

MR. JACOBOWITZ: No, honestly, if they were able to rework it and the driveway was on my side, I have to thank the Augenbaums, they have given me a driveway for the last several months, and I wanted to find out if adverse possession, I've been open and notorious and my car has been there for at least the last twelve or thirteen years and so if this doesn't quite work out I think that it's mine. Anyway, thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Thank you very much.

Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Macleod.

MR. HOPKINS: Yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: I think you have heard a great deal.

MR. HOPKINS: I did hear a great deal. Mr. Chairman, some of the things --

Would you like us to take a CHAIRMAN KEILSON: break for a short while so you can caucus?

MR. HOPKINS: What I want to discuss with you is to see whether or not this is something that might be fruitful, as a practical proposition, because I think we can address some of the issues raised by Mr. Miller without -- but I don't know

that we can -- I don't know that we can get to a point where it addresses everything, but it seems to me that the single most critical thing from his perspective, and Mr. Miller, please feel free to correct me if I'm wrong --

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: No, don't, please.

MR. HOPKINS: With the Chair's permission.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Everything is directed to the Chair.

MR. HOPKINS: If we were to move the footprint on the Millers' side of the house --

MR. MACLEOD: Shall I explain it?

MR. HOPKINS: Please, about a foot or so.

MR. MACLEOD: Okay, so what we are proposing to alleviate Mr. Miller's concerns is to actually and also to reduce the square footage by at least two percent is if we do narrow the house by about a foot or 14 inches, that will bring us back -- according to the survey, that will bring us back to the existing footprint of the existing house. And it will not get any closer to the other neighbor on the north, number 72. It will be maintained at 13 and a half. We're actually going to reduce the width of the house by one foot, let's say 14 inches, to meet the footprint that

Mr. Miller is referring to, and that would -- that would be something that I think might make the neighbor a little happier, as well as reducing the square footage of the house. The house has a length to it and by the time you take 14 inches of that it's probably a little over two percent by cutting that one-foot slice down through the house.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: So what would the total reduction or overage in square footage be?

MR. MACLEOD: We would then be reducing that by about 70 square feet by doing that 14-inch slice.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: So you're at a hundred and -- rather 200.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: 213.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: 213 over.

MEMBER HENNER: What about the question of the driveway, why it's on this side, why you're moving it from one side to the other. Does it have to be moved?

MR. MACLEOD: There wasn't much room on the left-hand side. If you look at that eleven and a half feet that was there, now it's 13 and a half proposed, but we started off with putting the

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driveway on a more or less restricted side of the house.

MEMBER HENNER: Does it impact on the design of the house if the driveway stayed where it is?

MR. MACLEOD: Well, we would have to shift the whole design 180 degrees to have the kitchen and everything else on the other side because there is a side entrance off that driveway coming into a mudroom and there is a relational --

MEMBER HENNER: It would be closer to his car.

Mr. Jacobowitz would be happier. No problem.

MR. BALTER: I just have a question.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Mr. Balter, I'm sorry, I'll let you talk. Let's just --

MR. BALTER: It's a question.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: In a moment. In a moment. So again, let's go item by item.

MR. MACLEOD: So to -- we would suggest putting the house footprint at 16.2 feet from the property line as illustrated on the survey, prepared by Perfect Point. This is a survey of the existing conditions. And we're currently requesting -- the plans request 15 feet. We're suggesting 16.2 feet, which would be a 14-inch reduction in the size of the house from the

right-hand side.

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MR. MACLEOD: Building coverage is currently 8.9 percent overage.

Now, there are other things that I can do in terms of trying to reduce the square footage slightly more. I'd like to discuss that with my clients.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: We'll give you time for I think you have to take into account the discussion of the garage. We just can't willy-nilly ignore the fact that you're cutting down to a single garage which gives you the liberty to, you know, to put your square footage elsewhere. So I think that has to be taken into account. The other thing is the discussion about the height. Depending on where --

MR. MACLEOD: Again, the height, as I expressed before, I can lose a foot out of the height.

