

## CALIFORNIA COASTAL COMMISSION

CENTRAL COAST DISTRICT OFFICE  
725 FRONT STREET, SUITE 300  
SANTA CRUZ, CA 95060  
427-4863

**Th3h**

## RECORD PACKET COPY

## ADMINISTRATIVE PERMIT NUMBER 3-00-115

**Applicant**..... Kasey & Monique Dority**Project location**..... Monte Verde St., 5 SW of 12<sup>th</sup> Ave., Carmel (Monterey County)**Project description**..... Demolition of approx. 900 sq. ft. single family dwelling, in order to facilitate construction of a new 1800 sq. ft. two story, single family dwelling, with attached garage, on a 4,000 sq. ft. lot (APN 010-175-006).**Local Approvals** ..... City of Carmel-by-the-Sea: DS 99-54/RE 99-49/HR 99-11, May 24, 2000.

**Note:** Public Resources Code Section 30624 provides that this permit shall not become effective until it is reported to the Commission at its next meeting. If one-third or more of the appointed membership of the Commission so request, the application will be removed from the administrative calendar and set for public hearing at a subsequent Commission meeting. Our office will notify you if such removal occurs. This permit will be reported to the Commission at the following time and place:

September 14, 2000  
9:00 A. M.

Eureka Inn  
7<sup>th</sup> and "F" Streets  
Eureka (707) 442-6441

**IMPORTANT: Before you may proceed with development, the following must occur:** You must sign the enclosed duplicate copy acknowledging the permit's receipt and accepting its contents, including all conditions, and return to our office (Title 14, California Code of Regulations, Sections 13150(b) and 13158). Following the Commission's meeting, and once we have received the signed acknowledgment and evidence of compliance with all special conditions, if applicable, we will send you a Notice of Administrative Permit Effectiveness. **Before you can proceed with development, you must have received both your administrative permit and the notice of permit effectiveness from this office.**

**PETER DOUGLAS**  
Executive Director

By:  for  
Charles Lester  
Central Coast District Manager



California Coastal Commission  
September 14, 2000 Meeting in Eureka  
Staff: L Otter

**STAFF NOTE**

IN RESPONSE TO PENDING LITIGATION FROM THE FRIENDS OF CARMEL CULTURAL HERITAGE, ON APRIL 4, 2000, THE CITY COUNCIL ADOPTED AN URGENCY ORDINANCE PLACING A MORATORIUM ON THE PROCESSING OF FURTHER DEMOLITIONS FOR A PERIOD OF 45 DAYS. THAT URGENCY ORDINANCE EXPIRED ON MAY 15, 2000, AND WAS NOT EXTENDED BY THE CITY. THIS PROPOSAL WAS APPROVED BY THE CITY ON MAY 24, 2000

**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S DETERMINATION:** THE FINDINGS FOR THIS DETERMINATION, AND FOR ANY SPECIAL CONDITIONS, APPEAR BELOW.

**STANDARD CONDITIONS**

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1. **Notice of Receipt and Acknowledgment.** The permit is not valid and development shall not commence until a copy of the permit, signed by the permittee or authorized agent, acknowledging receipt of the permit and acceptance of the terms and conditions, is returned to the Commission office.
2. **Expiration.** If development has not commenced, the permit will expire two years from the date on which the Commission voted on the application. Development shall be pursued in a diligent manner and completed in a reasonable period of time. Application for extension of the permit must be made prior to the expiration date.
3. **Interpretation.** Any questions of intent or interpretation of any condition will be resolved by the Executive Director or the Commission.
4. **Assignment.** The permit may be assigned to any qualified person, provided assignee files with the Commission an affidavit accepting all terms and conditions of the permit.
5. **Terms and Conditions Run with the Land.** These terms and conditions shall be perpetual, and it is the intention of the Commission and the permittee to bind all future owners and possessors of the subject property to the terms and conditions.

**SPECIAL CONDITION**

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1. **Relocation or Salvage.** PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF REMOVAL OR DEMOLITION OF THE EXISTING STRUCTURE, permittee shall submit, for review and approval by the Executive Director, the following measures to implement relocation or salvage:
  - a. Documentation that arrangements have been made to move the existing building to another location, either within or outside of the City; or,
  - b. If relocation is not feasible, then a salvage plan that has been agreed to by permittee, providing for identification, recovery and reuse of all significant exterior architectural elements of the existing building that can be feasibly incorporated in new construction on or off site. To the extent salvageable materials exceed on-site needs, they may be

sold, exchanged or donated for use elsewhere. The plan shall specify that salvageable materials not used on site, sold or exchanged shall be offered without charge, provided recipient may be required to bear the cost of removal. Unsound, decayed, or toxic materials (e.g., asbestos shingles) need not be included in the salvage plan.

