



Historic Landmarks and Preservation Districts Commission

Staff Report to the Architectural Review Committee

To: Edward Rhawn & Jennifer Nix
Thru: Bob Keesaer, AIA, NCARB- Supervisor
From: Burcum Keeton, Architectural Projects Coordinator
Date: June 17, 2015

Case No: 15COA1077
Classification: Committee Review

GENERAL INFORMATION

Property Address: 1228 Cherokee Rd.
Louisville, KY 40205

Applicant: Matthew Rumpke
Blind Squirrel LLC
1405 Crystal Springs Way
Louisville, KY 402045
502-426-8020
Jennifer@bayusdesign.com

Owner: Same as Applicant

Contractor: TBD

Estimated Project Cost: \$200,000.00

Description of proposed exterior alteration:

The applicant requests approval for new construction for a multi-level carriage house with ground level single car garage and covered carport. The carriage house unit will have an unenclosed/uncovered deck accessed from the main level that faces the rear yard. The building is a typical residential wood framed structure with a hip roof to match the existing structure. Exterior materials to match and complement existing principle structure; brick at the ground level, horizontal cement board siding at the main level, and windows and doors to match principle structure.

Garage Description: The west façade, facing the principal structure, features a large second story uncovered deck with metal railings. A single person door is at the lower level, adjacent to the drive thru carport. Additional parking pad area attached to drive. The 2nd-story of the west façade will feature two sets of three

French doors with transom above and a decorative iron railing that will also be visible from the north and south.

The **east façade** (alley facing) features an overhead garage door adjacent to a two car port that allows access from the alley to the property. At second story are (4) double hung windows and one picture window. Brick first level with horizontal siding at second floor and roof to match existing principle structure.

The **south façade** will have two double hung windows at second story, an open base on first floor; second floor supported by three brick columns.

The **north façade** has a brick first floor and the 2nd-story will feature one small rectangular, non-operable picture window and one double-hung window.

Communications with Applicant, Completion of Application

The application was received on April 29, 2015. The application was determined to be complete and classified as requiring Committee Review on May 4, 2015. The case was scheduled for a hearing at the regular meeting of the Cherokee Triangle Preservation District Architectural Review committee on June 24, 2015 with notice mailed not less than seven days before the meeting to the applicant and abutting property owners.

FINDINGS

Guidelines

The following design review guidelines, approved for the Cherokee Triangle Preservation District, are applicable to the proposed exterior alteration: **Site, Garage, and New Construction - Residential**. The report of the Commission Staff's findings of fact and conclusions with respect to these guidelines is attached to this report.

The following additional findings are incorporated in this report:

Site Context/Background

The property is located on south side of Cherokee Road, west from Patterson Avenue toward Longest Avenue. The property is zoned R-5B (two-family residential) and is in the Traditional Neighborhood Form District. The principle structure is a 2 story red brick single-family home with limestone trim built in 1906. Ionic columns are present at porch and brackets are at roof and dormer. A carriage house was part of the original residence built in 1906.

In May of 1983, the owners of the property (Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs) demolished a wood frame, one story, two car garage with Landmarks' approval in order to provide more public parking for the organization.

Currently there is a gravel parking pad, partially enclosed by a wood privacy fence and the brick wall of the neighboring garage structure. An unnamed alley runs behind the home, sharing access to the McDonald's restaurant and 1228 Cherokee Road. Accessory structures along the alley are of varying scales and styles, from simple one story multiple bay structures, to more elaborate two story carriage houses. Materials along the alley include brick, stucco, and wood. All

surrounding accessory structures have been built to where the structure physically encloses the primary structure and yard, with no visual access to the property from the alley.

Conclusions/Recommendation

The proposed new carriage house meets approval for the Landmarks Design Guidelines with the following conditions:

1. **Make sure that new designs conform to all other municipal regulations, including the Jefferson County Development Code and Zoning District Regulations.**
2. **Reinforce existing patterns of open space and enclosure in designs for new construction.**
3. **Design new construction to have a raised masonry foundation, which is compatible in proportion and height with surrounding buildings. Foundation materials may be of a warm-toned poured concrete, split-face concrete block, or stuccoed concrete block that has a uniform, textured appearance.**
4. **Accessory structure should be used to define and enclose rear yard**
5. **Use understated fixtures when installing any type of exterior lighting.**
6. **Do not light parking areas or architectural features in a harsh manner. Light should be directed down and away from neighboring properties.**

The foregoing information is hereby incorporated in the Certificate of Appropriateness as approved and is binding upon the applicant, his successors, heirs or assigns. This Certificate does not relieve the applicant of responsibility for obtaining the necessary permits and approvals required by other governing agencies or authorities.