I'll tell you what, rather CHAIRMAN KEILSON: than do it piecemeal, if you would like to take each of the points, in fact let's just make a quick list of the points which really mirror the requested variances. You have the building coverage.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Whatever, it's 283 square feet. What you're going to do to mitigate that. You have the discussion about the side yard, we already discussed, but you'll address that, moving it over to accommodate Mr. Miller. The question of the garage and possibly flipping the driveway. Again, I don't know how one thing is tied to the other. The height of the roof and what we could do to mitigate it. So again, assist Mr. Miller. Dormers we have no issue with. Screening we discussed with moving of the house, there will be no issue putting in the screen to accommodate. Is there anything else we didn't mention?

MR. RYDER: Glazed windows.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: I think that, you know, not for now, but glazed windows should be discussed in order to give the privacy. Mr. Schreck, anything?

I'd just like to give courtesy to Mr. Balter who is here. He wanted to ask a question.

Identify yourself for the record.

MR. BALTER: Howard Balter. I live at 268 Pearsall Place.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Please.

MR. BALTER: So the question is in terms of the height of the house, the shadow study does

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show that it will have no impact on the light for the neighbors. What did the shadow study show?

It did illustrate that the MR. MACLEOD: shadow it moves around the house, obviously, and it's longer at different times of the year, but it has no impact on the house to the south, Mr. Miller's house, and in the summer when we are at our warmest temperatures the shadow is very close to the house, the sun is very high in the sky and it does not impact the neighbor to the north's backyard.

MR. BALTER: So if we lowered the house from 30 at all would that give more light to the neighbors if we lowered the house?

MR. MACLEOD: It would have no impact I would say.

MR. BALTER: My other question was the driveway, to move the driveway from the left to the right, is that within code? That's not a variance. If we wanted to by code, we could move it to the right, correct?

MR. MACLEOD: Yes, yes.

Okay. All right, so you CHAIRMAN KEILSON: know what's before you.

MR. HOPKINS: Yes, if you would be kind enough

to accommodate us for five minutes. 1 2 CHAIRMAN KEILSON: We're going to hang out 3 here till all hours, whatever is necessary. 4 Off the record. 5 (Whereupon, a discussion was held off the 6 record; a recess was taken.) 7 CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Back on the record. 8 MR. HOPKINS: Mr. Chairman, I hope what we are 9 going to say would meet with the approval of the 10 Board. What we would propose to do is on -- I'll 11 just quote the Millers' side of the house, the 12 Millers' side of the property. We're going to 13 move that back 14 inches from the property line as 14 Mr. Macleod has previously stated. 15 CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Fourteen inches? 16 MR. HOPKINS: Fourteen inches more than what 17 we have already proposed from the property line. 18 MR. MACLEOD: The number will be 16.2 feet set 19 back from the right-hand property line. 20 MR. HOPKINS: That's number one. 21 MR. MACLEOD: Which matches the existing. 22

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MEMBER HENNER: Do you have a copy of the I have it too. I'm told, and I haven't survey? done this, that the 16.2 that's on the survey right now, okay, that that's actually the distance

between the house and the fence, not the distance between the house and property line. Am I hearing that correct?

MR. MACLEOD: You may be hearing it, but the certified survey shows it's 16.2 feet to the property line.

MEMBER HENNER: I'd appreciate it if you could ask your clients, because I was told he was part of a measurement that measured 16.2 to the fence.

MR. AUGENBAUM: The measurement last night -- CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Could you please identify yourself for the record.

MR. AUGENBAUM: Nachum Augenbaum, 1024 Reads Lane, hopefully 64 Lord in the future. We measured last night. It was 13.8 from the house to the fence.

MEMBER HENNER: Okay.

MR. HOPKINS: If you take notice on the survey that calculates perfectly to what the survey shows.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Fine, okay. So back again on the record. In terms of 16.2 from the right-hand property line.

MR. HOPKINS: That is correct. And to the rear of the house, John, tell them how much

proposed.

MR. MACLEOD: So we also are proposing to reduce the depth of the house by two feet which will give a further reduction of two percent -- which will be 96 square feet which represents a little over two percent. We'll also remove the front covered porch which represents another approximately two percent. We would be reducing the footprint of the house by overall by six percent from the proposed submission today.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: What's the square footage number that you're reducing it to?

MR. MACLEOD: So we would be reducing it down to leave remaining --

MR. RYDER: Two percent. Two percent and total overage of 96 square feet.

MR. MACLEOD: So we will be requesting an overage of two percent which represents 64 square feet.