Relocation shall not be deemed infeasible unless: 1) a Licensed Historical Architect, Licensed Historical Contractor, or equivalent qualified expert has determined that relocation of the structure would not be feasible, or if feasible, would not result in worthwhile preservation of building's architectural character; or, 2) it has been noticed by appropriate means as available for relocation, at no cost to recipient, and no one has come forward with a *bona fide* proposal to move the existing structure within a reasonable time frame (i.e., within 60 days from date of first publication and posting of availability notice). Such notice of availability shall be in the form of a public notice or advertisement in at least two local newspapers of general circulation (at least once a week for four weeks), as well as by posting on the site and by other means as appropriate.

Submitted salvage plans shall be accompanied by a summary of all measures taken to encourage relocation, copies of posted notice, text of published notices/advertisements, and evidence of publication, along with a summary of results from this publicity, a list of relocation offers (if any) that were made and an explanation of why they were not or could not be accepted.

#### EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S DETERMINATION

The Executive Director hereby determines that the proposed development is a category of development that qualifies for approval by the Executive Director through the issuance of an administrative permit (Public Resources Code Section 30624). Subject to Standard and Special conditions as attached, said development is in conformity with the provisions of Chapter 3 of the Coastal Act of 1976, will not prejudice the ability of the local government to develop a Local Coastal Program in conformity with the provisions of Chapter 3, and will not have any significant adverse effects on the environment within the meaning of the California Environmental Quality Act.

#### FINDINGS FOR EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S DETERMINATION

An important component of Carmel's special community character are its many small, well-crafted cottages. These modest, sometimes quaint residences are associated with the era in which Carmel was known for its resident artists and writers, and functioned as a retreat for university professors

and other notables. These little homes were nestled into the native Monterey pine/Coast live oak forest, on a grid of streets which was executed in a way that yielded to trees more than to engineering expediency. This was the context for Carmel's community life and its built character.

A primary issue is the cumulative loss of these cottages that so epitomize the Carmel character. City planners estimate that as much as one-third of the existing housing stock is comprised of "antiquated" structures, although not all older homes contribute anything in particular to the community's "special character." An accelerating trend is the replacement of these older, all-too-often neglected small homes with larger, more modern residences. The demolition phenomenon impacts both those structures worth saving, and those that are not. Nonetheless, hundreds of worthy cottages remain. Some have historical credentials, and some—because of their architectural character and context—are contributing characters on the stage.

Demolition of existing residential buildings in Carmel is not a recent phenomenon. However, a series of demolitions in the recent past have engendered controversy over whether or not an existing house represents the historical, architectural, and environmental character of Carmel; and if a replacement house detracts from Carmel's character because of a modern design, tree removal, proposed house size, or other characteristics. There are a number of examples where a house or houses were demolished and a single, much larger house constructed on the site. In other instances, a single house straddling a lot line has been demolished and two new, smaller houses were constructed. In either of these types of instances, the character of Carmel may or may not be preserved. The size of a house is one aspect of Carmel's character, but not all existing houses in Carmel are small. However, because the lots are almost all relatively small, about 4000 square feet, the general pattern of development is one of smaller houses.

The architectural style of houses in Carmel is another aspect of the City's character. Many of the houses were built in the first quarter of the century in the Craftsman style; others resemble houses that might be found in an English village. Modern style houses, while they do exist, are not prevalent in Carmel.

A third aspect of Carmel's character is the pine and oak dominated landscape. Although the forest landscape is not all natural – there has been enhancement over the years by tree planting – it is the type of landscape that pervades the City and for which it is known. Demolition can result in tree damage and/or removal. New construction after demolition also may result in the loss of trees, and reduce the available area for the growth of new trees--especially if a new structure is built out to the maximum allowed by the zoning.

The three aspects of the City's character briefly described above are not exhaustive. The relatively small physical size of the City, about 1 mile wide by 1.5 miles long, contributes to the City's character, as does the absence of sidewalks in the residential areas. Further, Carmel's character is not necessarily expressed by any one aspect, whether that be historical, architectural, environmental, or something else, but is rather a combination of several different aspects, all of which work together synergistically to create the unique ambiance of the City.

**Applicable Policies for Demolitions.** While residential development in most of Carmel is excluded from the requirement for a coastal development permit by virtue of Commission Categorical Exclusion E-77-13, demolitions are not excluded. Because the City of Carmel does not have a certified LCP, the Coastal Commission must issue the coastal development permit. The main issue raised by demolition projects in Carmel is the preservation of community character. Sections 30253 and 30251 of the Coastal Act address the issue of preserving the community character of special communities such as Carmel:

*30251: The scenic and visual qualities of coastal areas shall be considered and protected as a resource of public importance. Permitted development shall be sited and designed to protect views to and along the ocean and scenic coastal areas, to minimize the alteration of natural land forms, to be visually compatible with the character of surrounding areas, and, where feasible, to restore and enhance visual quality on visually degraded areas. New development in highly scenic areas such as those designated in the California Coastline Preservation and Recreation Plan prepared by the Department of Parks and Recreation and by local government shall be subordinate to the character of its setting.*

*30253(5): New development shall where appropriate, protect special communities and neighborhoods which, because of their unique characteristics, are popular visitor destination points for recreational uses.*

These Coastal Act sections as they apply to the proposed project require the protection of the unique community and visual character of Carmel. The City of Carmel is a very popular visitor destination as much for its quaint residential architecture as its renowned commercial shopping area and white sand beaches. Carmel is made special by the style and character of development within City limits. In particular, as a primarily residential community, residential development in Carmel plays a key role in defining the special character of the area.

