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## Historic Landmarks and Preservation Districts Commission

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### Report to the Committee

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To:	Cherokee Triangle Architectural Review Committee
Thru:	Cynthia Elmore, Historic Preservation Officer 
From:	Becky Gorman, Historic Preservation Specialist
Date:	September 7, 2018

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**Case No:** 18COA1181  
**Classification:** Committee Review

#### GENERAL INFORMATION

**Property Address:** 2311 Longest Avenue

**Applicant:** Michael Allen  
LAC Real Estate, LLC  
5801 Bonfire Ave  
Louisville, KY 40207  
740.707.4952  
Mikeallen149@hotmail.com

**Owner:** same as applicant

**Contractor:** N/A

**Estimated Project Cost:** \$15,000

**Description of proposed exterior alteration:**

This applicant seeks approval after-the-fact to replace various windows on the sides and rear of the structure including new trim or wrap, construct a new wood deck on the rear of the structure with an attached fence along the perimeter, and replace rotten floor boards on the front porch. The project was constructed prior to the submittal of the application for a Certificate of Appropriateness.

**Communications with Applicant, Completion of Application**

The application was received on July 25, 2018. The application was considered complete and requiring Staff Review on July 30, 2018.

#### FINDINGS

## **Guidelines**

The following design review guidelines, approved for the Cherokee Triangle Preservation District, are applicable to the proposed exterior alterations: **Addition, Window, and Site**. 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 site, zoned R5B, is located on the northwest side of Longest Avenue within the Traditional Neighborhood Form District. The circa 1905 2½-story frame house has a front gable roof has a 2<sup>nd</sup> story bay window and is sheathed in asbestos siding. It is located one lot northeast from the corner of Longest Avenue and Willow Avenue. It is surrounded by other 2- and 2½-story frame homes constructed in the early 1900's.

## **Conclusions**

Much of the window replacement took place prior to staff meeting on site. There was an additional rear window proposed for replacement that would meet the W1 criteria for severely deteriorated. The condition of the other original windows is unknown. The newly installed replacement windows match the original openings and configuration as required in W2 and W4. The windows on the west façade are somewhat visible from the street. However, the design guidelines permit synthetic windows on the side and rear elevations. The east and rear facades are not street visible. The original windows on the front facade remain as well as the decorative windows on the east and west facades.

The recently constructed rear wood deck has a fence like structure attached around the perimeter of the deck for screening. The deck extends beyond the sides of the structure. Therefore, it does not meet Addition guideline A17 which states, "Design rear decks so that they do not extend beyond the side walls of the house and are not visible from the street." The fence screening on the deck is serving as privacy fencing. It is installed with the framing side out and exceeds 7 feet with the height of the deck. Therefore, it does not meet Site guideline S15. There is an opaque gate that has been installed between 2311 and 2315 Longest which was approved in 2013. Therefore, the part of the deck and fence screening that extend beyond the house on the east side are not visible. However, the deck and fence screening that extend beyond the house on the west side are visible. Staff recommends that the part of the deck and stairs that extend beyond the wall on the west side be removed, so that it does not extend beyond the side wall and conforms to the design guidelines. A screen wall of appropriate design may be installed on the deck, but should be finished side out and painted or opaque stained. A privacy fence may be installed but should be installed, finished side out and be painted or opaque stained.

Replacement of rotten floor boards on the front porch is considered general maintenance.

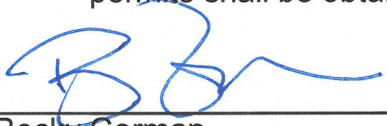


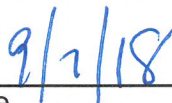
The project generally meets the Cherokee Triangle Preservation District design guidelines for Addition, Windows, and Site.

## RECOMMENDATION

On the basis of the information furnished by the applicant, staff recommends the application for a Certificate of Appropriateness be **approved** with the following conditions:

1. The part of the deck and stairs that extend beyond the wall on the west side shall be removed so as not to extend beyond the side wall.
2. Deck screening shall be submitted to staff for review and approval.
3. All wood shall be painted or opaque stained within 9 months of installation.
4. If a privacy fence is installed it shall be finished side out.
5. If a privacy fence is installed it shall not exceed 7 feet in height.
6. Historic window trim shall not be covered with metal or siding material.
7. Any changes or additional work shall be submitted to staff for review and approval prior to installation.
8. All Louisville & Jefferson County Land Development Code and Kentucky Building Code compliances shall be met for the proposed project. Building permits shall be obtained.