MR. HOPKINS: Mr. Chairman, the -- CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Let's continue.

MR. HOPKINS: What we're going to do with regard to the issue of privacy on the Miller's side, the windows that seem to be a problem will be glazed in such a way as to eliminate the risk

1 of any privacy concerns that Mr. Miller may have. 2 We are requesting that the single-car garage 3 remain. And I can't think of anything. 4 MEMBER HENNER: What was the last thing about 5 the garage? 6 MR. HOPKINS: We are requesting that the 7 single-car garage as proposed remain. 8 that covers everything. 9 CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Height? 10 MR. MACLEOD: And the height we will reduce 11 the height in the storage attic space to 12 six-foot-six. 13 MEMBER GOTTLIEB: Which makes a roof line of? 14 MR. MACLEOD: Leaving the roof line at 30 15 feet. 16 MEMBER GOTTLIEB: So that doesn't change. 17 MR. RYDER: If I may. 18 MR. MACLEOD: I misunderstood something. 19 MR. RYDER: The third-floor attic area as the 20 plans are submitted it's an unfinished area. It's 21 at a ceiling height that could be used for 22 habitable space. He's going to reduce that to a 23 six foot six inch height which makes it

25 CHAIRMAN KEILSON: That wasn't the goal.

uninhabitable.

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1 MEMBER GOTTLIEB: How do you make it six-six 2 without reducing the roof height? 3 MR. RYDER: Framing on the inside, you fur it 4 out. 5 MEMBER SCHRECK: How does that satisfy the 6 issues with the height? 7 MEMBER GOTTLIEB: Mr. Miller had a height 8 issue. CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Mr. Macleod had indicated 9 10 there's a possibility of reducing the height by a 11 foot or so. 12 MR. HOPKINS: Not a foot, Mr. Chairman, but if 13 you're talking about six inches, we had discussed, 14 quite frankly, doing it internally to render the 15 space virtually uninhabitable. 16 CHAIRMAN KEILSON: That wasn't the issue. 17 MR. HOPKINS: I understand, Mr. Chairman. 18 We're sorry, we misunderstood. 19 MR. RYDER: And you know, I maybe didn't get 20 that message clear, so I'm sorry to the Board. 21 MR. HOPKINS: So but if we reduced that attic 22 height from seven down to six feet six inches, the 23 roof will come down from 30 to 29 feet six inches. 24 CHAIRMAN KEILSON: We're getting different 25 messages. I like talking to the architect on

that.

MR. MACLEOD: We would propose to reduce the height of the building by six inches to 29-foot-six, and at the same time that would result in reducing the ceiling height in the attic space to six-foot-six.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Okay. So let's just go through the list again, okay. 16.2 feet from the right-hand property line. Reduction of the excess building coverage will be two percent, equating to 64 square feet. Glazed windows in the windows that overlook Mr. Miller's property. Single-car garage. Reducing the height of the building to 29 feet six inches. Screening in terms of along the property line, what we were discussing?

MR. HOPKINS: Well, what we proposed was for the privacy that was of concern was that due to the glazing of the windows so that there wouldn't be any privacy issue, that's what we're proposing.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: We discussed --

MR. RYDER: I did, I discussed it with Mr. Macleod. You said the feasibility is just not there for the plantings?

MR. MACLEOD: Can I just talk to my client for one second, please?

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Please. I think it's an 1 2 important point. 3 (Whereupon, a discussion was held off the 4 record.) 5 MR. HOPKINS: Just so if I make a mistake, 6 John, just correct me. I apologize. What we 7 would propose to do is on the property line on the Millers' side is to install a six-foot fence for 8 9 how long? 10 MR. MACLEOD: Screening between the houses. 11 MR. HOPKINS: So it would basically run from a 12 point beginning approximately --13 MR. MACLEOD: From the front of our house all 14 the way to the rear. 15 MR. HOPKINS: I'm being told from the front of 16 the house as proposed, literally to the rear of 17 the property on the Miller side. 18 CHAIRMAN KEILSON: We're not in a position to 19 do that. That's against code. 20 MR. RYDER: Board of Building Design guidelines permits a maximum five-foot fence. 2.1 22 MR. HOPKINS: All right, so we'll do a 23 proposed five-foot fence. 24 MEMBER HENNER: I thought the issue was bushes

or trees or whatever it was so one is not looking

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at that whole side of the house there. Wasn't that the discussion or am I missing it?