Although there is no certified LCP for Carmel, structures that have been voluntarily designated as a historic resource enjoy certain protections from demolition under the City's Municipal Code. Without such voluntary designation, as is the case with this application, the subject site is not offered any special protection under local ordinances. When there is information indicating that a structure may be a significant historic resource, it is evaluated under the following Municipal Code criteria: Cultural Heritage, Architectural Distinction and Notable Construction, Unique Site Conditions, or relationship to an Important Person.

**Applicable Policies for New Construction.** Like most new construction in most of Carmel, the new house that is proposed to be built after the existing house is demolished is excluded from the requirement for a coastal development permit by virtue of Commission Categorical Exclusion E-77-13. The regulations governing the proposed new construction are the City's existing regulations.

**Project Description.** The project site is a rectangular 4,000 sq.ft. lot, the typical lot size in Carmel. It is located on the east side of Monte Verde Street between 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> Avenues, five blocks inland from the beach, in the south central part of the City. The City's staff report states that the site has an existing approximately 900 square foot residence, built sometime between 1917 and 1920 (applicant lists the existing structure as only 428 sq.ft.—the reason for this discrepancy was not determined). The wood-frame, bungalow style structure has a steeply gabled roofline and lapped wood siding exterior. The front of the house is dominated by a reconstructed front porch dating from 1974.

A historical resource evaluation report for this property was prepared for the City by a professional consultant (*Final Evaluation Report for the Dority Property*, Jones & Stokes, Dec. 1999). This report concluded

The Dority property is not eligible for listing in the CRHR [California Register of Historic Resources] as an individual resource or as a contributing element of the potentially eligible "District One" historic district. Although the house is not intrusive to the district, it does not exemplify the qualities of early design traditions in Carmel. Many homes of the 1910s followed the tradition of simplicity, making use of rustic materials and other bungalow design elements inspired by the earlier Arts and Crafts movement. Others followed revival or "storybook" themes. This house is a modest example of the bungalow type built during that period. The historic appearance of the house has been compromised with the 1974 reconstruction of the front porch, built with modern construction materials and inappropriate ornate iron railing. The house is not a good example of its type or design traditions in Carmel, but represents a simple working class bungalow type common to working class neighborhoods across the nation. In addition, the integrity of the original house has been compromised with the reconstruction of the front porch, overall rendering it a changed example of a simple housing type with no real design tradition associated with Carmel, and therefore it does not make a special contribution to the historic district. The property does not meet the CRHR criteria for having association with events or persons significant to the history of Carmel.

According to the City staff report, the City's Historic Preservation Committee disagreed with the report's conclusions, and voted to recommend that the new Form DPR 523 not be adopted. The reasons cited include "...the potential for reconversion of the front façade, and the cottage's potential contribution to a potential historic district." Nonetheless, on May 24, 2000 the City's Planning Commission, upon consideration of the Historic Preservation Committee's recommendation, found that the site does not constitute a historic resource; and, voted to accept the new DPR 523 and approve the demolition and replacement residence. This action is consistent with the City staff report, which states:

The Planning Commission has consistently rejected the "potential contribution to a potential historic district" argument as sufficient to warrant historic significance. Further, reconstruction of the front façade of the cottage to its original appearance does not avoid the fact that the original historic fabric has been lost.

**Analysis.** The parcel is currently developed with a single family dwelling. The existing home on the site appears to be an unremarkable early bungalow in reasonably good condition, with a pronounced gable and lapped wood siding exterior finish. In scale and design, it appears to represent a typical simple residence of the era. See Exhibit 2, attached, for photograph of the existing structure.

As noted above, the question of whether or not the existing structure constitutes a historic resource has been a subject of debate. Even if it is not considered as one of the historical or architecturally important structures in the City, by virtue of its age and modest dimensions it contributes to the small-scale character of the neighborhood.

A persistent challenge for the City, in developing its LCP, is the question of how to protect this "cottage character." The companion challenge for the Coastal Commission is how, in the meanwhile, to mitigate the loss, preserve planning options, and avoid prejudicing the outcome of the LCP process. Clearly, at least some of the cottages will need to be preserved, in the context of a neighborhood of like character. The establishment of a Historic District has been proposed by historic preservation advocates, but has not (yet) been adopted by the City government as policy.

As the various planning options are being debated, what options are available when an owner requests demolition to facilitate construction of a new residence? One alternative would be to deny such applications. However, this would result in some inequitable situations, especially in those instances where the existing structure has decayed beyond reasonable repair, or where there is no particular historic or architectural characteristic that demands such a stringent measure, or where the value of an architecturally or historically worthy structure has been severely compromised by the loss of its neighborhood context.