  
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Becky Gorman  
Historic Preservation Specialist

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

## Attached Documents / Information

1. Staff Guideline Checklist

# ADDITION

## 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
A1	Ensure that the design of any new addition is in proportion with the size and scale of the historic building and district.	+/-	See conditions of approval

<b>A2</b>	Design any addition so that it is subordinate to the original building. Generally, additions should not exceed half of the original building's total floor area or building footprint.	+	
<b>A3</b>	Generally, additions should be attached to secondary elevations and should be set back from the front façade, so as not to damage or obscure character-defining features.	+/-	See conditions of approval.
<b>A4</b>	Use materials that are the same as or subordinate to the primary material of the original building. Wood is subordinate to brick, and brick and stucco are subordinate to stone.	+	
<b>A5</b>	Respect original roof forms when designing an addition. Additions should complement existing forms, not overwhelm them.	NA	
<b>A6</b>	Do not undertake any full-floor additions in residential preservation districts (adding an additional full floor on top of a building).	NA	
<b>A7</b>	Generally, the original orientation of a building should not be altered when constructing a new addition. An addition should not turn a secondary façade into primary façade.	NA	
<b>A8</b>	Design any new addition so that the first-floor height is equal to or slightly lower than the original building. The floor-to-floor heights should be equal to or up to 10 percent less than the original building. In no case should the floor heights exceed those of the original building.	NA	
<b>A9</b>	Design additions to have the same relationship of solids (wall surfaces) to voids (window and door openings) as the historic portion.	NA	
<b>A10</b>	Design additions so that there are subtle distinguishing characteristics between the historic portion and the new alteration. This may include simplifying details, changing materials, or slightly altering proportion.	NA	
<b>A11</b>	Set back additional stories from the historic wall plane of commercial or institutional structures when such an approach is required for a new use. The construction of additional stories should be as inconspicuous as possible and not damage or destroy character-defining features.	NA	
<b>A12</b>	Do not design additions to appear older than the original building.	NA	
<b>A13</b>	Comply with the Kentucky building code in such a way that a historic building's character-defining features are preserved.	NA	
<b>A14</b>	Do not radically change or damage a building's character-defining features when adding a new code-required stairway or elevator. Any such addition should be compatible with the materials and scale of the historic structure.	NA	
<b>A15</b>	Install fire escapes only on secondary elevations. Respect the locations of original doors and windows and do not cause undue damage to historic materials. They should preferably be painted to match the color of the wall.	NA	
<b>A16</b>	Do not construct a deck on a front or side façade. Decks should be of wood construction and be either painted or finished with an opaque stain. Use the railing detail developed by the Landmarks Commission or other approved detail.	+/-	See conditions of approval



<b>A17</b>	Design rear decks so that they do not extend beyond the side walls of the house and are not visible from the street.	-	See conditions of approval
<b>A18</b>	Wood fire stairs should be painted or stained and should be kept to a minimum functional size.	NA	

# 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
<b>ST1</b>	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.	+/-	The deck and fence screening extending beyond the structure does not complement the structure.
<b>ST2</b>	Retain established property line patterns and street and alley widths. Any replatting should be consistent with original development patterns.	NA	
<b>ST3</b>	Use paving materials that are compatible with adjacent sites and architectural character.	NA	
<b>ST4</b>	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.	NA	
<b>ST5</b>	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.	NA	
<b>ST6</b>	Do not harm historic resources through road widening or underground utility repair.	NA	
<b>ST7</b>	Locate driveways, parking areas, and loading docks to the side and rear of properties. Access from alleys is preferred.	NA	
<b>ST8</b>	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.	NA	
<b>ST9</b>	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.	NA	

<b>ST10</b>	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.	NA	
<b>ST11</b>	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	
<b>ST12</b>	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	
<b>ST13</b>	Install only historically-compatible iron fencing under 2'-5" in height where there is demonstrable historic precedent.	NA	
<b>ST14</b>	Do not install front-yard fencing where there is no historic precedent.	NA	
<b>ST15</b>	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.	-	The deck with attached fence screening is serving as privacy fencing. It is installed with the framing side out and with the height of the deck exceeds 7 feet from finished grade.
<b>ST16</b>	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.	NSI	An appropriate privacy fence may be installed. See conditions.
<b>ST17</b>	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.	NA	
<b>ST18</b>	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.	NA	
<b>ST19</b>	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	
<b>ST20</b>	Use high-pressure sodium or metal halide lights to create a soft illumination where site or streetscape lighting is desired.	NA	
<b>ST21</b>	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.	NA	
<b>ST22</b>	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	
<b>ST23</b>	Ensure that all proposed cellular towers and associated fixtures will be properly screened from view.	NA	
<b>ST24</b>	Install utility lines underground whenever possible.	NA	