Burcum Keeton
Architectural Projects Coordinator

06/17/15
Date

Attached Documents / Information

1. Staff Guideline Checklist
2. Applicant Submitted Information

NEW CONSTRUCTION

RESIDENTIAL DESIGN GUIDELINES

- + Meets Guidelines
- Does Not Meet Guidelines
- +/- Meets Guidelines with Conditions as Noted
- NA Not Applicable
- NSI Not Sufficient Information

	Guideline	Finding	Comment
NC1	Make sure that new designs conform to all other municipal regulations, including the Jefferson County Development Code and Zoning District Regulations.	+	
NC2	Do not demolish contributing structures in a historic district to make way for new or large-scale construction. Non-contributing buildings are identified in each of the district or individual landmark designations or National Register nominations.	+	
NC3	Design new construction so that the building height, directional emphasis, scale, massing, and volume reflect the architectural context established by surrounding structures.	+	Variety of scales and massing surrounding proposed structure
NC4	Make sure that the scale of new construction does not conflict with the historic character of the neighborhood.	+	
NC5	Incorporate materials and design elements that complement the color, size, texture, and level of craftsmanship seen in surrounding buildings.	+	New materials to match existing
NC6	Do not use materials in new construction that are visually incompatible with surrounding historic buildings within the district. Materials to be avoided include: ornamental pierced concrete masonry screens and walls, "antiqued" brick, wrought-iron porch columns, chain-link fencing, exterior carpeting, jalousie windows, glass block, picture windows, unpainted wood, and asphalt siding.	+/-	Similar non-operating picture windows seen throughout alley
NC7	Design new construction to reinforce the human scale of historic districts where this is a character-defining feature.	+	
NC8	Design new construction in such a way that it does not disrupt important public views and vistas.	+	
NC9	Reinforce existing patterns of open space and enclosure, created by circulation routes, fences, walls, lawns, and allees of trees, in designs for new construction.	-	Circulation route of carport is not consistent with circulation and enclosures along this alley
NC10	Design infill construction that reinforces the spatial organization established by surrounding buildings. The character of historic streetscapes relies heavily on the visual continuity established by the repetition of similarly-designed facades.	+	
NC11	Design infill construction in such a way that the façade's organization closely relates to surrounding buildings. Window and door openings should be similar in size to their historic counterparts, as should the proportion of window to wall space. Cornice lines, columns, and storefronts are other important character-defining facade elements.	+	

NC12	Design new construction so that the building mass has a similar sense of lightness or weight as surrounding historic structures. Mass is determined by the proportion of solids (walls) to voids (window and door openings). Historic window proportions are generally two-and-one-half (height) by one (width).	+	
NC13	Develop designs for new construction using windows that are sympathetic to the window patterns of surrounding buildings. Use of comparable frame dimensions, proportions, and muntin configurations is encouraged.	+	
NC14	Develop designs for new construction using front doors that are sympathetic to the door patterns of surrounding buildings. Use of comparable frame dimensions, proportion, and panel and light configuration is encouraged.	NA	
NC15	Design new construction so that the orientation of the main entrance is the same as the majority of other buildings on the street	+	
NC16	Incorporate paved walks between sidewalks and the front entrances for new construction located on streets where this is a character-defining feature.	NA	
NC17	Retain the character-defining features of a historic building when undertaking accessibility code-required work.	NA	
NC18	Investigate removable or portable ramps as options to providing barrier-free access.	NA	
NC19	Locate handicapped access ramps on secondary elevations wherever possible. If locating a ramp on the primary façade is required, it should be installed in a manner that does not damage historic fabric and is as unobtrusive as possible.	NA	
NC20	Design infill construction so that it is compatible with the average height and width of surrounding buildings.	+	
NC21	Design new construction to have a floor-to-floor height that is within 10 percent of adjacent historic construction where the floor-to-floor height is relatively consistent, and a character-defining feature.	+	
NC22	Maintain the historic rhythm of the streetscape. The space between new construction and existing structures should fall within 20 percent of the average spacing for the block.	+	
NC23	Maintain historic setback patterns. In order to maintain the continuity of the streetscape, setbacks for new construction should either match that of adjacent buildings where all share the same setback or be within 20 percent of neighboring structures in areas with varied setbacks.	+	
NC24	Ensure that the roofs of new buildings relate to those of neighboring historic structures in pitch, complexity, and visual appearance of materials.	+	
NC25	Follow the precedent set by adjacent buildings when designing rooflines for infill construction. Where the predominant form is flat, built-up roofs are preferred. Where the predominant form is complex and steeply pitched, that is preferred. In blocks characterized by shallow-pitched roofs and pronounced overhangs with exposed rafters, these elements should be incorporated.	+	
NC26	Design new construction so that the orientation of the main roof form is parallel with the majority of other roofs on the street, where roof forms are relatively consistent and a character-defining feature.	+	
NC27	Design new construction to emphasize the existing cornice line on each block where this is a character-defining feature.	+	
NC28	Integrate mechanical systems into new construction in such a way that rooftops remain uncluttered.	NSI	
NC29	Make provisions for screening and storing trash receptacles when designing new construction.	NSI	