Another alternative is to identify those buildings that contribute to Carmel's special character—by virtue of their "cottage" style or their contribution as a historic resource—and to provide an opportunity for relocation elsewhere. While relocation results in the loss of original historic context, at least the architectural expression that the structure represents will live on, somewhere, hopefully in Carmel or the vicinity. And in those instances where relocation proves to be infeasible or inadvisable, or no one comes forward to claim an offered structure, at least some exterior (or interior) portions of the building may nonetheless be salvaged for reuse in other construction. In this way, not only are materials conserved, but some of the architectural elements that contribute to the "Carmel character" can be reclaimed and enjoyed again.

In the case of this application, the proposed demolition will not open the way to new development that would be growth inducing or lead to compromise of an existing urban-rural boundary. Parcels

in the vicinity of the subject parcel are developed with single family dwellings at urban densities. All utilities are connected to the existing house on this site. There are adequate public services for the proposed new house. Parking is adequate. Additionally, the proposed new house meets City requirements for maximum height, floor area, coverage, and yard setbacks.

Nonetheless, the structure proposed for demolition, through cottage-style architecture or historical attributes, or both, evokes the Carmel character. (See attached Exhibit 2 for illustration of the existing structure, and Exhibit 3 for site plan and elevations of the replacement structure.) The loss of the existing structure can be mitigated, in part, through relocation or salvage. Relocation—or failing that, salvage—will provide for a reasonable conformance with Coastal Act Sections 30251 and 30253(5), and will help to avoid prejudice to the City's efforts to prepare an LCP that conforms with Coastal Act policies. This permit is conditioned accordingly.

**City of Carmel Local Coastal Program.** Section 30604 of the Coastal Act states in part that a coastal development permit shall be granted if the Commission finds that the development will not prejudice the local government's ability to prepare a Local Coastal Program (LCP) in conformity with the resource protection policies of the Coastal Act. The entire City of Carmel falls within the coastal zone, although most development currently is excluded from the requirement for a coastal development permit by Categorical Exclusion E-77-13.

Approximately twenty years ago, the City submitted the Land Use Plan (LUP) portion of its LCP for review by the Coastal Commission. On April 1, 1981, the Commission certified part of the LUP as submitted and part of the LUP with suggested modifications regarding beach-fronting property. The City resubmitted an amended LUP which addressed the beach-fronting properties provisions, but which omitted the previously certified portion of the document protecting significant buildings within the City. On April 27, 1984, the Commission certified the amended LUP with suggested modifications to reinstate provisions for protecting significant structures. However, the City never accepted the Commission's suggested modifications. The City is currently working on a new LUP submittal. The City's work plan proposes to examine a number of issues including community character. It will be important for the City to assess development trends, including demolitions and associated new construction, since the approval of the Categorical Exclusion in 1977 and the relationship of those development trends to community character. Commission staff will be meeting with City staff to discuss measures to ensure that the issue of community character is adequately addressed.

The zoning or Implementation Plan (IP) was certified with suggested modifications on April 27, 1984. The City did not accept the suggested modifications and so the IP remains uncertified. The City is presently working on a new IP submittal.

Approval of the proposed project, as conditioned to require relocation or salvage of the existing structure, will not prejudice the ability of the City to complete its LCP in accordance with Coastal Act requirements.

**California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).** Section 13096 of the California Code of Regulations requires that a specific finding be made in conjunction with coastal development permit

applications showing the application to be consistent with any applicable requirements of CEQA. Section 21080.5(d)(2)(i) of CEQA prohibits a proposed development from being approved if there are feasible alternatives or feasible mitigation measures available which would substantially lessen any significant adverse effect which the activity may have on the environment. The Coastal Commission's review and analysis of land use proposals has been certified by the Secretary of Resources as being the functional equivalent of environmental review under CEQA. This report has examined the relevant issues in connection with the environmental impacts of this proposal. The Commission finds that, for the reasons stated above, the proposed project as conditioned to require location or salvage of the existing structure will not have any significant adverse effects on the environment within the meaning of CEQA.

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#### **ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF PERMIT RECEIPT/ACCEPTANCE OF CONTENTS**

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I/We acknowledge that I/we have received a copy of this permit and have accepted its contents including all conditions.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Applicant's signature





\_\_\_\_\_  
Date of signing

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# CARMEL-BY-THE-SEA OFFICIAL ZONING MAP

