Board of Selectmen Meeting Amended Agenda
Thursday, February 27, 2020
6:30 p.m.
Town Hall Meeting Room

1. Welcome and Pledge of Allegiance

2. Approval of Minutes

3. First Selectman’s Updates – Fred Camillo

4. Selectmen’s Updates – Selectwomen Lauren Rabin and Jill Oberlander

5. Old Business

6. New Business
   a. Approval of a gift from Greenwich Point Conservancy and Emily Catherine Fedorko Foundation for restoration of the chimes instrument in the Greenwich Point Chimes Building. – Parks & Recreation Director Joe Siciliano.
   b. Update on Coronavirus – Health Director Caroline Baisley.
   c. Appointment of Historic District Commission as the Study Committee for local historic property designation of 408 North Street – Ann Young.

7. Appointments and Nominations
8. Executive Session

a. Discussion of pending litigation and/or settlement of claims.

Fred Camillo
First Selectman

The Town complies with all applicable federal and state laws regarding non-discrimination, equal opportunity, affirmative action, and providing reasonable accommodations for persons with disabilities. If you require an accommodation to participate, please contact the Commissioner of Human Services at 203-622-3800 or alan.barry@greenwichct.org.

"The Town of Greenwich is Dedicated to Diversity and Equal Employment Opportunity"
Town of Greenwich
Board of Selectmen Workshop
February 10, 2020
12:00 p.m.
Office of the First Selectman
DRAFT MINUTES

The workshop was called to order at 12:05 p.m..

Attendance:
  a. First Selectman Fred Camillo - Present
  b. Selectwoman Lauren Rabin - Absent
  c. Select-person Jill Oberlander - Present


Agenda:

  • Pay as You Throw Ordinance – Town Administrator Ben Branyan
  • Update on Pedestrian Safety (Milbank Avenue) – Police Chief James Heavey
  • Proposed First Selectman’s Public Safety Committee
  • Town signing onto proposed bill in Hartford to give Towns jurisdiction over pesticide use.

There was discussion on the agenda topics as listed.

No votes were taken.

The workshop adjourned at 2:06 p.m.

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Fred Camillo, First Selectman

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Prepared by Barbara A. Heins, Recording Secretary
Town of Greenwich

Board of Selectmen Meeting

February 12, 2020

10:00 a.m.

Mazza Room

DRAFT MINUTES

1. Welcome and Pledge of Allegiance

The meeting was called to order at 10:01 A.M.

a. Attendance:
   a. First Selectman Fred Camillo - Present
   b. Selectwoman Lauren Rabin - Absent
   c. Select-person Jill Oberlander - Present

2. Approval of Minutes

   a. Board of Selectmen meeting on Jan. 23, 2020

   Ms. Oberlander requested clarifications/corrections be made to the minutes.

   Upon a motion by Ms. Oberlander and a second by Mr. Camillo, the minutes were approved unanimously.

3. First Selectman’s Updates

   Mr. Camillo provided updates on a variety of issues.

4. Selectmen’s Updates

   Select-person Oberlander provided updates on activities she is involved with.

5. Old Business

   a. Scenic road designation for northern loop around Binney Park – Candace Garthwaite.

   Mr. Camillo made a motion to approve the scenic road designation. Upon a second by Ms. Oberlander, the motion was approved unanimously.
b. Proposed ordinance to create an Energy Management Commission – Environmental Affairs Director Patricia Sesto.

Mr. Camillo made a motion to support the creation of an energy commission. Upon a second by Ms. Oberlander, the motion was approved unanimously.

6. New Business


Upon a motion by Ms. Oberlander that was seconded by Mr. Camillo, the budget was approved unanimously.

b. Proposed ‘Pay as You Throw’ ordinance concerning refuse disposal – Town Administrator Ben Branyan.

There was a Power Point presentation about the proposal by Senior Management Analyst Blaize Levitan. It was followed by discussion with comments and questions and answers by residents and garbage haulers.

No vote was taken on the proposal.

c. Proposed Charter and code change regarding Riversville Road parking pattern – Deputy Police Chief Mark Marino.

After discussion of concerns raised by several residents affected by the proposal, Mr. Camillo said the item would be taken up at the next Board meeting.

7. Appointments and Nominations

There were none.

8. Executive Session

There was none.

9. Adjournment

At 11:55 a.m., Ms. Oberlander made a motion to adjourn. Upon a second by Mr. Camillo, the motion was approved unanimously.

The next regularly scheduled Board meeting is Feb. 27, 2020 at 6:30 p.m. in the
Town Hall Meeting Room.