NC30	Use an exterior sheathing that is similar to those of other surrounding historic buildings. While use of wood siding is preferred, vinyl siding may be used for new construction, but only in areas where the predominate historic construction material is wood.	+	
NC31	Use masonry types and mortars that are similar to surrounding buildings in designs for new construction. Red brick is the most common masonry material found throughout the city's historic districts.	+	
NC32	Incorporate stone or cast-stone sills and lintels into new construction designs on blocks where such elements are character-defining features.	+	Brick rowlock sills proposed
NC33	Do not use modern "antiqued" brick in new construction.	+	
NC34	Design new construction to have a raised masonry foundation, which is compatible in proportion and height with surrounding buildings. Foundation materials may be of a warm-toned poured concrete, split-face concrete block, or stuccoed concrete block that has a uniform, textured appearance.	-	
NC35	Incorporate front porches on blocks where they are character-defining features. Design of new porches should be compatible with the form, scale, and detailing of surrounding buildings. On blocks where porch columns are prevalent, new columns should always consist of a base, shaft, and capital, and convey the appearance of actually holding up the porch roof.	NA	
NC36	Design porches on newly-constructed buildings so that the floor is even with or a maximum of one step below the corresponding floor of the house, the ceiling is even with that of adjacent rooms, the floor is at least 6' deep, the rhythm of the porch bays matches the facade's pattern of solids and voids, and the porch fascia board matches the height of the window head.	NA	
NC37	Design new garages or other secondary structures so that they complement the scale, roof form, setback, and materials of adjacent secondary structures.	+	
NC38	Site new garages adjacent to alleys where present. Review the garage prototype insert that identifies styles appropriate to preservation districts when planning a garage construction project.	+	
NC39	Where no alleys exist, garages should be sited at the rear of the property behind the main house. Garage doors should not face the street, and access should be along the side yard. Landscape screening along the driveway is encouraged.	NA	
NC40	Use of smaller, single garage doors rather than expansive double or triple doors is preferred.	+	
NC41	Orient the roofline of a new garage so that it is parallel with the main house or follow the predominant pattern of existing secondary structures where such a pattern exists.	+	
NC42	Roof pitch should be no less than one in six. Where the roof form of the main house is character-defining, owners are encouraged to echo the form of the main house.	+	
NC43	Design new construction so that access to off-street parking is off alleys or secondary streets wherever possible.	+	
NC44	Incorporate storm-water management provisions into the design of new construction, so that any related runoff will not adversely impact nearby historic resources.	+	

GARAGE

Design Guideline Checklist

- + Meets Guidelines
- Does Not Meet Guidelines
- +/- Meets Guidelines with Conditions as Noted
- NA Not Applicable
- NSI Not Sufficient Information

Design Element	Building Feature		Approved	Comments
Location		+	Rear-yard location	
		+	Align with adjacent secondary structures	
		-	Use to define and enclose rear yard	
		-	Minimize paving	
Materials	Walls	+	Horizontal wood siding (3" or 4" exposure)	
		+	Board and batten siding	
		+	Brick	
		NA	Stucco over frame or concrete block	
		NA	Cast stone, molded concrete block	
		+	Aluminum and vinyl siding (3" or 4" exposure)	
	Roof	+	No painted concrete block.	
		+	No un-painted concrete block.	
		+	No T-111 plywood.	
		+	Asphalt, fiberglass, wood, vinyl, or slate shingles.	
		NA	Metal roofing	
		+	Half-round or Ogee gutters	
		NA	Approved Gable-end element	
Building Forms	Main Block	+	No membrane roofing on sloped roofs.	
		+	Simple, rectangular, prismatic volumes	
		NA	Ell-shaped buildings	
		+	Slightly-projecting bays	
		+	Cantilevered, second floors	
	Roof	+	No overly-elaborate volumes	
		+	Simple gable roofs (6-in-12 minimum slope)	
		NA	Hipped, shed, and flat roofs with parapets	
		NA	Intersecting gables	
		+	Overhanging eaves	
		+	Half-round gutters	
		+	No low-pitched gable roofs (less than 6-in-12 slope)	
		+	No flush eaves	
+	No roofs without gutters			