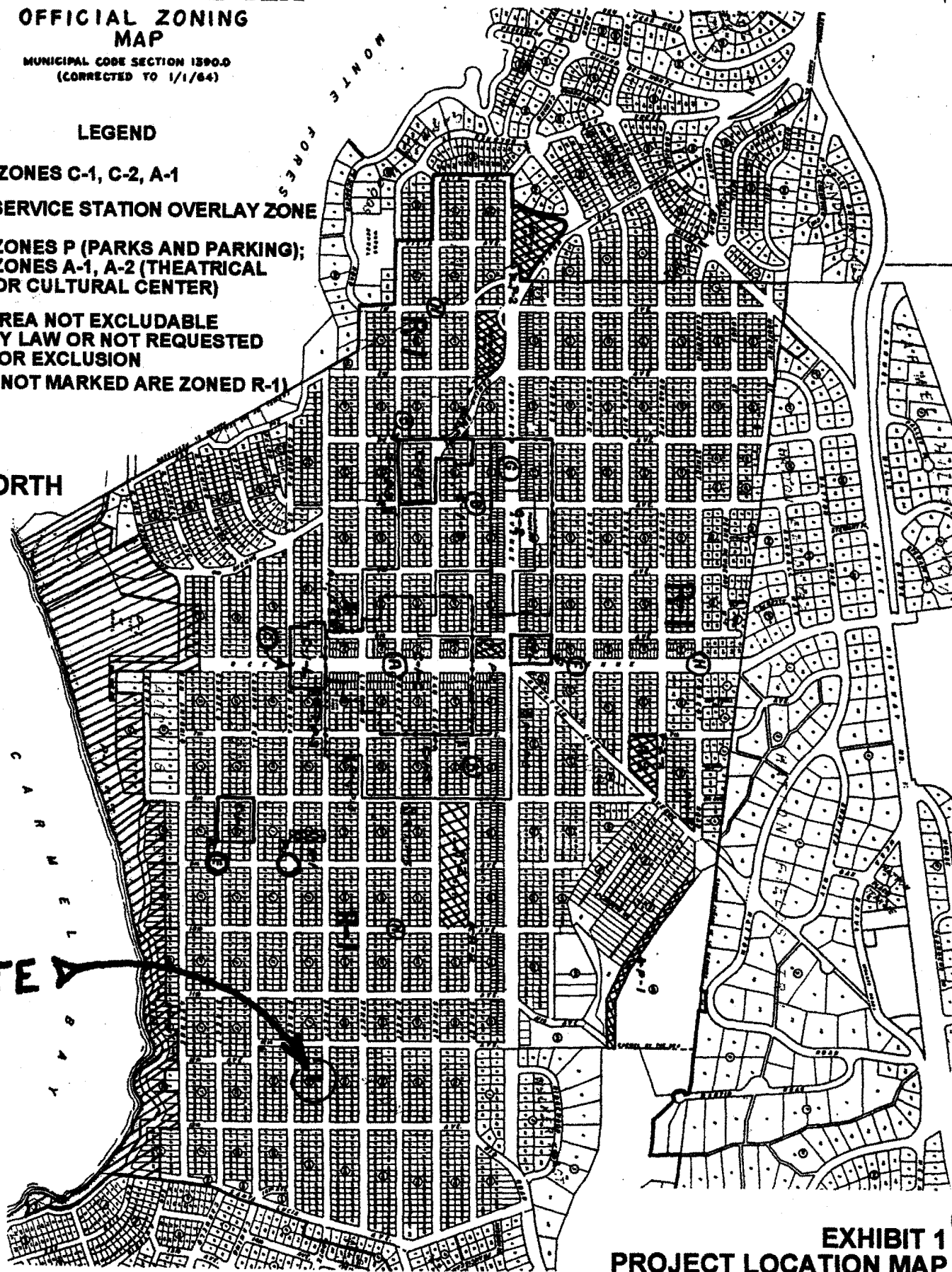
MUNICIPAL CODE SECTION 1390.0  
(CORRECTED TO 1/1/64)

## LEGEND

-  ZONES C-1, C-2, A-1
-  SERVICE STATION OVERLAY ZONE
-  ZONES P (PARKS AND PARKING);  
ZONES A-1, A-2 (THEATRICAL  
OR CULTURAL CENTER)
-  AREA NOT EXCLUDABLE  
BY LAW OR NOT REQUESTED  
FOR EXCLUSION  
(AREAS NOT MARKED ARE ZONED R-1)

**1** NORTH

**SITE** 



**EXHIBIT 1**  
**PROJECT LOCATION MAP**  
3-00-115 Dority

# PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # \_\_\_\_\_

HRI # \_\_\_\_\_

Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

NRHP Status Code \_\_\_\_\_

Other Listings \_\_\_\_\_

Review Code \_\_\_\_\_

Reviewer \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Page 1 of 4

\*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by Recorder) APN: 010-175-006

P1. Other Identifier: Dority Property

\*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

\*a. County Monterey

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Monterey Date 1947 T \_\_\_\_\_ R \_\_\_\_\_ 1/4 of \_\_\_\_\_ 1/4 of Sec \_\_\_\_\_ B.M. \_\_\_\_\_

c. Address West side of Monte Verde between 12<sup>th</sup> and 13th City Carmel-by-the-Sea Zip 93921

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: \_\_\_\_\_ mE/ \_\_\_\_\_ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