MR. HOPKINS: I thought the issue was primarily one of privacy and concerns with regard to privacy with the use of the house to the rear, of the property to the rear. Please excuse me. But I don't think there's any room, as a practical proposition, to put up that which you're discussing. There's physically no room.

MEMBER HENNER: That fence that's showing up there now is coming down, so there is a wooden fence.

MR. HOPKINS: It's anticipated that the fence is coming down. So what the architect,

Mr. Macleod, is suggesting is perhaps if we put a bed that's raised two feet. I don't know if it's two feet wider, whatever it may be. And then seeing if you could squeeze it in there.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: I think it's important.

MR. MACLEOD: Yes, we will provide a two-foot planting bed along the side of the driveway right on the property line and put evergreens for screening.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: Two-foot planting bed and the fence?

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MR. HOPKINS: No, no, no.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: No.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: Because then there's no room to grow, that's why I asked.

MR. HOPKINS: That's why the fence has to come down and no new fence put up. There just wouldn't be enough room.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Okay. I just want to wait for Mr. Ryder to return so we can summarize.

Mr. Miller, do you want to comment?

MR. MILLER: Yeah. The issue of the fence and that it's coming down and how to deal with this, I just -- I don't think that it can be properly resolved tonight. I think it's something that has to be discussed.

As far as the fence coming down, it's been there over twenty years, and I've researched it. I spoke with Yuri Kaplan, the owner, and he told the prospective buyers, he showed them the law of the case that all I have to do is go to court and get a declaratory judgment.

And when I spoke to Mr. Balter also at the outset I referred him to that law. So you know, and by the way, when I bought the house, the actual driveway is over the property line so it's

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MEMBER HENNER: You have to prove adverse

possession.

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MR. MILLER: Yeah. But it was before the new law came in. So what I'm saying is that we need more time to sit down and talk. I was first approached by the new buyer, the Augenbaums, Sunday night, and it's simply too much information to process and discuss.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Is it the intention to take down the fence?

MR. HOPKINS: As I understand it, that fence is on the property of the Augenbaums. And yes, I had mentioned before the intention is to take down the fence. It's not going to be left standing, as a practical proposition.

MR. MILLER: I would go straight for an injunction. I was trying to avoid this whole --

MR. HOPKINS: Mr. Chairman, the issue of whether there is or there is not an adverse possession, is not -- really is not for the consideration of this Board. The Board operates off the property lines. We have surveys clearly showing that the fence is located 2.5 feet west of the property line. Everybody knows where the property line is. So that's all you can --

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Done. Mr. Gray.

1	MR. GRAY: Sir.
2	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Can we just caucus for a
3	moment?
4	MR. GRAY: Sure.
5	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Off the record.
6	(Whereupon, a discussion was held off the
7	record.)
8	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: What are you proposing?
9	Let's go back to the screening.
10	MR. MACLEOD: We propose planting Leyland
11	cypresses along the property line.
12	MR. GRAY: Just for clarification, it wasn't a
13	planter box. It was a planting bed.
14	MR. MACLEOD: Planting bed, an area to plant
15	trees in.
16	MR. RYDER: What is the height, John, excuse,
17	me, Mr. Macleod, on the Leyland cypresses?
18	MR. MACLEOD: We would probably start off with
19	perhaps 9 foot high and let them grow.
20	MR. RYDER: Thank you.
21	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Okay. So Mr. Miller, any
22	further comment right now?
23	MR. MILLER: Yeah. It's not a viable
24	solution, because if, as I heard today, they
25	intend to take down the fence, I would immediately

go and seek an injunction to prevent the fence from coming down. The way, just to explain, the way it is, the reason I would enforce my rights under the law is our driveway actually extends over the property line for the 25 years we've lived here. If in fact they put up a fence on the property line, I would literally not be able to open my car doors.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: You understand this is not the venue for that discussion. You understand that?

MR. MILLER: No, but what I'm saying in terms of the practical solution of the problem, it is not known that what they are proposing is feasible because it is going to set off a number of other issues.

MEMBER HENNER: Mr. Miller, I'm a real estate guy, lawyer, okay. I don't know if you are or not.