Openings	Garage	-	Single-car openings	
	Doors	+	Surface area of door broken up by articulated panels or stiles and rails to reduce scale	
		-	No double and triple doors	
		+	No flush garage doors (they accentuate the large size of the openings)	
	Windows	+	Use window openings to break up wall surface	
		NA	Security grills installed on the inside face of the windows	

SITE

Design Guideline Checklist

- + Meets Guidelines
- Does Not Meet Guidelines
- +/- Meets Guidelines with Conditions as Noted
- NA Not Applicable
- NSI Not Sufficient Information

	Guideline	Finding	Comment
ST1	Consider the relationships that exist between the site and structure when making exterior alterations. Changes to one will affect the other. A primary goal should be to maintain a complementary relationship.	+	
ST2	Retain established property line patterns and street and alley widths. Any replatting should be consistent with original development patterns.	+	
ST3	Use paving materials that are compatible with adjacent sites and architectural character.	+	
ST4	Restore and reuse historic paving materials for streets and sidewalks such as brick and hexagonal pavers and limestone curbing. Maintain original curbing whenever possible. The historic relationship between the road surface and edging should be preserved. Any replacement should use historic materials. If replacement with original materials is not technically or economically feasible, a substitute material may be used if it duplicates the color, texture, and visual appearance of the original.	+	
ST5	Maintain brick, stone, or poured concrete steps wherever present. If replacement is required, original materials should be used. New construction should incorporate steps on blocks where they are a character-defining feature.	+	
ST6	Do not harm historic resources through road widening or underground utility repair.	+	
ST7	Locate driveways, parking areas, and loading docks to the side and rear of properties. Access from alleys is preferred.	+	
ST8	Maintain original front yard topography, including grades, slopes, elevations, and earthen berms where present. New construction should match the grade of adjacent properties. Do not recontour front-yard berms into stepped terraces, using railroad ties, landscape timbers, or any other historically-inappropriate material for retaining walls.	+	
ST9	Do not carry out excavations or regrading within or adjacent to a historic building, which could cause the foundation to shift or destroy significant archeological resources.	+	
ST10	Do not install masonry walls in street-visible locations unless they are used to retain earth at changes in grade, screen service areas, or unless a historic precedent exists.	+	
ST11	Use materials that match existing sections of historic fencing in material, height, and detail when carrying out limited replacement projects. If an exact match cannot be made, a simplified design is appropriate.	NA	Fencing not proposed
ST12	use materials that match the existing character of the original when replacing retaining walls or curbing. If an exact match cannot be made, a simplified design is appropriate.	NA	
ST13	Install only historically-compatible iron fencing under 2'-5" in height where there is demonstrable historic precedent.	NA	

ST14	Do not install front-yard fencing where there is no historic precedent.	NA	
ST15	Install any rear- or side-yard privacy fencing so that it is set back from the side wall at least two feet and presents the finished side out. Any privacy fencing should be less than seven feet in height. Contact the Department of Inspections, Permits, and Licenses regarding additional restrictions on fencing at corner properties.		
ST16	Do not install chain-link, split-rail, or woven-wood fencing, or concrete block walls in areas that are visible from a public way. Opaque fencing, such as painted or stained pressure-treated wood, may be permitted with appropriate design.	+	
ST17	Use understated fixtures when installing any type of exterior lighting. Fixture attachment should be done so as not to damage historic fabric. Fixtures should not become a visual focal point.	NSI	
ST18	Do not light parking areas or architectural features in a harsh manner. Generally, an average illumination level of 1.5 to 2.0 foot-candles will be sufficient. Light should be directed down and away from neighboring properties.	NSI	
ST19	Parking lots of a certain size should have a portion of the parking area dedicated to plantings that will soften the expanse of paving. See the Jefferson County Development Code - Requirements for Landscaping and Land Use Buffers for specific requirements.	NA	
ST20	Use high-pressure sodium or metal halide lights to create a soft illumination where site or streetscape lighting is desired.	NSI	
ST21	Position fixtures, such as air conditioning units, satellite dishes, greenhouse additions, and overhead wiring, on secondary elevations where they do not detract from the character of the site. Try to minimize noise levels to adjacent properties.	NSI	
ST22	Preserve large trees whenever possible and enhance established street tree patterns by planting additional trees along public rights-of-way. Consult the city arborist to determine what tree species are suitable for placement near overhead wires. Select and place street trees so that the plantings will not obscure historic storefronts once mature. Removal of trees within or immediately adjacent to a public right-of-way or within public open spaces requires review unless directed by the city arborist for emergency or public safety reasons.	NA	
ST23	Ensure that all proposed cellular towers and associated fixtures will be properly screened from view.	NA	
ST24	Install utility lines underground whenever possible.	NA	