Block 134, Lot 11

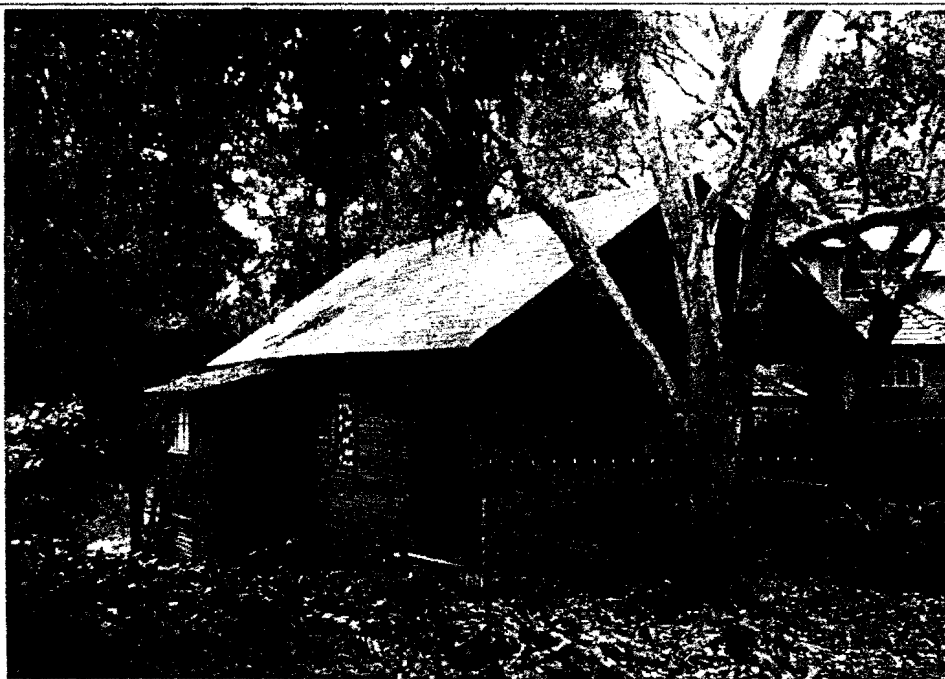
\*P3a. Description (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The Dority house is located on the west side of Monte Verde Street south of 12<sup>th</sup> Avenue. This residential area of Carmel is south of the commercial downtown, with the terrain sloping southwest. The houses on the east side of this block have varied setbacks, often located to capture the highest point on the lot. Houses on the east side of the street typically are set further back and higher up on the lots while houses on the west side are often closer to the street, as the landscape here generally trends towards the coast. The Dority house is set near the front of the lot, as is typical for houses on the west side of the street, to take advantage of the highest point on the lot. The lot is undeveloped and has a single tree at the east front side, with brush and rubble at the west rear side. (See continuation sheet.)

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP2 Single Family Residence

\*P4. Resources present: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (isolates, etc.)

P5a.



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) South side & east front elevations looking northwest:

11/20/99

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and

Sources: ☒ Historic

☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

Constructed 1917 (Monterey County Deed)

\*P7. Owner and Address:

Kasey and Monique Dority

879 Alloe Street #C

Monterey, CA 93940

\*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) Janice Calpo Jones & Stokes

2600 V Street

Sacramento, CA 95818

\*P9. Date Recorded: 11/20/99

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Site specific inventory and evaluation

\*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Jones & Stokes Associates, Inc. 1999. Evaluation report for the

Dority Residence, Carmel-by-the-Sea, Monterey County, CA. Prepared for City of Carmel-by-the-Sea, Community Planning and Building

\*Attachments: NONE ☒ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record

☐ Archaeological Record

☐ District Record

☐ Linear Feature Record

☐ Milling Station Record

☐ Rock Art Record

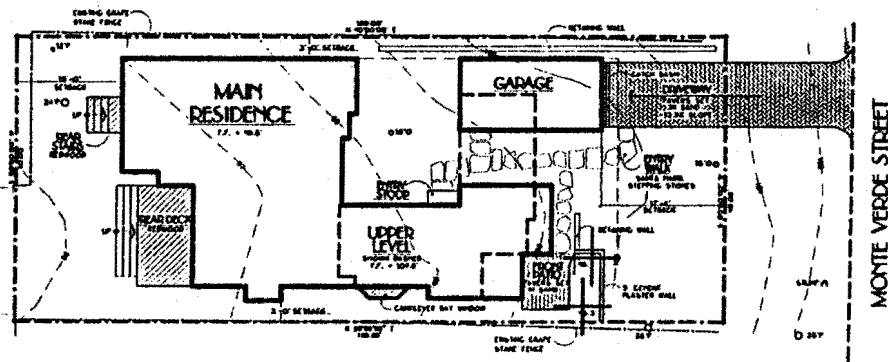
☐ Artifact Record

☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List): \_\_\_\_\_

DPR 523A (1/95)