MR. MILLER: I am.

MEMBER HENNER: You are, so you know very well, if you have a claim for adverse possession you are welcome to go and make it. But let me finish.

MR. MILLER: I wasn't going to speak.

MEMBER HENNER: You were just about to yawn, which is worse. I can go either way. No problem. The problem is that if there's a legitimate claim for adverse possession, I suppose you're welcome to make it and they're welcome to fight it. For the purposes of the Zoning Board, we issue a variance and say they have to be 16 and a half feet from the property line, we're not determining the property line. If you have a good claim, they have a good claim. Somebody has to make that determination. That doesn't happen here, otherwise -- let me just finish. Otherwise, this thing could last forever. Their application could be pending while the zoning -- while your adverse possession claim is lingering.

MR. MILLER: Is that the present footprint, 16.2?

MEMBER HENNER: You have the survey.

MR. MILLER: That is the present setback.

MR. RYDER: 16.2 feet.

MR. MILLER: Okay. So the footprint would not be altered.

MEMBER HENNER: No, but if you're claiming that the property line is the fence line, even though the fence line appears to be two and a half

feet within their property, subject to your adverse possession claim then the fence is only 13 point something from there.

MR. MILLER: As long as the house stays on the footprint I'm convinced we'll work it out. I'm convinced if I were approached before Sunday we would have worked it out by now. As long as it doesn't move closer we'll work it out in some way.

MR. HOPKINS: I just want to be very clear, the measurement will be taken from the property line as on the surveys.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: We indicated that.

MR. HOPKINS: And we indicated before that the footprint of the house is going to be altered in the way that we've described it, as a practical proposition.

MR. MILLER: I'm not understanding. Is the footprint moving or not?

MR. RYDER: If I may.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Please, Mr. Ryder.

MR. RYDER: For the record, with all applications the measurement is taken from the property line. Just for the record.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Okay. And currently we're showing the footprint as 16.2.

MR. RYDER: 16.2 feet. 1 2 CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Okay, so that's what we are 3 going to discuss. MEMBER HENNER: From the property line, not 4 5 the fence. 6 CHAIRMAN KEILSON: All right. So once again, 7 in order to --8 MR. MILLER: I'm very sorry. Can I just ask 9 one question to my counterpart? 10 CHAIRMAN KEILSON: We'll make that exception. 11 Go ahead. MR. HOPKINS: You should have addressed it to 12 13 the Chairman. 14 MR. MILLER: Just so I understand, the 15 foundation line of the house is not moving closer 16 to my house; is that correct? 17 MR. HOPKINS: I'll make a response to that by 18 saying --19 The house, the proposed MR. MACLEOD: 2.0 foundation will be on this line which is 16.2 from 21 the property line. 22 MR. MILLER: Okay. 23 CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Okay. Thank you very much. 24 Okay, for purposes of the vote, let's just once 25 again summarize. It will be 16.2 from the right

1	side property line, right-hand property line.
2	MR. GRAY: That's going to be one of the
3	conditions.
4	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Correct.
5	MR. RYDER: Southerly.
6	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Excess building coverage
7	will be two percent.
8	MR. RYDER: Correct.
9	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Whatever that translates
10	into.
11	MR. MACLEOD: 64 square feet.
12	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Two percent.
13	MR. GRAY: 63 and a half.
14	MR. RYDER: Just go with it, John.
15	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Yes.
16	MEMBER HENNER: Shave another quarter inch.
17	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Glazed windows.
18	MR. GRAY: That's a condition on all or just
19	the east the southerly side?
20	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: The southerly side as it
21	overlooks the rear yard. The aggregate will be
22	the byproduct of whatever the 16.2 will be now and
23	13.5 remains, right.
24	MR. GRAY: Mr. Chairman, the glazing on the
25	windows, you say the rear side or the southerly

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side?

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Southerly, the southerly rear side.

MR. GRAY: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Okay. We'll bring down the height of the house to 29-6.

MR. GRAY: And the height of the attic space to six and a half feet.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Okay. Thereby reducing it, yes. The attic had to be reduced to six-six, thereby reducing the overall height to 29-6, and then we'll have screening along the property line, two-foot planting bed.