Fred Camillo, First Selectman

Prepared by Barbara A. Heins, Recording Secretary
DESIGNATION PROCESS
In Connecticut, the creation and administration of a Local Historic Property (LHP) is authorized by Connecticut General Statutes (CGS), Section 7-147p-y, as amended. In order to be valid, all LHP designations must comply with the enabling statute and the establishment procedures outlined therein.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ten Steps to Establishing a Local Historic Property</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Contact the Connecticut Commission on Culture &amp; Tourism</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Form and Appoint the Study Committee (CGS, Section 7-147q (a))</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Prepare the Study Committee Report (CGS, Section 7-147q (b))</td>
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<td>4. Submit the Study Committee Report for Initial Review (CGS, Section 7-147q (c))</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Amend or Revise the Study Committee Report (CGS, Section 7-147b (c))</td>
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<td>6. Invite Public Comment (CGS, Section 7-147 q (d) and (e))</td>
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<td>7. Submit the Report and Recommendations (CGS, Section 7-147q (f))</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Conduct the Balloting of Property Owners (CGS, Section 7-147q (g))</td>
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<td>9. Provide Balloting Results to Legislative Body of the Municipality for Action (CGS, Section 7-147q (g))</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. Implement the Ordinance (CGS, Section 7-147b (j) and 7-147q (h))</td>
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*Please note that the Connecticut Commission on Culture and Tourism is now Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development AND the Historic Property Commission (HPC) is represented by the Town of Greenwich Historic District Commission (HDC).*
FAQs

WHAT IS THE HISTORIC DISTRICT COMMISSION?
The Historic District Commission (HDC) is the duly appointed municipal commission that represents the interest of the community in maintaining the architectural and historical integrity of the Local Historic District (LHD) or Local Historic Property (LHP). Working with property owners and municipal agencies, the HDC helps to preserve designated historic buildings and structures by reviewing any proposed exterior changes that will be visible from a public way. HDC also responds to Planning & Zoning requests for advisory opinions for alterations on historic structures and assistance with Historic Overlay rezoning.

WHAT IS A LOCAL HISTORIC PROPERTY?
A Local Historic Property (LHP) consists of a single building or site that represents important historical events, trends, and architectural styles in the community.

CGS, Section 7-147p defines the historic property as “any individual building, structure, object or site that is significant in the history, architecture, archaeology and culture of the state, its political subdivisions or the nation and the real property used in connection therewith.”

The LHP designation is suited to important historic, architectural, or archaeological resources that are isolated or widely separated from related sites, but whose preservation and appearance are important to the sense of the community’s heritage.

WHY HAVE THE DESIGNATION “LOCAL HISTORIC PROPERTY”?
Local Historic Property designations represent one of the strongest forms of protection for cultural resources in the community. Historic designations have helped communities promote the preservation and responsible treatment of significant historical and architectural resources regardless of ownership or use. Historic district and historic property designations protect buildings, structures, and archaeological sites from the threat of demolition and inappropriate exterior alteration.

The following homes are Local Historic Properties in the Town of Greenwich:
Charles Green House – c 1742, 1952, 1957, Round Hill Road
Gershom Lockwood III House – c1745, 1922, 1967, Dingletown Road
Stonybrooke – c1751, c1830, 1930 - Taconic Road,
French Farm – 1912 - Lake Avenue
FAQs continued

WHAT IS A LOCAL HISTORIC PROPERTY STUDY COMMITTEE?
The Study Committee shall consist of five regular members and three alternates, all of whom must be electors of the municipality, none holding paid public office in the town.

In the Town of Greenwich, the Historic District Commission has been the repeatedly appointed Study Committee for all of the town’s Local Historic Properties and Local Historic Districts since 1977. The HDC is comprised of five regular members and five alternates with each member interviewed and appointed by the RTM as well as reviewed by Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office.

The primary responsibility of the Study Committee is to produce the report that recommends and justifies the creation of the LHP designations. The Study Committee will also guide the report through the process of submission, revision, public hearing, and adoption.

WHAT IS A STUDY REPORT?
The Study Report is a pivotal document and serves a twofold purpose:
1. In the period prior to establishing the LHD or LHP designation, the Study Committee Report serves to educate local officials, property owners, and the general public about the content and significance of the proposed historic area;
2. In the period following the establishment of the HDC or HPC, the Study Committee Report provides the basic reference that will guide the actions of HDC or HPC members, town officials, and property owners.
Rigidly sculptured trees frame the approach to Northway.
WO MILES out of town on what the late architect Alan Burnham called “the Fifth Avenue of Greenwich,” there is a startling sight. Here, possibly with a sense of déjà vu, one immediately recognizes the Petit Trianon from the gardens at Versailles. While such a phenomenon would not be surprising in New York City, it is certainly out of context in Greenwich, Connecticut. Northway, or The Petit Trianon Deux, as it is more commonly called, was the result of a whim. It was built between 1910 and 1913 by Laura Robinson (d. 1964), a lady born in Akron, Ohio in 1872 who was an heiress to both the Diamond Match and the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co. fortunes. In June 1910 Laura, her mother, Eleanor, and her sister, Henrietta, bought a little over fourteen acres of land with the intention of building their own personal palace on it.

Why these ladies wanted a château is a mystery, but such an extravagance is perfectly possible with great wealth and is certainly the prerogative of any princess. In August 1910, after a falling out with her sister, Laura became sole owner of the land and sought permission of the French government to copy a copy of one of France’s architectural treasures. Her request was granted, and Robinson hired the New York architects J. Edwin R. Carpenter and Walter D. Blair to adapt the design of her chosen château. Henrietta returned to Chicago and built her own mansion – without the blessing of the French. This unauthorized and unauthentic château is now the International Museum of Surgical Science on Lake Shore Drive.