\*Required Information

# DORITY RESIDENCE



## PROJECT INFORMATION

APN: 010-175-006  
 SITE AREA: 4,000 S.F.  
 ADDRESS: 9 S.W. OF 12TH ON MONTE VERDE BL.  
 CARREL BY THE SEA, CALIFORNIA  
 ZONING: R-1

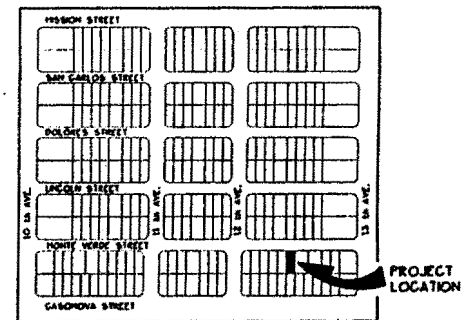
## FLOOR AREA RATIO

F.A.R. ALLOWED: 45.0% 1,800.0 S.F.  
 PROPOSED F.A.R.:  
 MAIN LEVEL: 17,400 S.F.  
 UPPER LEVEL: 17,400 S.F.  
 GARAGE: 300.0 S.F.  
 TOTAL PROPOSED F.A.R.: 45.0% 1,800.0 S.F.

## LAND COVERAGE

COVERAGE ALLOWED: 10.0% 400.0 S.F.  
 \* DRIVEWAY: 100.0 S.F.  
 ENTRY WALK: 50.0 S.F. (EXC. 10' SETBACK)  
 ENTRY STOOP: 50.0 S.F.  
 REAR STAIRS: 25.0 S.F.  
 FRONT PATIO: 40.0 S.F.  
 REAR PATIO: 145.0 S.F.  
 TOTAL COVERAGE: 10.0% 400.0 S.F.

\* EXCEPTION: AREAS COUNTED ARE WITHIN THE SETBACK AREAS



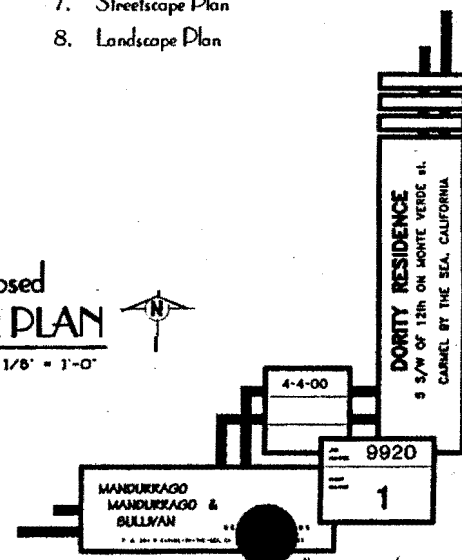
## VICINITY MAP

## Sheet Index

1. Site Plan
2. Proposed Floor Plans
3. Proposed Elevations
4. Proposed Elevations
5. Proposed Roof Plan
6. Survey Plan
7. Streetscape Plan
8. Landscape Plan