MR. RYDER: I would like to just say 9-foot Leyland cypresses. I don't want to get into the planting bed.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Fine, okay. I think that covers it comprehensively.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: One-car garage.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: And a one-car garage.

MR. GRAY: But for the variances that are requested the minimum side-yard setback on the northerly side of the property is now going to be 11.5, not 13.5; is that correct?

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: No, that's not correct.

1	MR. MACLEOD: It would remain at 13.5.
2	MR. GRAY: So you still need the one and a
3	half foot variance on that side then?
4	MR. MACLEOD: That is correct.
5	MR. GRAY: And on the aggregate side-yard
6	setback we're maintaining 28 and a half?
7	MR. HOPKINS: That's going to go up by
8	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: It's more.
9	MR. MACLEOD: It will be 29.7.
10	MR. GRAY: 29.7.
11	MR. MACLEOD: 16.2 plus 13.5.
12	MR. GRAY: So requiring a 5.3 variance on the
13	aggregate.
14	MR. MACLEOD: Right.
15	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Okay.
16	MR. GRAY: And on the side yard height/setback
17	ratio that doesn't have to be recalculated based
18	on these changes.
19	MR. MACLEOD: That's as per the chart, I
20	believe.
21	MR. GRAY: The garage. Roof dormers, did you
22	mention those?
23	MEMBER GOTTLIEB: Not yet.
24	MR. GRAY: I apologize.
25	MEMBER GOTTLIEB: That was next actually.

1	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Dormers
2	MEMBER GOTTLIEB: Mr. Macleod, if you have a
3	second, you're on tonight. The dormers, can you
4	just review why dormers are important in an
5	application like this.
6	MR. MACLEOD: They're mainly there for
7	aesthetic purposes, to break up the long line of
8	the mansard, to give some articulation to that
9	plane.
10	MEMBER GOTTLIEB: In the front or on the side?
11	MR. MACLEOD: Both, all around.
12	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: For anybody living in the
13	attic who would have some light in there.
14	MR. HOPKINS: You might just turn around,
15	Mr. Gottlieb, to see
16	MEMBER GOTTLIEB: That's this building.
17	MR. HOPKINS: I know.
18	MR. MACLEOD: We're following the style of the
19	Village.
20	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Okay.
21	MR. RYDER: I just mentioned to Mr. Gray that
22	I'd like the revised plans in before I send the
23	approval letter out.
24	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: I think that won't be an
25	issue. I think in order for clarity I think it

behooves us to do so. I think we've framed the question, pardon the pun, and I think hopefully the benefit to the applicant certainly outweighs the detriment to the community and the effort to remove the blight from that block, and all the two-legged and four-legged creatures that inhabit that building right now.

So we're going to put it to the Board for a vote.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: I'll just make a comment first. Mr. Chairman, it was very generous of you to spend the last hour and a half allowing this to be recalculated and meeting the needs -- or meeting most of the needs of the neighbors, if not all of them.

MR. HOPKINS: I would certainly endorse that. Thank you, sir.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Fine. I thank all the Board members for their patience, and the people in the audience for their understanding. It's been a challenging evening.

Mr. Henner.

MEMBER HENNER: I always spend time in the same ratio as the number of bedrooms. So a four-bedroom house gets less time than a

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1	twelve-bedroom house. I vote in favor.
2	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Mr. Gottlieb.
3	MEMBER GOTTLIEB: For.
4	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Mr. Schreck.
5	MEMBER SCHRECK: For.
6	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: And the Chair votes for.
7	And two years, two and a half years, what would
8	you prefer?
9	MR. HOPKINS: Two is fine, sir.
10	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Okay, thank you.
11	MR. RYDER: Two years, and Board of Building
12	Design.
13	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: And we adjourn until
14	December 17th. Thank you for your patience and
15	your understanding.
16	(Continued on the following page.)
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	Augenbaum - 11/19/14
1	MR. HOPKINS: Thank you very much.
2	MR. MACLEOD: Thank you and good night.
3	MR. RYDER: Good night, Mr. Hopkins. Good
4	night, Mr. Macleod.
5	(Whereupon, the hearing concluded at
6	10:30 p.m.)
7	***************
8	Certified that the foregoing is a true and
9	accurate transcript of the original stenographic
10	minutes in this case.
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L2	May Benci
L3	MARY BENCI, RPR Court Reporter
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