To understand the Robinson estate, one must first understand the time and the architecture of France during the reign of Louis XV. Architecture was a principal distraction of French monarchs in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and the prestigious post of Le Premier Architecte du Roi was a coveted title. When Jacques-Ange Gabriel achieved this distinction in 1734, the royal purse was in severe straits and vast new architectural works were out of the question. The royal interests were therefore directed toward remodeling existing structures or creating additions to them or to their grounds. One such revision was the design for the Gallery of Ulysses at Fontainebleau which Gabriel undertook for Louis XVI. His major effort, however, was the Place de la Concorde in Paris, and it is here that his ability to manipulate tremendous areas of open space with a minimum of building mass is best articulated. Gabriel made clever use of the proportional relationships between surrounding structures, that is, the Tuileries, while maintaining subtle control over the entryways into the square.

The Petit Trianon, Gabriel’s second most famous work, was conceived as a small, independent pavilion in the garden of a larger château. Louis XV intended it as a gift for Madame de Pompadour, but she died before its completion in 1769, and the exquisite little palace became identified with others, most notably Marie Antoinette. This building marks the break with the rococo tradition, for Gabriel’s design is characterized by simplicity and severity of line, by the stress given to the cubic mass of the structure, and by the classical beauty of the whole with its harmonious relationship to its site. The château is totally integrated from any viewpoint – each of the four façades restates and echoes the other by a delicate adjustment of proportions and fine variations of detail. For the main entrance, Gabriel used a frontispiece of pilasters after the Corinthian order over a rusticated basement. The rear façade has full columns in the same style, while half columns decorate the sides. The horizontal line of the cornice is uninterrupted; there are neither statues in wall niches nor garlands above the windows. In the Petit Trianon, Gabriel translated English Palladianism into French elegance with a noble simplicity. The pure white limestone walls of this château reflect the air of perfection that is characteristic of Gabriel’s classic vocabulary.
The simple elegance of Northway's facade.
It took three years and $1 million to complete the Greenwich version of the Petit Trianon. Both Carpenter and Blair had studied at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris and were well qualified for the challenge. They created a near-perfect copy of their model, making certain modifications to retain the perfection of proportion dictated by the smaller acreage. The design is scaled down from twenty-six rooms to thirteen, and Robinson had two lower wings added, one on each side. The outer walls are brick, covered with plaster or stucco, but they are white. And the reflecting pool with its fountain is located in front of the divided staircase to the entrance. While Robinson's pool is rectangular, the original is circular and sits at the head of the long lawn, flanked by the drive on either side. The trees at Versailles that edge the drive are shaped with an upward scoop; those along the approach in Greenwich are clipped into strict rectangles. It was necessary for Robinson's gardeners to climb sixty-foot ladders to prune these trees, creating what Laura Robinson called her bouquet.

The interior design of Northway remains faithful to Gabriel's work. One enters between two small salons into the spacious front hall where a pipe organ once played beneath the graceful staircase that sweeps away at the right. The staircase at Versailles, of which this is a replica, shows the gentle modification of the rococo used throughout the château and is considered the loveliest of the Louis XVI period. Delicate paneling continues the Louis XVI style in every room. On the left of the hall is the living room with a gallery or loggia. On the right is the handsome dining room and the most famous of Laura Robinson's few deviations from the French master; in one of the murals adorning the dining room walls, the likeness of Marie Antoinette was replaced with that of Miss Robinson.

For fifty years this magnificent residence was the scene of glittering entertainments and delightful musicals. The furnishings were exquisite eighteenth-century, either authentic pieces or excellent reproductions. Every detail was reproduced from the original, including the doorknobs. The floors were parquet on the first floor and hardwood above, all covered with the finest of carpets. There were seven bedrooms and seven baths. The three chimneys served eight fireplaces. A garage and stables with five servants' rooms were built in 1913, as was a potting shed and the greenhouse, the latter with three bedrooms and a bath. The formal gardens were famous, a tribute to both the eye of the owner and the skill of her many gardeners.

Laura Robinson married William A. Evans in 1915, two years after the completion of her château. Evans was the scion of an old South Carolina family, a graduate of Hobart College, and a prominent New York lawyer. Incredibly, his mother's name was Marie Antoinette. Laura and her husband had one child, William Alexander, Jr., who was killed in an automobile accident in 1939 shortly before his twenty-fourth birthday. Evans died two months later, but his widow lived until 1964. Laura Robinson Evans willed half of Northway to Christ Church in Greenwich and the other half to the Greenwich Hospital. These institutions in turn sold the estate to two New York City antique dealers, whose sole interest in Northway was the furnishings. They were apparently unaware that Parke-Bernet had a contract for these treasures; nearly $100,000 was realized from their sale at auction in 1966. The château was sold again in 1967, empty of furnishings but as solid in structure as when it was built. Today the Petit Trianon Deux remains a stunning monument to a woman whose dream it was and who brought a bit of eighteenth-century France to Greenwich.