## Proposed SITE PLAN

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



DORITY RESIDENCE  
 9 S.W. OF 12TH ON MONTE VERDE BL.  
 CARREL BY THE SEA, CALIFORNIA

MANDURRAGO  
 MANDURRAGO &  
 SULLIVAN

9920

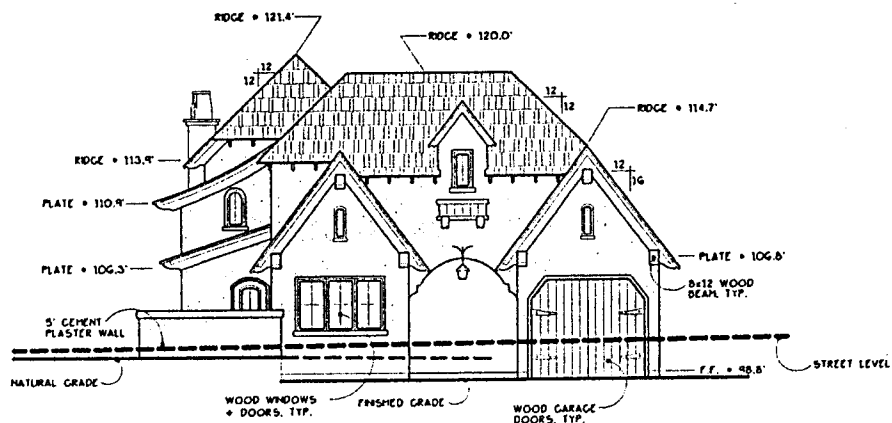
1

3-00-115 DORITY

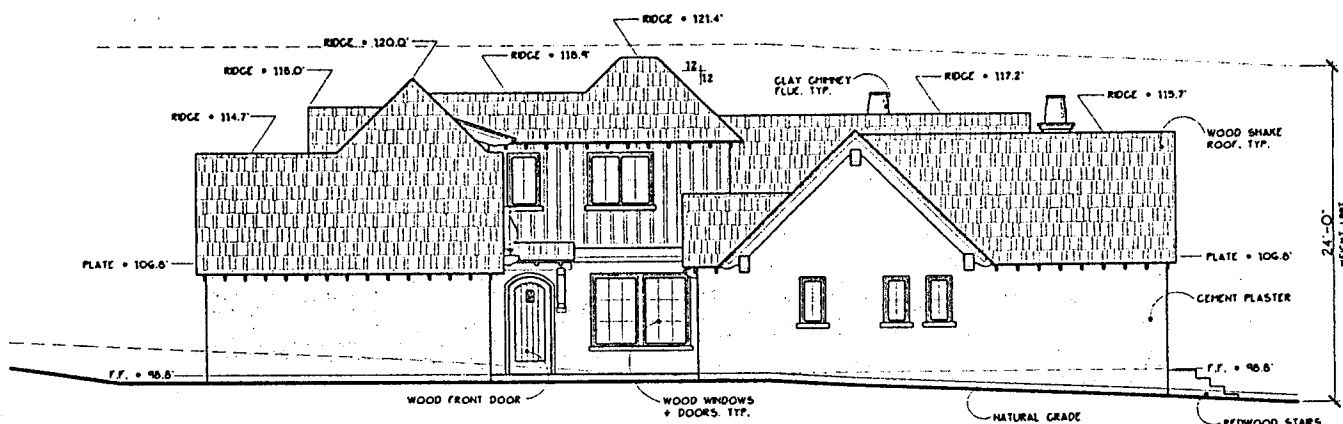
EXHIBIT 3

P. 2. of 3

ELEVATIONS



East Elevation



North Elevation

# Proposed ELEVATIONS

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

MANDURRAGO  
MANDURRAGO &  
BULLIVAN

DESIGN STUDIO

P.O. BOX 8 CARMEL-BY-SEA, CALIF. 93921 407-425-1882

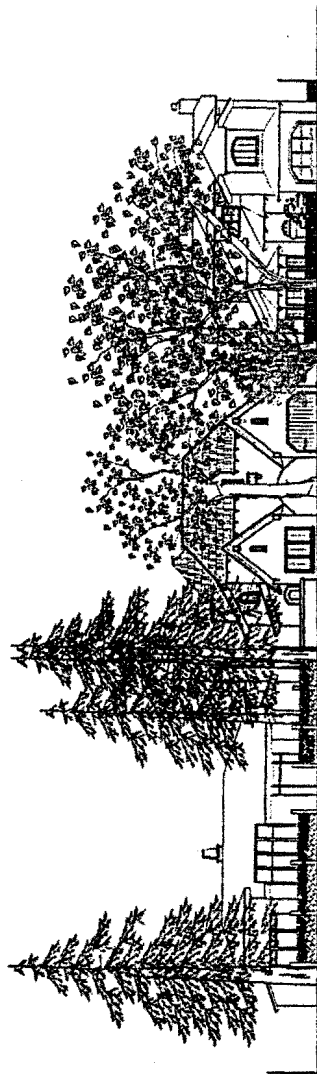
4-4-00

9920

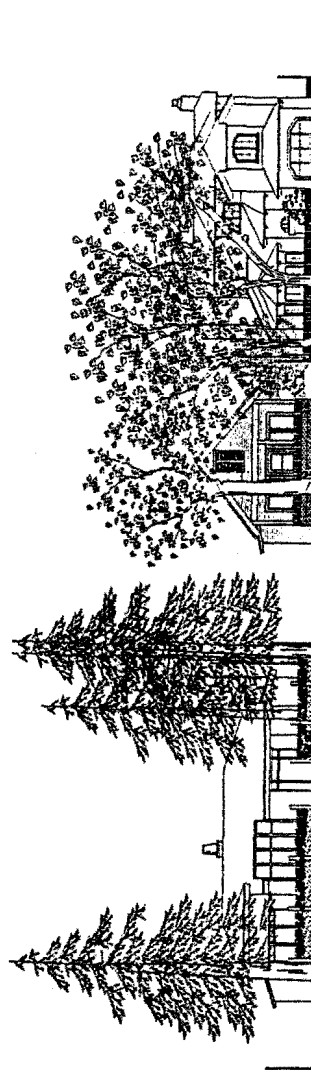
3

DORITY RESIDENCE

5 S/W OF 12th ON MONTE VERDE ST.  
CARMEL BY THE SEA, CALIFORNIA



Proposed Monte Verde st. Elevations



Existing Monte Verde st. Elevations

**STREETSCAPE**

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

10-7-99

9820

7

MANDREAGO  
MANDREAGO &  
BULLMAN

DORITY RESIDENCE

5 S/W OF 12TH ON MONTE VERDE ST.  
CARMEL BY THE SEA, CALIFORNIA

**STREETSCAPE - PROPOSED VS. EXISTING**

**3-00-115 DORITY**

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**EXHIBIT 3**