## WINDOW



## 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
<b>W1</b>	Replace severely deteriorated historic windows with new windows that convey the same visual appearance. Replacement windows may either be accurate reproductions using historical, pictorial, and physical documentation or be a new design that is compatible with the historic character of the building and the district. Use of vinyl- and aluminum-clad wood window systems on primary elevations may be permissible if the proportion and detail closely match the original.	NSI	The original windows were replaced prior to the submittal of the application for a COA. The front façade windows remain, as well as, decorative windows on the east and west facades.
<b>W2</b>	Select windows that match the historic sash dimension, muntin configuration, reveal depths, glass-to-frame ratios, glazing patterns, frame dimensions, trim profiles, and decorative features when repair of original windows is impossible.	+	The replacement windows match the original one-over-one double hung windows.
<b>W3</b>	Evaluate the option of using appropriate salvage materials when replacing windows that are deteriorated beyond repair.	NA	
<b>W4</b>	Do not use replacement sash that does not fit historic window openings. Original openings should never be blocked-in to accommodate stock windows	+	The replacement windows fit the original openings.
<b>W5</b>	Do not install contemporary picture, glass block, or jalousie windows in exterior window openings.	NA	
<b>W6</b>	Do not install synthetic replacement windows (vinyl, etc.) on primary facades.	+	
<b>W7</b>	Install replacement windows that operate in the same way as the original windows - double-hung windows are replaced with double-hung, and casement windows are replaced with casements.	+	
<b>W8</b>	Do not replace multi-pane windows that have true divided lights with thermal glazing windows that have false "snap-in" or applied muntins on primary façade elevations.	+	
<b>W9</b>	Do not apply reflective or insulating film to window glass.	+	
<b>W10</b>	Do not use smoked, tinted, low-E, or reflective glass on building facades that can be seen from a public way.	+	
<b>W11</b>	Use large sheets of clear glass when replacement of storefront display windows is required.	NA	
<b>W12</b>	Do not block-in or back-paint transoms or sidelights.	NA	
<b>W13</b>	Use surviving prototypes to reconstruct missing window elements, such as architraves, hoodmolds, sash, sills, and interior or exterior shutters and blinds. The reconstructed element should be constructed of materials for which there is a historic precedent or a compatible substitute material if that is not possible.	NA	
<b>W14</b>	Do not alter the number, size, location, or shape of original windows seen from a public way by making new window openings or permanently blocking existing openings. If windows are no longer needed, they should be shuttered if original shutters exist. If shutters do not exist, a temporary closure should be prepared, leaving the window frame intact.	NA	



<b>W15</b>	Locate any new windows openings that may be required for a new use on a façade that cannot be seen from a public way. Newly-installed windows should be compatible with the overall design of the building.	NA	
<b>W16</b>	Do not obscure historic window trim with metal or siding material.	NSI	
<b>W17</b>	Do not install new floors or dropped ceilings that block the glazed area of historic windows. If such an approach is required, the design should incorporate setbacks that allow the full height of the window to be seen unobstructed.	NA	
<b>W18</b>	Install exterior storm windows that duplicate the shape of the original window. Storm windows should be painted to match the color of the window frame.	NA	
<b>W19</b>	Do not install exterior storm windows or screens that damage or obscure historic windows or frames. Mount storm windows on the blind stop within the window frame. Storm window or screen rails should always match the rails of the windows behind. They should have either wood or narrow, metal frames that are painted to match the color of the building trim.	NA	
<b>W20</b>	Do not install window air conditioning units on a primary façade if installation on a secondary façade can address the same need. If this is not an option, do not alter the window sash to accommodate the air-conditioning unit.	NA	
<b>W21</b>	Install any security bars in such a way that they do not obscure the architectural character of original windows or damage historic fabric. Commercial security grills should retract out of sight during business hours.	NA	
<b>W22</b>	Design awnings to complement existing architectural features. They should not overwhelm the façade.	NA	
<b>W23</b>	Install awnings made of weather-proofed canvas of a traditional form. Fiberglass, metal, plastic, and back-lit awnings that have contemporary shapes are inappropriate and visually intrusive.	NA	
<b>W24</b>	Select an awning color that complements the building, with solid colors and narrow or wide stripes running perpendicular to the building being the preferred patterns.	NA	
<b>W25</b>	Install awnings in a way that does not harm the building. Hardware installation should be limited to that which is required for structural stability and should be driven into mortar joints rather than into masonry.	NA	
<b>W26</b>	Attach awnings between the window display area and the signboard or second-floor window sills. Awnings should be attached below the transom line where historic prism glass is present and building scale allows.	NA	
<b>W27</b>	Install awnings so that the valance is no lower than 7' above the sidewalk.	NA	
<b>W28</b>	Repair shutters with in-kind materials. If damage is so extensive that they cannot be repaired, replacement shutters should match the visual appearance of the originals.	NA	
<b>W29</b>	Install shutters only where there is historic evidence for them. Replacement shutters should be or appear to be operable, measure the full height and width of the windows, and be constructed of a historically-appropriate material. Solid shutters are appropriate for the ground floor, and solid or louvered shutters are appropriate for upper floors.	NA	
<b>W30</b>	Mount replacement shutters so that they partially cover the vertical trim of the window frame. This gives shutters the appearance that they are indeed operable, even if in truth they are not. Shutters should not be applied to the masonry or cladding on either side of the window.	NA	
<b>W31</b>	Do not install aluminum or vinyl shutters.	NA	
<b>W32</b>	Photographically document architectural features that are slated for reconstruction prior to the removal of any historic fabric.	-	Windows were removed prior to the submittal of the application.



